The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7665. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1876.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY.

A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE WORKING IN THE SOUTH FOR MR. CONKLING'S NOMINATION—THE STATEMENT OF A TIMES CORRESPONDENT CONFIRMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Judge Morton, who is mentioned in THE TIMES letter from Virginia, printed to-day, is claimed here to have been appointed, by order of the President, a special agent of the Post Office Department, in order that he might work in several States for the nomination of Mr. Conkling. It is more probable that Morton's appointment was secured by friends of Mr. Conkling, without letting the President know of the business which they desired to have attended to. The letter of "H. C." confirms the rumors here of the purpose of Mr. Morton's visit to Virginia, and it cannot be denied that this (his employment) has been accepted as a sign that the President will use the power of the Administration for the benefit of Mr. Conkling. There are two widely different views of the effect of such action. One is that the support of the Administration will certainly destroy Senator Conkling's chances; the other that it makes his nomination sure. One of the rumors afloat is that the President is laboring with Gen. Logan to bring him to the support of Mr. Conkling. In the meantime the claim that Mr. Conkling has any better chance than other candidates of carrying Pennsylvania is denied by men who think they know something of the purposes of the Pennsylvania managers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A CONTESTED SEAT IN THE HOUSE—THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION—ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES—FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House Committee on Elections took a final vote to-day in the case of the contest for the seat of Representative Farwell, of Chicago, by Mr. Le Moyne, who claims to have been elected. The committee voted to adopt the report of the majority of the subcommittee that has had this case in charge, which report recommends the unseating of Farwell and the admission of the contestant, Le Moyne. The contestants are from the Third Congressional District of Illinois. Mr. Farwell, who was a member of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, received a majority of the votes cast at the last election, and was given a certificate to that effect by the Board of Canvassers; but Mr. Le Moyne contested the election, claiming that gross frauds were perpetrated in one or two wards in Chicago. In reply Mr. Farwell showed that some three hundred paupers were marched from the County Poor-house to the polling-place in one of the smaller towns, where their votes were received for, and counted in favor of, Le Moyne. The law of Illinois does not, however, prevent paupers from voting. Mr. Farwell is a Republican and Mr. Le Moyne a Democrat, a fact which doubtless aided the committee in making up their report.

Gen. Routt, who has been charged, in the investigations by the Post Office Committee, with receiving $20,000 from Sawyer, a contractor, while Routt was Second Assistant Postmaster General, has arrived in town to meet the charges before the committee. Routt has examined the testimony of the various witnesses which touch upon the charge of the payment to him, and finds that all the testimony and records, so far as records or memoranda exist, point to July, 1871, as the time of the payment, which must have been made in compensation for the lettings of that year. At that time Gen. Routt had not become an officer of the Post Office Department, but was United States Marshal for Southern Illinois. It seems quite clear that he will be able to establish successfully an alibi, and show that the payment could not have been made to him, because such payment at that time would have been useless to the contractors. Gen. Routt has always borne a good reputation as a public officer, and it is to be hoped he will fully clear himself of this charge, which indeed, is based upon very insufficient and untrustworthy evidence.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

C. S. Bell, who was recently examined before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, says: "I see by a dispatch published to-day that Colony, of St. Louis, denies that portion of my statement wherein I spoke of his telling me about his having a telegraphic operator in his employ, or that of the Treasury at St. Louis. The telegraph company say they find no dispatches have gone out of the office except by subpœna duces tecum. Of course no regular dispatches have gone out except on due process of law, but Colony's man, as he told me, is an operator who reads by sound, and simply jotted down what he heard, and gave it out to him [Colony] privately, although the message might at the same time have been received by another operator."

The Treasurer now holds $351,508,450 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,628,000 to secure public deposits. The amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending April 8, was $230,000; amount of United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending April 8, $1,045,500. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $302,834 78; for the month to date, $2,602,194 23; for the fiscal year to date, $86,043,099 93. Customs receipts to-day, $594,540 57; for the month to date, $3,297,293 99; for the fiscal year to date, $117,028,666 33. Treasury shipments of legal tenders and fractional currency for the week ending April 8, $2,410,036.

Following is the National Bank circulation received at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending April 8, 1876, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,648,000	$731,000
Boston	346,000	841,000
Philadelphia	112,000	72,000
Chicago	486,000	175,000
Cincinnati	70,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	702,000	829,000
Total	$3,364,000	$2,668,000

Receipts to-day, $447,676.

George B. Mitchell was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the First District of Tennessee.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Connellsville, Penn., with a capital of $50,000, to commence business.

The following is the statement of balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,760,923; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,790,000; coin, including $30,931,000 in coin certificates, $74,154,593; outstanding legal tenders, $370,755,248.

DEBATE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A FEW SPEECHES DELIVERED TO FEW LISTENERS—LAND PATENTS, GREENBACKS, RAILROADS, AND OFFICIAL SALARIES THE SUBJECTS FOR ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The proceedings in the House to-day were limited to the delivery of speeches, to which there were few listeners either on the floor or in the galleries. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, led off with a speech in favor of a bill introduced by himself in relation to land patents. The bill applies mainly to military titles in Ohio and Kentucky, and provides that in all actions to recover land the patents shall for the purposes of the statute of limitation have effect as if issued when the entry of the land was made. It is designed to give the benefit of the limitation in those cases where there may be long delay in issuing the patent. He argued that the bill would be just to all parties, and that the statute of limitations is so essential to protect titles and possession that every State and nation has one. This bill would be valuable in giving security to titles. Speeches were also made by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, in favor of a speedy return to specie payments, in support of the Republican policy, &c.; by Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, in favor of greenback currency, and against the national bank system; by Mr. Williams, of Alabama, and Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, in favor of the Texas and Pacific Railroad; by Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, in favor of the removal of the tax on leaf tobacco, and by Mr. Piper, of California, against Government subsidies to railroads, and by Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, in opposition to the reduction of official salaries.

INVESTIGATING INDIAN FRAUDS.

TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—WRIGHT'S CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR—THE OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Civil Service Committee, charged with investigating the reason why the charges of forgery against John N. Wright and Alexander Clapperton, late Pension Agents, were not prosecuted last month, and why J. A. Williamson was summarily dismissed held a meeting to-day. Secretary Chandler testified that he knew nothing about the charges against Wright; after they were transmitted to the Department of Justice the Interior Department had nothing to do with them. In relation to the dismissal of Williamson, he said he had ordered his dismissal upon information furnished to him by Assistant Attorney General Gaylord, that he was an improper person to be employed. He found Williamson's name on the rolls of the Interior Department, but he was detailed to the Department of Justice. He notified the Attorney General that if he wanted Williamson's services he must place him on his rolls. The Attorney General said he did not want him, and witness then dismissed him.

Assistant Attorney General Gaylord testified that in looking over certain Cherokee Indian cases he found the name of Williamson mixed up with some very questionable transactions in connection with Gen. Blunt. Williamson was detailed by Secretary Cox, former Secretary of the Interior, to pay the Indians certain funds to protect them from claims set off by Gen. Blunt, but Williamson made the payments in such a manner as to allow the General just the advantage that the Secretary wished to avoid, and it was afterward discovered that Gen. Blunt was one of Williamson's bondsmen for the proper performance of this duty. He notified Secretary Chandler of these facts, and told him that Williamson was not the right kind of a man to be employed in the department. He knew nothing about the fact that Williamson's discharge took place the night before he was going West on his mission.

Secretary Chandler, in answer to a question, said that Ross' name was suggested by the Presbyterian Board, and witness spoke to the President about it, who thought Ross would make a good man for the place; witness had never seen Ross till after his nomination.

Ex-Attorney General Williams testified that suits were commenced against Wright, and he made diligent effort to bring the case to trial; he was satisfied that there was criminal misconduct on the part of Wright; witness had been greatly censured for pushing these cases, but he only did his duty, without any feeling against Wright. Williamson was employed to look up evidence, and was considered very efficient. He was perhaps, a little overzealous, and talked to outsiders too much about the case. Witness had never heard of the case referred to by Secretary Chandler, in relation to Williamson's transactions with Gen. Blunt. The civil suit in this District was tried, and Wright was acquitted on a technicality. The criminal suits were still pending, and had not been tried because the Department was engaged in other suits against Wright, and had not yet reached these. The suits were very complicated, involving a large number of small sums of money, and occasioned a great deal of labor. Duncan Thompson, a clerk in the Interior Department, produced the affidavits and papers substantiating the charges made against Williamson in the Blunt case, and Williamson's reply to the same.

THE EMMA MINE AFFAIR.

CONTINUED EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS PARK—HIS GENEROSITY TO LYON.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, Mr. Trenor W. Park continued his testimony concerning the Emma Mine business in London. He fully corroborated Gen. Schenck's statements as to what occurred during their interviews, and what was contained in the correspondence which passed between them. He swore that Lyon's testimony as to a number of alleged conversations between himself and Lyon was utterly false. He had never had any conversation whatever with Lyon in Utah, or elsewhere in America, except once for a few moments at a hotel in New-York City. The witness with equal positiveness swore that several of Lyon's statements attributing to him certain remarks in London about his business were wholly unfounded. In response to questions Mr. Park narrated in detail the circumstances attendant on his payment of the additional sum of $50,000 to Lyon and the reasons why he let him have it. After Lyon had received $150,000 for all his interest, and subsequent to Stewart's return to America, Lyon came to him [Park] and threatened to bring suit against Stewart and embarrass Park's operations by tying up the stock in a Court of Chancery. Park told him plainly that he was aware this meant black-mail, and asked him how much he wanted. Lyon thereupon said he had sold short 1,600 shares of the Emma stock, and would be ruined if he did not get £10,000. Park rejoined that he was aware of Lyon's bad faith in thus endeavoring to "bear" the market, &c., but in order to prevent legal complications, and injury to the company's shareholders, he promised to give Lyon $50,000 more. After he [Park] got through with his pending business; this he subsequently did, taking from Lyon a full and formal discharge of all claims against Stewart or the Emma mine property, or any of the company's directors. In the course of his further examination, Mr. Park said: There has never been a complaint made to him, nor published, so far as he knew, nor was there a word in the testimony of any of the original directors or shareholders of the company, charging him with fraud or deception in the sale of the mine. It was sold on the favorable reports of English Directors, and of scientific experts selected by the purchasers, with whose examination of the mine he [Mr. Park] had nothing whatever to do. In conclusion, he swore that, to the best of his information and belief, the only reasons why the mine had ceased to be productive were bad management and want of exploration. He had within a few days received telegrams from Salt Lake, stating that the Bay City Company have run a tunnel to a point of 200 feet directly under the old Emma Mining Works, and discovered a large and valuable body of ore. There had simply been a "fault" or break in the vein, such as had been common in many other mines on the Comstock lode and elsewhere, and by sinking lower the ore was found again. The "Flagstaff," and the "Vallejo," and other mines on the extension of the Emma lode, were now yielding handsomely, and he believed there is now no mine in the world more promising than the Emma.

The Chairman, in reply to a question addressed to him by Gen. Schenck's counsel, stated that the committee had not yet decided whether or not further testimony should be taken concerning the present value of the mine; they would decide the question after receiving from Gen. Schenck a complete list of the witnesses he desired to be summoned. The committee then adjourned until Monday.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

GEN. BABCOCK'S EXAMINATION.

HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM BY EX-DETECTIVE WHITLEY—IMPORTANT LETTERS SAID TO BE IN POSSESSION OF THE COMMITTEE—THE OTHER PERSONS IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Gen. Babcock was examined to-day by the Judiciary Committee in relation to the safe burglary case. Whitley, in his testimony yesterday, swore that Babcock sent for him to come to Washington for the purpose of working up a case. This work had no direct connection with the safe burglary conspiracy. Babcock informed Whitley that the New-York papers were using his name unjustly in connection with District matters generally, and he wanted Whitley to get a man to circulate among the correspondents and ascertain who was responsible for this use of his name. Babcock and Whitley had this one interview only, and Whitley did not again see or communicate with Babcock until after the close of the safe burglary trials. At the interview Babcock did not arrange with Whitley to meet Harrington, nor did he at any subsequent time arrange for such a meeting. Whitley was sought out by Harrington, and the plans for the conspiracy made known to him, and he agreed to furnish the men to carry out the conspiracy. This is stated from one source to be substantially what was stated by Whitley so far as Babcock is concerned, and if it is correct Babcock could be connected with the conspiracy only by inference. He admitted to-day that he sent for Whitley and explained that he did so to employ him in his personal service in connection with publications in the New-York newspapers. He denied all knowledge of the conspiracy, and also that he knew of Whitley's employment by Harrington. The fact that Babcock sent for Whitley to come to Washington at that particular time is an unfortunate circumstance for Babcock, and, taken in connection with contemporaneous circumstances and occurrences, places him in an equivocal position. Certain papers relating to this conspiracy which were on file in the Department of Justice, and in which the name of Babcock was associated with that of Harrington and others, have mysteriously disappeared from the files, and cannot be found. These papers must have been abstracted by some one in official position, having free access to the records of the Attorney General's Office, and the fact that the letter of the Attorney General to the President, touching the prosecution of certain witnesses in the Western whisky trials, was taken from the Executive office before it was seen by the President, is now associated with the disappearance of the safe-burglary papers from the Department of Justice, and commented upon in a manner prejudicial to Gen. Babcock.

Nettleship was also examined to-day, and substantially testified to the confession made by him some time ago, which was published in the papers at the time. He corroborated Whitley, testifying that Whitley arranged with him for robbing the safe, and that he came here from New-York to superintend the details. Both Whitley and Nettleship swore before the Judiciary Committee that the testimony given before the Investigating Committee of the last Congress touching this business was false. Somerville, who was examined to-day, is a New-York lawyer, who appears to have the confidence of the criminal classes. He has just returned from Vermont, where he has been engaged in defending Miles, the Barry Bank robber, who has just been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for that robbery. Miles is reported to be the same man who was the principal in the safe burglary, under the name of "Benton," and whose escape by fraudulent bonds was successfully managed by the crowd who were indicted for the conspiracy. The conviction of Benton in Vermont makes him an infamous person, and his testimony in this case is no longer of any value. Somerville testified that he succeeded in obtaining Benton's release from jail here through the active assistance of Harrington, who was at that time Assistant District Attorney. There is a dispute concerning Whitely's testimony relative to the first interview with Babcock. It is claimed on one side that Whitely stated definitely that the interview related to the safe burglary. An authority which seems trustworthy gives the facts as above, that Whitely and Babcock agreed in the testimony that the first interview related to the newspaper articles. The committee has certain letters of Babcock, claimed to be very important, which were written about the time of the negotiations and subsequently. It is predicted that Whitely's testimony and these letters will secure Babcock's immediate indictment. The other parties directly implicated are Banfield, who was Solicitor of the Treasury, and Harrington, then Assistant District Attorney. The people who are pursuing the investigation claim they will be able to show that the money was raised by A. R. Shepherd and Kilbourn, the contumacious witness. The order which is said to have come from the President to have the cases dismissed, was not pretended to be a written order. If he ever gave any order it was verbally through Babcock. It was entirely useless at best, for the new trials could have had no different issue at that time. The case against Babcock now looks pretty bad, but he could not be convicted or even indicted upon Whitely's uncorroborated evidence. His own letters can alone seriously harm him.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE GETTING READY TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED THEFTS AND ABUSES—THEIR WORK TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The subcommittee appointed to investigate the alleged thefts and abuses in the removal of the material from the old Navy-yard here to League Island Yard held a session this afternoon, at which but two members were present, Messrs. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Chairman, and Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire. In consequence of the absence of their Republican colleagues, Messrs. Harris, of Massachusetts, and Burleigh, of Maine, it was decided inexpedient to take any testimony. Mr. Nathaniel McKay, the contractor; Naval Constructor Hartt, Commodore Preble, and other officers of the Navy-yard were present, and requested to be on hand at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, to which hour the session of the committee was adjourned. Messrs. Burleigh and Harris did not arrive here until a late hour to-night. Detective Lukens, a Democratic politician here, has been appointed Sergeant at Arms for the committee. He is a known friend and worker for Randall, hence that gentleman's interests will not suffer much where Lukens has a chance to save him. In conversation with Chairman Whitthorne, it was learned that he has received communications from a number of persons desiring to testify before the committee, but whether it will amount to anything he cannot conjecture at present. He intends to make the investigation thorough, no matter who suffers, whether it is Mr. Randall or a Republican. To-day Mr. McKay brought suit against Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, charging him with libel on account of a publication in that paper to-day relating to the Navy-yard. It is confidently believed that Mr. Whitthorne has damaging testimony in his possession for some one, as he telegraphed to Washington this afternoon for some documents which had been left behind in the Sergeant at Arms' safe. These papers are believed to relate to certain contracts made by the Navy Department with prominent Philadelphians, for supplies to the department. Mr. McKay will be the first witness.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING OF RESPECTABLE TAX-PAYERS—THE CONTROL OF THE GAMBLERS AND DESPERADOES TO BE OPPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—One of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in Chicago took place this evening, when, under the leadership and by the call of one of the ward Republican clubs, the respectable element of the city met at Farwell Hall, for the purpose of indorsing the course opposed to the acts of the lawless classes who have long held sway. It grew directly out of the late town election in this city, in which an organized mob of ballot-box stuffers boldly and without warrant counted out honestly-elected candidates and declared the leaders of their gang chosen to the most responsible offices, for assessment and collection of taxes. So strong has the feeling grown that in view of the fact that the city election is near at hand, the honest tax-payers and friends of pure government have determined on having uncorrupted ballot-boxes at all hazards. Meetings have been held both yesterday and to-day, and a Vigilance Committee is strongly advised. In short, it has been pretty thoroughly determined to use force, if need be, to keep lawlessness in check. The meeting to-night was with a view to hear expressions on this subject. Farwell Hall, capable of holding 5,000 persons, was packed, and many of the leading citizens of Chicago participated, including such men as Rev. David Swing Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Leonard Sweet, Wirt Dexter, ex-Gov. Bross, and scores of others. It was openly counseled to use arms, if need be, to prevent frauds, and the remarks of the speakers, when speaking of the leading gamblers and desperadoes who have long controlled politics, asking what was to be done, were greeted with such answers as "Hang them, hang them, shoot them down," &c. In his address, Rev. Mr. Swing observed: "I heartily indorse the muskets of Sweet, the conciliation of Dexter, and the gospel of Mitchell."

THE WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

SENTENCE PASSED IN CERTAIN MISSOURI CASES—THE CASE OF WILLIAM M'KEE—THE CHICAGO TRIALS.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The United States Circuit Court was densely packed this morning with spectators, many of them prominent citizens, to hear Judge Dillon's decision in the McKee, Maguire, and Avery cases. The court first took up some railroad cases, and after disposing of them, announced that in the Maguire case the five counts in the indictments standing against the defendant, and to which he pleaded guilty, charging him with failing to report to his superior officers certain knowledge which he possessed, should be merged in one, the offense charged in each being the same, and passed sentence of a fine of $5,000, the maximum penalty, and six months' imprisonment in the County Jail,—the minimum penalty. Judge Dillon then asked if W. O. Avery was present, and Judge Krum, his counsel, stated he was not; that he could not get here on account of not having means to pay the expense; but if the court would defer judgment until next week he thought his client would be able to borrow money to come on. The court allowed until next Thursday for Avery to appear. Wm. McKee was then called, and a motion for a new trial in his case was overruled. Judge Krum stated that a motion for arrest of judgment was on file, but the court adjourned with the announcement that argument on it would be heard this afternoon.

After recess a profound sensation was created by the point raised by the motion in arrest of judgment in the McKee case. Babcock, like McKee, was tried on a certified copy of the indictment instead of the original, and Judge Dillon remarked that if the objection was good in one case it was good in the other, and that if the point raised by counsel were well founded both McKee and Babcock would have to be tried over, and that the court would be bound to so order. McKee's friends, who this morning saw nothing but imprisonment and disgrace before him, are jubilant over what they consider a master stroke of legal practice, and are sanguine that McKee will yet come out with flying colors. Maguire has not yet been consigned to the County Jail, being out on parole. As he is a special friend of Marshal Leffingwell, it is quito probable that he will receive the most lenient treatment that official can afford. Maguire claims that he is utterly without means, and his friends are circulating a subscription list to-night. There will be no difficulty in raising the $5,000 to pay the fine, as the ex-Collector has a large circle of personal friends. News of the arrest in San Francisco of C. B. Wilkinson, the fugitive revenue agent, created considerable surprise. The case against him is strong, and should he be put on trial conviction is unavoidable.

Should the court overrule the motion in arrest of judgment in the McKee case, McKee will then have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, as the motion involves a question of law. His lawyers say that they now have the case in such a position that if they do not get a new trial they can delay final action at least two years, so that the defendant's prospects of an early sentence are poor.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In the Freisinger and Seaverns whisky case to-day, evidence for the defense and in rebuttal was concluded. Mr. Burke, Assistant District Attorney, addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution, making a strong speech, and bringing to light the important points of the testimony. At the conclusion of his speech the court adjourned until Monday, when Messrs. Murphy and Storrs will speak for the defense.

ARREST OF AN EX-COLLECTOR.

ST. JOSEPH, April 8.—The announcement of the arrest of Charles B. Wilkinson, late United States Collector of this district, causes intense excitement in this city. Although the announcement was a surprise to some, there were very many who believed Wilkinson was in this country and were looking for his arrest. It is confidently expected that Wilkinson will make a clean breast of it, and throw much light on the operations of the Whisky Ring in the North-west. It is reported Sheenan, the absconding distiller, will soon return.

ARREST OF WILLIAM O. AVERY.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—William O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis of being connected with the whisky frauds, was arrested to-night by the United States Marshal, and committed to jail to await the proper papers for his removal to St. Louis, his bail being forfeited.

ASSAULTED BY A ROBBER.

BOSTON, April 8.—About 10:30 this evening, as Mr. W. M. Maynard, Pawnbroker, was locking up his store for the night, a man struck him a violent blow upon the head, partially stunning him, and pushed him into his store, where a desperate struggle with the robber ensued. Maynard shouted, and his cries were heard by the Police, who hurried to the spot and captured the robber. He was recognized as C. A. Dearborn, a notorious character. Maynard is quite badly hurt.

THE ENGLISH BOAT-RACE.

OXFORD DEFEATED BY CAMBRIDGE.

RESULT OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONTEST BETWEEN THE RIVAL UNIVERSITIES—THE LIGHT BLUES WIN A SPLENDID VICTORY—THE RACE WITNESSED BY A MILLION SPECTATORS.

LONDON, April 8.—The crowd that congregated to witness the race was probably larger than ever before. The betting at Putney was two to one against Oxford; and at Mortlake, amid great excitement, the betting men were offering three and four to one, with few takers. Among the public, from the quantity of light blue displayed, it was evident that the Cambridge crew was largely the favorite. The weather continued brilliant. A mild southerly wind was blowing, and there was hardly a ripple on the water, which was considered favorable to Cambridge, in consequence of Oxford's supposed greater staying qualities. At the final weighing yesterday the Oxford crew aggregated 1,355 pounds, against Cambridge's 1,340 pounds, exclusive of coxswains, Oxford's coxswain being seven pounds the heaviest.

In consequence of the slowness of the tide the start was not hastened as was anticipated. At 1:50 o'clock P. M. the Cambridge boat came out and turned into position. The crew were loudly cheered. At 1:55 the Oxford crew paddled leisurely down, favored with but faint cheering. Oxford won the toss for choice of positions, and chose the Middlesex side of the river. The start was effected at 2:2:17 o'clock. Cambridge got away first, rowing thirty-seven strokes per minute, but very steady. Oxford commenced with thirty-five strokes. Without apparent effort Cambridge drew clear away in the first quarter of a mile, but at Craven Point, five furlongs from the starting-point, Oxford made a rush, diminishing the lead to a quarter of a length. Each crew was then rowing a stroke of thirty-six to the minute. Both boats quickened slightly, Oxford rowing a stroke of forty and Cambridge thirty-nine. Nearing the Crab Tree, four furlongs further on, the steering was a little out. The Crab Tree was reached in 4m. 58s. Both were then rowing admirably. The crews now settled down to steady work, each rowing thirty-seven strokes. Hammersmith Bridge, one mile and five furlongs from the start, was reached in 8m. 31s. Here Cambridge was a clear length ahead. At the Doves, one-quarter of a mile from Hammersmith Bridge, there was still further clear way, and the race was virtually over. Cambridge rowed on steadily, increasing the lead to two or three lengths at Chiswick Church, which was reached in 11m. 43s. Here the crews got the first rough water, and both splashed considerably, but only for a short time, soon settling down again.

Oxford, however, failed to gain much ground. Soon after reaching Barnes' Oxford made a last struggle, quickening the stroke to a little over forty, but the boat did not answer to this spurt, and Cambridge, slightly quickening, kept fully three lengths ahead. Barnes' Bridge, three miles and a half from the start, was reached in 16m. 4²s. The two boats now rowed on uniformly to the ship, about four miles and a furlong, which was reached at 2:22:36. Oxford eased just before the gun fired, but Cambridge really won the race by a trifle over three lengths. The Cambridge crew, when they pulled alongside the umpire's boat, did not appear much distressed.

The *Standard's* reporter makes the time twenty minutes twenty seconds, but Benson's time is twenty minutes nineteen seconds. The *Standard* says, taking the race as a whole, both crews have done wonderfully, Oxford especially astonishing their friends by far surpassing the form shown in practice, but Cambridge had decidedly the best crew out for many years past. A dispatch from Mortlake says, judging from the ringing cheers which greeted Cambridge as she was passing the post the victory was extremely popular. Both crews had evidently had enough, for instead of paddling back both went aboard the steam-launch for Putney.

Joseph W. Chitty, Esq., Queen's Counsel, performed the duties of umpire. The usual dinner of the competing crews and their friends took place at the Pall Mall Restaurant this evening.

The crews, with their weights, were as follows:

THE OXFORD CREW.

	Pounds.
Bow—*H. D. McCourtney, Pembroke	159½
No. 2—F. R. Mercer, Corpus Christi	160
No. 3—W. H. Hobart	169
No. 4—*A. M. Michison, Pembroke	185
No. 5—*J. M. Boustead, University	175
No. 6—*H. J. Stayner, St. John's	174½
No. 7—*H. M. Marriott, Brasenose	168
Stroke—*T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose	172
Coxswain—W. D. Craven, Worcester	107
Total	1,469

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

	Pounds.
Bow—P. W. Brancker, Jesus	159
No. 2—T. W. Lewis, Caius	166
No. 3—*W. B. Close, First Trinity	166
No. 4—C. Gurdon, Jesus	177
No. 5—L. G. Pike, Caius	177
No. 6—T. E. Hockin, Jesus	178
No. 7—*H. E. Rhodes, Jesus	170½
Stroke—C. D. Shafto, Jesus	168
Coxswain—G. L. Davis, Clare	98
Total	1,460½

*In last year's winning crew.

[The appended table gives the result of all the match races which have occurred between the universities since 1829, when the first contest took place. It will be seen that, while thirty-three races have been rowed, seventeen victories have been scored to the credit of Oxford, while Cambridge has secured sixteen, including the victory of yesterday. The fastest time over the four-mile course is credited to Cambridge in 19:35, in 1873, and that year's contest was also remarkable from the fact that sliding seats were first used by the crews. The table is as follows:

Year.	Date.	Win'r.	Course.	Time.	Won by.
1829.	June 10	Oxf..	Henley........	14:30	Easily.
1836.	June 17	Cam..	Westm to Put	36:00	1 min.
1839.	April 3	Cam..	Westm to Put	31:00	1 m. 45s
1840.	April 15	Cam..	Westm to Put	29:30	¾ len'th
1841.	April 14	Cam..	Westm to Put	32:30	1 m. 4s.
1842.	June 11	Oxf..	Westm to Put	30:45	13 sec.
1845.	March 15	Cam..	Put to Mort..	23:30	30 sec.
1846.	April 3	Cam..	Mort to Put..	*21:05	2 len'ths
1849.	March 29	Cam..	Put to Mort..	22:00	Easily.
1849.	Dec. 15	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	......	Foul.
1852.	April 3	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	21:36	27 sec.
1854.	April 8	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	25:29	11 str'ks
1856.	March 15	Cam..	Mort to Put..	25:50	½ len'th
1857.	April 4	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	†22:35	35 sec.
1858.	March 37	Cam..	Put to Mort..	21:23	22 sec.
1859.	April 15	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	24:40	Cam s'nk
1860.	March 31	Cam..	Put to Mort..	26:05	1 length
1861.	March 23	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	23:30	48 sec.
1862.	April 12	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	24:41	30 sec.
1863.	March 28	Oxf..	Mort to Put..	23:06	43 sec.
1864.	March 19	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	21:40	26 sec.
1865.	April 8	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	21:24	4 lengt's
1866.	March 24	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	25:35	15 sec.
1867.	April 13	Ox..	Put to Mort..	22:40	¼ length
1868.	April 4	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	20:56	6 lengt's
1869.	March 17	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	20:05	3 lengt's
1870.	April 6	Cam..	Put to Mort..	22:04	1½ l'gt's
1871.	April 1	Cam..	Put to Mort..	23:05	1 length
1872.	March 23	Cam..	Put to Mort..	21:15	2 lengt's
1873.	March 29	Cam..	Put to Mort..	‡19:35	3¼ l'gt's
1874.	March 28	Cam..	Put to Mort..	23:35	4 lengt's
1875.	March 20	Oxf..	Put to Mort..	22:02	10 l'gt's
1876.	April 8	Cam..	Put to Mort..	20:19	3 lengt's

* The first University race rowed in outriggers.
† The first race in which either University rowed in the present style of eights, without keel; also, the first time either rowed with round oars, both using the same kind of oars and boats.
‡ First year both crews used sliding seats.

A CHICAGO WHEAT OPERATOR.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Mr. Frank Cambios, the Board of Trade operator, who was supposed to have gone to California and defaulted on long wheat contracts, returned last night, and states that though all other statements made in these dispatches are true, he will settle up his accounts with as little loss to his creditors as possible, and that he has no intention of going to California.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

CHIEFS REJOINING THEIR BANDS—ATTROCITIES COMMITTED UPON CHRISTIANS.

VIENNA, April 8.—It is asserted that the insurgent chiefs have left Suttornia and rejoined their bands. They intend to resume hostilities against the Turks on the 11th inst., when the truce expires.

Baron Rodich has returned to Ragusa.

The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) publishes from reliable sources some extraordinary details of atrocities committed by the Bosnian insurgents upon the Mohammedan and Christian inhabitants for refusing to take part in the insurrection. It is alleged that several villages in Chleona have been destroyed by fire, and that two gendarmes and a Turkish hotel-keeper with his wife and four children were burned alive. It is also stated that a Christian, who persistently refused to obey the injunctions of the insurgents, was massacred with his whole family. After enumerating other instances of atrocities the paper proceeds to relate that a party of insurgents made a raid on the Kroupa districts, setting fire to 200 houses in Pasnitza, and killing more than 200 innocent persons. Christians suffer equally with Mohammedans. The same paper corrects the assertion that the negotiations with the insurgent leaders have fallen through. It says they are still being carried on, and it is hoped they will finally lead to the desired result.

RAGUSA, April 8.—Advices from Sclavonic sources have been received here confirming the report of the rupture of the conference at Suttornia. The insurgents gave the Russian agent the same reply as was given to Baron Rodich.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

BUSINESS MATTERS IN LONDON—THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

LONDON, April 8.—Nothing was doing at the Stock Exchange to-day. Trade in Mincing Lane remains the same as last week, and prices are favorable to buyers. There is some demand, partly speculative, for common brown sugars, at a recovery from the late depressed quotations. Coffee has experienced a general decline, the greatest fall being in ordinary Jamaica, many kinds of foreign, and fine Mysore. Large supplies, however, found buyers, and yesterday's sales went with fair spirit. Tea is quiet and unchanged. Rice has been moderately sold on former terms. Spices are cheaper.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says Russia recognizes the fitness of the title of Empress of India, and will, immediately after the issue of Queen Victoria's proclamation declaring the title, give official expression of this view at London.

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., by way of Melbourne April 7, says the Pacific Mail steamer Colima was unable to enter the harbor because her screw was broken. She will be towed to Lyttleton.

ATHENS, April 8.—There were only two Americans on board the steamer Agrigenti, sunk off Cape Males. They were named Sangers and Wiglesworth. Both were saved.

ARTICLES FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A VALUABLE ART COLLECTION EN ROUTE FROM LONDON—GOODS FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Jopling, British Superintendent in the section of fine arts of the United States Centennial Exhibition, who sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, took 56 water-color drawings, many engravings and architectural designs, and 197 oil paintings, of which more than a hundred have been exhibited at the Royal Academy. The insurance value of the collection exceeds seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Council of the Royal Academy contributed an important collection from pictures for which diplomas have been awarded.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 8.—The steamer Braunschweig, from Bremen, which sailed from this port for Baltimore to-day, has among her cargo a quantity of exhibits for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

HAVRE, April 8.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship France left here this morning at 9 o'clock, for Philadelphia and New-York, by way of Plymouth. She has 1,200 tons of exhibits for the Centennial Exhibition.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—The steam-ship Ohio, which arrived out to-day from Bremen, brought 226 packages of goods for the Centennial Exhibition from German exhibitors.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 8.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. Marks Reeves, of Prince Arthur's Landing, and Messrs. Wood, Borron, and Metcalf, members of Parliament, and Mr. Dawson, member of the Provincial Parliament, waited on the Premier as a deputation of Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, asking that an extension of the Pacific Railway be made from Kaministiqua River, the proposed terminus, to Prince Arthur's Landing. The municipality offer to construct and grade the road-bed, asking the Government only to furnish and lay down the rails. Mr. Mackenzie heard the arguments of the deputation, and promised that the matter would be taken into consideration by the Government.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—Orleans County sends as delegates to the Utica Convention, Edwin Porter, William S. Jewell, and H. P. Blood. Resolutions strongly in favor of Judge Church were adopted.

ELMIRA, April 8.—Chemung County Democratic Convention to-day chose Stephen McDonald, David B. Hill and James H. Rodbourn, delegates, and Frank H. Atkinson, George Lowman, and James B. Rathbone alternates to the Utica Convention. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Tilden were adopted.

OWEGO, April 8.—Tioga County sends as delegates to the Utica Convention. Isaac S. Stancleft, Stephen H. Boyer, and Aaron Ogden. Resolutions were passed strongly indorsing Gov. Tilden's reform efforts.

MIDDLETOWN, April 8.—The Second Assembly District of Orange County sends as delegates to the Utica Democratic Convention, B. R. Champion, D. C. Dusenberry, and Frank Abbott. The convention resolved against a pledged delegation to the National Convention; indorsed Gov. Tilden's administration, and recommended him for the Presidency.

UTAH DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 8.—The Democratic Territorial Convention met here this afternoon. J. P. Page and R. C. Chambers were elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention. They received no instructions relative to their votes

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—The latest reports from below state that the overflow extends seventy miles up the Arkansas River and 130 miles up the White River, while in front of this city it extends to Madison, forty miles distant. The sharp decline of the river at St. Louis and Cairo to-day causes much rejoicing among planters, comparatively few of whom have suffered any serious damage as yet, except in the corn which was planted.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MOBILE, April 8.—Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, has denied the application of E. L. Andrews, representing Morris Ketchum, to remove W. Butler Duncan and A. Foster Elliott, as Trustees and Receivers of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, deciding that Morris Ketchum is not a Trustee under the deed. The motion of Miss Georgie Warner to reopen her suit against the Trustees was withdrawn by E. L. Andrews, her counsel.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 85½; California, 89¾; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 67¼; Chollar, 127; Savage, 20; Imperial, 17¾; Mexican, 38½; Gould & Curry, 20½; Best & Belcher, 58; Hale & Norcross, 66½; Crown Point, 23¼; Yellow Jacket, 37½; Empire, 10¼; Alpha, 63; Belcher, 34¾; Confidence, 26¼; Sierra Nevada, 25; Exchequer, 26½; Overman, 83; Justice, 32½; Caledonia, 12½.

LIFE IN PARIS.

SCENES DURING THE CARNIVAL.

AN ANIMATED SEASON—BOULEVARD SIGHTS—A GRAND WEDDING—SOME STORIES OF THE ROTHSCHILDS—A WEALTHY COUPLE—THE SUFFERERS BY THE INUNDATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 24, 1876.

Yesterday was Mi-carême, and for the first time in several months we were able to enjoy a bit of fine weather. True, the skies were obscured by heavy masses of cumulus clouds, and a chilly north-eastern wind swept through the streets for a good portion of the day, but comparatively speaking the day was fine. And the *fête des blanchisseuses* was unusually gay. Since the war I have never seen so much life and animation at mid-Lent, nor anything like as many masks and costumes. The appearance of the sun was equal to a first representation, and the Parisians had only awaited it to appear in the new modes designated in the fashion journals as those of the Spring. There was something in the atmosphere which inspired a hope that our tedious Winter had departed at last, and even a poor sufferer, from an attack of *padagra*, was encouraged to hobble out to take the air. Confined to my house for some days past, I took a real pleasure in going out once more, but soon found the streets impassable. The sidewalks were thronged on every hand, and only those who could count upon their feet to guide them through innumerable dangers could go along them with any sort of comfort. For a time things went on smoothly and one followed the moving train, but suddenly a mask would appear, a crowd gathered, the young pushed and hauled, a *bousculada* ensued, and only the light-footed escaped scot-free. I soon left the streets in despair, and from the windows of my club looked down upon the dense masses of humanity that crowded the boulevards for hours and hours. For me the main attraction was the children in fancy costumes, many of them looking extremely pretty. There was a little Marquis and Marquise who promenaded the Boulevard des Italiens all the afternoon, and, who proved a constant source of entertainment. The gravity of the *petit bonhomme*, and the grace of his movements when he engaged his five-year old companion in an animated conversation was really charming. And near them one saw little dairymaids, Italiennes, cooks, Incroyables, Punches and Judies, officers of all grades, and soldiers *as plus haut que ça*—the measure being taken upon the thigh of a full-grown man. It is always a source of pleasure to see the children happy, and they thoroughly enjoyed the day. Next to them came the *blanchisseuses* or washerwomen, who turned out in great force this year, displaying more yards of fine muslin worked into skirts than I have seen for many a day. Each important *lavoir* sends out its wagons with the laundresses arranged in it so as to show off twenty or thirty skirts done up in the most approved style, and arranged about a pretty face and figure in a very artistic fashion. The laundresses are accompanied by men dressed as harlequins, who blow horns along the street to attract the attention of the public. The smaller *lavoirs* send out their prettiest girls, with mountains of skirts about them, in the common open cabs. They frequently distribute the business cards of the house, or throw out slips of paper which inform the public that fine washing and ironing is done at such a place. There were more masks out than on Mardigras, and it was remarked that the costumes were nearly all fresh and new and elegant. The larger establishments fit up a chariot with the queen of the *lavoir* upon a sort of throne, a golden crown upon her head, and about her a number of maids of honor resplendent in ruffled skirts, and a few male musicians. One large house sends out a printing-press which works off the business-circulars in the open air, to the great delight of the crowd. The comic and the grotesque enter into this fête, and one sees a joyous band known as the *Gueux*—which may be translated here by the word scapegraces—with apes, Indians, bears, negroes, and harlequins of all sorts. This is one of the days of the year when females can don the male attire, and there is a certain class of women who avail themselves largely of the privilege. *Figaro* tells a story of a lady who put on her husband's clothes in order to visit that part of the Museum from which ladies are excluded, and she came out saying that if this was all, there was no great necessity for being so particular. One of the curiosities of the Mi-carême appeared yesterday, as usual. This is the man who rides about the streets every year on horseback between two enormous bunches of straw, and in the costume of the Roi d'Yvetot—that is, shirt and drawers, with a cotton nightcap upon his head. Who this man is no one appears to know, but every year he represents the legendary Roi d'Yvetot, and, rain or shine, whether others amuse themselves or not, he makes his usual rounds and receives the plaudits of the crowd. In the evening there were many masks, or *déguisés* as the Parisians say, and balls in all parts of the city. It was the gayest Mi-carême that we have had since the war. At Saint Germain en-Laye the officers of the garrison organized a grand cavalcade for the benefit of the sufferers from the inundations, the idea being to represent all the military costumes of France. One saw the Mousquetaires de la Reine, the Dragoons de Villars, the troopers of Rochambeau, and all the rest, down to the modern Cuirassiers and Cent-Gardes. At the end of the cavalcade some superb Tambour Majors passed the hat, that is silk purses at the end of lances, and twenty-sous pieces literally rained into them. The whole thing was well organized, and instructive, as well as amusing and profitable.

A GRAND WEDDING.

I finished my last letter while the marriage of Mlle. Bettina de Rothschild was going on in the Israelitish Temple, Rue de la Victoire, and went out in time to see the grand procession drive away, but only from a distance. It required a larger dose of curiosity than I possessed to make me push through the crowd that thronged the streets on all sides, blocking up the sidewalks as on the day of Déjazet's funeral. Although the ceremonies began in the afternoon, "the people"—the democracy that is so down on property and society—came as early as 8 o'clock in order to get a good standing place near the temple, and there they remained until the last gala carriage had left the street. As a general thing royal princesses alone are able to attract so general attention on the occasion of their marriages, but Mlle. Bettina may be called a Princess, being the daughter of the King of Finance. No people in the world show such striking contrasts as those of Paris. In the midst of their republican orgies a few years ago, when all were engaged in scratching off the imperial eagles and in writing the word

equality upon all the walls, they stopped to acclaim the "King of Kings," the Shah-in-Shah, the most despotic monarch of the East, and anything like a royal pageant captivates them at once. But there is a reason for the popularity of the Rothschilds with the crowd. In the first place they give large sums to the poor and support a number of charities. Secondly, it is known that the Baron is a very hard-working man. His wealth imposes a great deal of labor upon him. He rises at 7 o'clock in the morning, and goes directly to his bureau, working there steadily throughout the day, having his midday lunch brought in to him. When in need of air and exercise he runs down to Ferriéres for a little shooting. Meanwhile Mme. de Rothschild is making the rounds of her hospitals, carrying relief and comfort to hundreds of those who suffer. These people have enormous fortunes, but they make good use of them, and live really noble lives. Envy is, therefore, out of the question. Few men would like to change his hours of labor with those of Baron Alphonse. And little Mlle. Bettina, now another Baronne de Rothschild has made good use of her fortune and time also. From the time she was a little girl she has had her separate establishment in the Hotel Talleyrand, Rue Saint Florentin, her own agent, doctor, business man, governess, teachers, servants, and stables, and had her own table, to which she invited her relatives when she wished. She pursued her studies actively, and two years ago went before the Board of City Examiners and obtained a certificate entitling her to the position of teacher in the public schools, or to exercise the profession of governess. In case of loss of fortune, therefore—a remark which sounds absurd in her case—she is capable of earning her own living. She carries a dot of twelve millions to her husband, not counting her jewels. Relatively speaking this is not much, but since it is all in the family, the sum of the dowry makes no difference. If the young Baron Albert were in want of four or five hundred millions, his father-in-law would furnish them with pleasure. On the morning of her marriage Mlle. Bettina wanted to pay a parting visit to her own asylum, to see her protegés, and was greatly annoyed to be told that on this day she belonged to her family. The gala carriages, and the blue and gold Rothschild livery made a very grand show. The harness was ordered for the occasion, and as some of the horses appeared too small for the harness, Baron Alphonse sent over to England for several pairs of magnificent animals.

The service in the temple, attended by the Marshal and Mme. De MacMahon, the Orleans Princes, and all the high aristocracy of the city, is represented as very impressive. It was conducted by Laddoc Khan, Grand Rabbi of Paris, assisted by Mgr. Isidore, Grand Rabbi of France. Faure and Levi sung magnificently in Hebrew. The bride came in a carriage with her mother and father, entering upon the Baron's arm, and went away in the carriage with her husband. That night the young couple started for Italy on their wedding tour. The appearance of the procession in the streets reminded me of the marriage of the Princess Gisella at Vienna, but of the two, the marriage of Mlle. Bettina de Rothschild was the more *distingué* and elegant. I need scarcely say that the Baron and Baroness adore their daughter, and that neither can yet find consolation for her necessary loss. Mme. De Rothschild regrets more than all else the necessity of having the distance between her and little Bettina that which separates Vienna from Paris.

A strong reaction has set in against the four amnesty propositions presented the other day, and now one hears little advocacy of an entire measure of amnesty, or even of amnesty by categories. This was partly due to the fact that Rochefort and Rane have published a document upon the subject in Belgium, and this is prima-facie evidence that the question will bear study and delay. The Senate Committee of nine charged with the examination of Victor Hugo's proposition is composed of men hostile to any kind of amnesty, and only two of the number will listen to amnesty of any sort. The rest will report in favor of a just use of executive clemency when the proper time comes.

The subscription for the sufferers by the inundation organized by the *Figaro* has reached the sum of 100,000 francs, and will probably, though now closed, go to a still higher figure. Great relief has already been given by M. De Villemessant. Mme. De MacMahon has been out several times distributing funds, and on her last visit an incident occurred which covered her with confusion. She was giving money to the poor, when she saw a man in wet clothes standing near, and called him forward. "Here, my good man," she said, giving him a twenty-franc piece. The recipient was one of the richest men of the country, and had been working like a hero to save the property of his poor neighbors. He bowed his thanks, and turning to a poor woman said: "Madame la Marechale, Madame, has charged me to give you this." Mme. De MacMahon looked confused, half angry, and turned away without proffering a word of excuses. The mistake was an awkward one, but a similar adventure, pretty nearly in the same place, once happened to Napoleon III. He saw a man in thick boots covered with mud, and taking him for one of the sufferers, rushed forward, took his wet hand, and left a hundred-franc bill in it. He gave his thanks and handed the bill to a real sufferer near him, "And now for your own part," said the Emperor, with that tact which characterized him, and taking off his own cross of the Legion d'Honneur, he fastened it upon the gentleman's breast with his own hands. A staff officer had whispered in his ear that this was the Mayor of the town, rich and charitable, who had been working like a laborer among his people. Mme. De MacMahon could find no ready way for getting out of her scrape, although the gentleman's name was told her, and retired full of regret and confusion. In these times it is hard to distinguish between men, and I rarely go to a reception without being amused by seeing some awkward person take a respectable, white-cravatted gentleman for one of the waiters, and then humble himself in excuses. Perhaps there should be some distinguishing marks, or at least a decoration. This was Saint Beuve's excuse for wearing the Legion d'Honneur and for entering the Institute. With the red ribbon in his buttonhole a man can wear out his old coats with safety, and can carry a pound of candles home under his arm without being mistaken for a lackey. As for the Institute, it was a sort of label. A majority of mankind are at loss to know what judgment they ought to pass upon their fellows, and need some external mark which can reassure them. This is done by a visiting card, having the words "Members of the Institute" upon it.

The Seine is falling rapidly, and yesterday the waters were down to five and a half yards above the low-water mark. This has freed a number of suburban villages in part, and the people are returning to their homes. In the houses no great amount of damage has been done, but in many cases the foundations of buildings have been so loosened that extensive repairs will be needed to render them safe.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: "An advertisement for a young man to collect and make himself generally useful at $5 a week, which appeared in the Sunday *Times*, elicited ninety-six applications before 9 o'clock Monday morning. A majority of the letters indicated that they emanated from men of education, and it is fair to presume that among so many could be found communications from competent book-keepers."

DUEL BETWEEN FRENCH OFFICERS.

A FATAL MEETING—CAUSED BY A DISPUTE ABOUT A WORTHLESS WOMAN.

Writing from Paris on March 27, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Particulars are now published of the duel of which I furnished a short account on Friday. The victim was a well-known officer of the Garde Mobile, M. Ollivier, thirty-three years of age, who was decorated with the military medal for his gallantry in the battle of Gravelotte. He was the son of the famous military engineer of the same name, the Aide de Camp of Marshal Vaillant. His antagonist was M. Feuillerade, an officer of Lancers, twenty-six years of age. The dispute which resulted in the fatal meeting originated in a quarrel about a worthless woman of the name of Adrienne Buisseret, sister of a danseuse at the Gaîté Theatre. After the quarrel the friends of the parties met and tried to arrange the affair; but they were unsuccessful in their endeavors, and it was ultimately agreed that the unfortunate men should fight with swords in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and that the combat should be carried on until one was so seriously wounded that he could not continue to hold his weapon. On the evening before the day fixed for the meeting the two combatants, with their friends, left Paris by train for Luxembourg, and on arriving at Longwy breakfasted at separate hotels, M. Ollivier's party stopping at the Hotel de l'Europe. While they were at breakfast M. Ollivier seemed to be not unaffected by the circumstances under which they met, and said to his companions, "It would be rather curious if this should turn out to be the funeral repast." At 1 o'clock carriages were hired, and they proceeded without further delay to Rodangé. The population of that village came to hear of what was going on, and gathered in crowds to witness the encounter. Just as the two men were about to cross swords, the chief Magistrate of Rodange interfered and prohibited the duel from taking place. He was obeyed with great politeness, and the party, which included two medical men, re-entered their carriages and took the way leading back to Longwy. On arriving at the frontier the combat was commenced in the middle of the high roads on the Grand Ducal territory. The two men fought for some minutes without result, but when they crossed swords for the third time M. Feuillerade ran his weapon through the breast of M. Ollivier. The latter staggered, but, drawing himself up instantly, resumed the combat and wounded his antagonist in the right side. The company then closed around the combatants, and took away their swords. There was visible a large stain of blood on the shirt of M. Feuillerade, but M. Olliver did not seem to suffer from his hurt until he suddenly fell on the ground. On his friends going forward to raise him, they were struck with horror to find that he was dead. A heartrending scene ensued. One of those present, who had long been the inseparable companion of M. Olliver, fell upon the corpse in an agony of grief, and could not be removed from the spot. Some time elapsed before the party could resume their mournful journey. The body was removed to the hospital of Longwy, where it was treated with the usual attention by the Sisters of Charity. The wound received by M. Feuillerade was found to be so serious that his life was believed to be in danger. It is a significant comment upon this melancholy event that at the time when the Sisters of Charity were burning tapers around the bier of the young soldier who had so wantonly thrown away his life, the woman who was the unworthy cause of so much distress was seen enjoying herself in excellent spirits on the skating-rink.

THE WRECKED STRATHMORE.

SIX MONTHS ON A DESOLATE ISLAND—SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS.

The following official information respecting the loss of the Strathmore, and the rescue of the survivors from the barren island on which they remained more than six months, has been received at Lloyd's, in London. It is dated Galle, March 3:

"The Strathmore, of Dundee, reported by telegraph as lost on one of the Crozet group on 1st July, 1875. She struck at 4:30 in the morning and became a wreck in a few minutes, the persons who were saved—one lady being among them—being almost in their night-dresses. They subsisted on this barren island for six months and twenty-two days upon albatross, penguin, and other birds. The master of the whaler who rescued them showed them every kindness; gave each a suit of clothes and a pair of boots. Those rescued were taken care of by the local authorities, and a subscription has been raised in the colony on behalf of the passengers."

The *Ceylon Times* gives the following particulars: "The British ship Sierra Morena, Capt. Kennedy, bound from Sutherland to Kurrachee, came into port on Thursday with twenty persons, being part of the passengers and crew of the ship Strathmore, which was wrecked on the 1st of July last on the largest of the Crozet group of islands, latitude 46° 15′ south, longitude 15° east, called the Twelve Apostles' Rock. The Strathmore was on her voyage to Otago, New-Zealand, and was seventy-five days out when the disaster occurred. Capt Kennedy reports that on the 26th January he was boarded by an American whaler, Young Phœnix, in lat. 42° 41′ south, long. 53° east, having forty-four persons on board, rescued from the Strathmore. Owing to an insufficient supply of water, Capt. Kennedy could only accommodate twenty persons to Galle; namely, the second and third mates, carpenter, sail-maker, first and second stewards, cook, and one seaman, three first-class and nine third-class passengers. The Captain and chief mate of the Strathmore were drowned, besides others. Five persons died on the island. The survivors experienced the greatest privations on the island, being bereft of suitable clothing, and having to subsist on a species of bird, large flocks of which inhabited the place. The whaler treated them with great kindness, and supplied warm clothing. There was one lady passenger. The vessel struck at 4 in the morning, and but for the timely rescue by Capt. Giffard the crew would have suffered greater privations, as the food supply was lessening."

A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows: "The Strathmore, a new ship, one of the finest ever launched in England, sailed about April last with emigrants for Otago, New-Zealand. Eighty-eight souls were on board, and she had never been heard of to the hour when I wired you. When I was at home her loss was much discussed at Lloyd's, being the third fine Australian liner lost in a short period, and the rates of insurance to Australia rose. The Strathmore, when out seventy-five days, ran on the rocks at night, on a group known as the Twelve Apostles, in the Crozet group. About forty-four persons were drowned. The remaining forty-four lived seven months on this barren island, which fortunately had one good spring on its summit. They lived on sea birds and their eggs. Several vessels came near them during the seven months, but the wrecked people failed to attract their attention. When saved by the American whaler they were in a destitute and emaciated condition, and scarcely had a rag on them. The Sierra Morena, which took half the saved from the American vessel, arrived here to-day, bound to Kurrachee with railway material. According to last accounts twenty-four more were on the whaler. The second mate of the Strathmore and the Captain of the vessel that rescued them came ashore first. Forty-nine people were saved. Five died on the island, three from having been frost-bitten in the feet and their toes rotting off with mortification. The Captain and chief officer were drowned. Those saved lived for six months and twenty-one days on sea-birds and a kind of weed like the top of a carrot growing on the island, which was one and a half miles long. Half of it was perfectly bare rock, the other half was covered with rank grass. Their fuel for cooking was the feathers of the birds. A few matches were saved, and they kept a lamp perpetually burning with oil expressed from the birds as fuel for the lamp. Nothing hardly was saved from the wreck. The boats they escaped in were lost the first night, the rocks being perpendicular and no beach to heave them upon."

Mr. Allan, the second mate of the Strathmore, says that a thick fog prevailed on June 30, and Capt. MacDonald ordered a sharp lookout to be kept for Crozet Island. The log was constantly thrown. At midnight there was a cry of "Breakers ahead!" and the ship struck on the Twelve Apostles group of rocks. She soon began to settle down, and boats were made ready for launching. One boat, with eighteen persons in it, including Mrs. Wordsworth, was floated from the deck by a heavy wave, and miraculously kept in an upright position. About twenty of the crew and passengers assembled in the mizzentop. The fore part of the vessel was still above water and stuck on the rock, and here the survivors clustered and waited till daylight, when it was found that the ship was wedged between perpendicular cliffs of rock hundreds of feet high, and other points standing up like so many needles. Seven or eight got into the gig under the charge of the second mate, who said he would return and take off the rest if he succeeded in finding a landing place. He found to his astonishment that the boat, with eighteen on board, which had been washed away during the night, was knocking about half full of water. The one boat took the other in tow and succeeded in reaching the rocks, up which the shipwrecked persons managed to scramble. Those left on board were saved in like manner, but two days elapsed before their rescue was accomplished. Some matches, spirits, and biscuits were all that could be saved. The biscuits were given to Mrs. Wordsworth, as she could not eat the rank bird's flesh. A case of confectionery was much prized, as the tins became handy for boiling birds in. After a few days on the island the boats were dashed to pieces on the rocks and lost. This was a great misfortune, as no more visits could be paid to the wreck. The firewood lasted a month, after which a substitute was found in the bird's skins. Five deaths took place on the island. The corpses were not stiff, but remained as pliable when buried as when in life. The first death was on July 2; the next, that of Thomas Henderson, in September; the next in October; the next that of William Husband, and the last, a little child, on Christmas Day. Death resulted from mortification following on frost bites; toes and fingers rotted off. Four ships passed, but did not notice the signals, till at last, on the 21st of January, the whaler Young Phœnix took all on board, and treated them with extreme kindness. To the credit of Capt. Giffard, it must be said that he decided to sail for the Mauritius, although by so doing he knew he would lose his season's fishing.

Thirty survivors from the Strathmore had arrived at Rangoon by the Childers, which received them from the American whaler Young Phœnix. Most of them were progressing favorably.

LAW REPORTS.

NELLIE M'CARTHY DISCHARGED.

JUDGE CURTIS ON RELIGIOUS REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Nellie McCarthy, whose release from the House of the Good Shepherd was sought to be procured on writ of habeas corpus. She was committed to the institution for six months by one of the Police Justices, on March 24. The return to the writ set up the commitment as the authority under which she was held. The commitment states that the relator appeared before the Police Justice and voluntarily confessed that she was a bad woman and desired to reform, and that she was convicted on such confession made and subscribed by her; and it further states that upon examination in due form of law, it appearing that she was between fourteen and twenty-one years of age and had never been an inmate of the Penitentiary, and that she selected this institution as the place of detention under this commitment, she was placed in its custody. Judge Curtis, after narrating these facts in his opinion, goes on to say: "The Legislature has directed that in cases like this, persons may be committed by the Magistrate to either the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, New-York; the Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, foot of Eighty-ninth street, or the Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum and Home of Fallen Women, as may be selected by the person so committed. (Session Laws 1867, Vol. I., p. 930.) This act further directs that the City shall pay for the support of each person so committed the same amount that was then paid by the City to the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the support of children committed to its charge. In the learned and forcible argument submitted by the counsel for the relator, it is contended that it is not competent for the Legislature to authorize the imprisonment of any person convicted of an offense elsewhere than in the lawfully regulated jails and prisons established by the State and contemplated in the Constitution, and that a committal for confinement in a religious or sectarian institution, is in conflict with the Constitution itself. The legislation authorizing this class of commitments (which, in the act of 1867, above referred to, is limited to the City of New-York) appears to have been prompted by a desire to afford an opportunity for a reformation to a class of females of tender years, to whom the disgrace and debasing and criminal associations of penitentiary immurement are irretrievably degrading. Society seeks to protect itself, and both from interest and moral duty is obligated to care and provide for those who by inexperience, youth, parental neglect, and vicious surroundings require its guardianship. It it repudiates these obligations it destroys itself, and the protection of property and person by law is at an end. It is just and wise that the public, in the exercise of its guardianship, and bearing the heavy burden of the support of all classes of convicted offenders, should seek in some way to effect their reformation. The statutes of the State make it the duty of the Chaplains in the prisons to perform religious services, and provide for the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners. It should not be a subject of complaint that this class of persons, so young and almost hopelessly lost, to which the relator belongs, should be protected by the law when they profess a desire to reform, and should be furnished an opportunity in these institutions to receive that moral and religious instruction and to acquire those habits of industry that may enable them afterward to lead moral, useful, and industrious lives, and for the acquisition of which every other door is closed to them. It is not easy to come to the conclusion that the Constitution of the State conflicts with the extension of this benevolent guardianship to them. It has never been questioned in the case of prisoners in the public prisons, and still less does it seem that such an objection can be sustained in respect to a local act which is in the nature of a police regulation for a particular class of offenders. If any of the institutions fail in the proper discharge of the trust confided to them the public has a remedy." In the present case, however, Judge Curtis deems it unnecessary to determine the application on the question of constitutionity. It seems that the return to the writ was not verified, and the return, therefore, failed to show legally that the person claiming the custody of the relator was the person empowered by law to detain her. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

TWO FEMALE SHOP-LIFTERS ARRESTED.

In December, 1873, a clever female pickpocket and shop-lifter, named Mary Ann Watts, alias Mary Wilson, was convicted of larceny at the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to Sing Sing for three years. At the prison she was assigned to act as a nurse in the hospital, and while in that capacity succeeded, with the assistance of her friends, in escaping on March 31 of the following year. Although the Police assiduously worked in endeavoring to effect her recapture, all attempts in that direction failed until Thursday last, when she, in company with another woman, were taken from a Fourth avenue car by Detectives Titus and Thompson. A search of their clothing at the Central Office resulted in the finding of eighty-five yards of brown silk in a wallet concealed under the overskirt of Mary Ann Watts, who now gave her name as Mary Walker. A satchel, carried by her companion, who said her name was Annie Smith, contained, among other articles, half a dozen of embroidered handkerchiefs. Shortly after her arrest, Annie Smith was removed to the hospital, and gave birth to a child. The other woman was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court on Friday, and, in the absence of evidence, was remanded until yesterday. The silk was meanwhile identified by Mr. Henry E. Butler, an employe of Arnold, Constable & Co., as the property of that firm, while a salesman for A. T. Stewart claimed the handkerchiefs found in the satchel of Annie Smith. James Jackson, a reception keeper at Sing Sing Prison, made an affidavit to the effect that the woman Walker was committed to the prison on Dec. 16, 1873, under the name of Mary Ann Watts, and escaped on March 31, 1874. Justice Morgan, on the complaint of Mr. Butler, committed her for trial.

A BANK ASSIGNEE'S SUIT.

Judge Blatchford rendered a decision yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of John H. Platt, Assignee, against Oliver H. P. Archer, in regard to fees paid for legal services. As Assignee of the Stuyvesant Bank, under the State laws, Mr. Archer engaged Messrs. Field & Shearman to attend to his law business, and to pay them $5,000 per annum, and a percentage on collections, with a special retainer to David Dudley Field of $2,500. This agreement was made in October, 1871, while in May, 1872, the bank was declared bankrupt, and Mr. Platt, as Assignee in bankruptcy, objected to the payments of them. The Master allowed the item, and an appeal was taken. Judge Blatchford decides that the arrangement was legitimate up to the beginning of the bankruptcy, for work done under the State laws, but disallows all charges for services subsequent to that period, or in opposition to the bankruptcy.

VERDICT AGAINST A GAS COMPANY.

The Metropolitan Gas Company brought a suit yesterday, before Justice Pinckney, in the Seventh District Court, against James Curry, a furniture dealer, residing at No. 510 Ninth avenue, to recover $35 for gas supplied to him by the company. Mr. Easton appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendant was represented by Mr. Lamont. The defense set up on the part of the defendant against the claim was that the company had supplied defective gas to his store, and that although he notified them several times to have the defects in the service pipe remedied they neglected to do so. Owing to this neglect on the part of the company to fulfill their contract, Mr. Curry put in a counter claim of $50 for damages to his business. Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and, after hearing the testimony in the case, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant without costs.

WANTED IN COLORADO.

Nathaniel Young was arrested yesterday in this City by Deputy United States Marshal Denbert, on a warrant from Colorado Territory, upon an indictment found against him in Central City, Gilpin County, Colorado, charging him with the embezzlement of $5,000 while Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Division of the District of Colorado. He was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, and application was made to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, for a warrant for his removal to Colorado for trial. At this time he gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial at Central City on the first Monday in May, and was released from custody. Cornelia A. Etting, of Brooklyn, become his surety.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Nusbaum vs. Lanferty et al.—Motion granted so far as to permit bond to be filed, but under the statute the stay must be continued until the sureties justify, if expected to. The defendants are not entitled to a stay upon the other ground, viz., the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, nor are they entitled to an extension of the time to answer because of the stay emanating from the order to file security for costs. The order extending such time to answer must therefore be modified so as to reduce the same to two days after the service of this order, without prejudice to an independent application or an affidavit of merits, and on other facts.

Himan vs. Arnold.—Motion granted for third Friday.

In the matter of the application of the Chamberlain.—I do not know what is meant by the balance of interest moneys payable on demand belonging to active accounts. Nor do I quite perceive what the Court has to do with so very general an application. I would suggest that if special authority be desired, the matter be placed before counsel, with a view to bringing the matter up more advisedly.

Brown vs. Vandewater.—This motion was submitted by the moving party with the understanding that the opposing papers should be handed in last Wednesday; no opposing papers having been received, the motion must be granted. But let the order be settled on one day's notice.

Pessels vs. Pessels.—(1.) The proof of marriage is insufficient; no facts are stated, nor is the certificate appended. (2.) The proof of residence must be by some other person than plaintiff. (3.) The proof of adultery is not convincing. Who is Auris? Where does he live and do business? How did plaintiff come to call him? I am not satisfied with testimony. (4.) There must be proof of the service of process on the defendant orally and fully before the Referee. It must be referred back on all these points.

McVey vs. Cantrell.—While the sureties are technically sufficient, yet they are by no means so satisfactory as to justify the court in relieving the defendant's real estate of the lien of the judgment. Personal security should be of a very high character to warrant its substitution for the complete security of a lien, and even then it is usual to relieve but a part of the real estate, retaining the lien upon enough to afford ample security. Motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of Gray.—I do not understand this application. The money was deposited to release the lien. But must not Gray proceed to foreclose, and does not the money simply stand as his security in case of success?

Sheider vs. Hart.—Motion granted for second Friday.

Koch et al. vs. Whitehouse.—The plaintiff in my judgment has not made out a case for an injunction such as is asked for.

By Judge Brady.

Tellkampf vs. Goodchild.—The object of the second sale has failed, and it seems through no fault of the owner, Mrs. Brown, who was not advised of the time of the sale. It does not appear from the papers on which this motion was made that any person is ready to give more for the premises than the sum for which they were sold. If there were any such bid this court would not hesitate to give the owner the opportunity to resell them, under the circumstances, unless the advance offer was too insignificant to be worthy of consideration. This motion cannot be granted, but, though denied, it is without prejudice to renew in ten days on payment of the costs of this motion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bunker vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Case as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Sturm vs. Williams.—Order settled.

In re application of McCarthy.—The relator should be discharged from custody. Opinion.

By Judge Speir.

Brossman vs. Osborn et al.—Order to amend summons and complaint.

Porter vs. McGrath.—Judgment vacated and new trial granted.

Wright vs. Wright.—Order of reference.

Brown vs. Ross.—Order on short calendar.

Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.—Motion granted.

Werner vs. Werner.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Cases settled.—Davis vs. Bechstein; Desmond vs. Marks.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Cases settled and filed.—Hillier vs. Conner; Nolan vs. Gulleran.

Defaults opened on terms as per indorsements.—Kirkpatrick vs. Noah; Beebe vs. Kelly; Paine vs. Haas; Levy vs. Conner.

Gerkin vs. Robinson.—Plaintiff allowed to discontinue on payment of $20 costs.

Schaefer vs. Anderson.—Motion granted.

Ellis vs. Flerx.—Case settled.

Motions to advance causes granted.—James vs. Webster; Brown vs. Sharr; Leon vs. Conner; Andersonvs. Hughes; Stern vs. Esterly; Tannanbaum vs. Warren.

COURT NOTES.

Patrick Smith was committed by Justice Flammer at the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of committing a burglary on the store of Albert Hunken at No. 292 Greenwich street, and taking twelve boxes of chewing tobacco.

Judge Dykeman, of the Second Judicial Department, will hold Part II., Circuit, of the Supreme Court for this district, beginning to-morrow, in the absence of Judge Donohue, who has gone to Washington.

Henry T. Keck, of No. 397 Union street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of passing a forged check for $15 on Mr. George Reton, No. 585 Washington street, on Oct. 15 last.

Andrew Moore and Herbert Hawe, seamen, of the schooner Addie F. Clark, of Boston, were arrested yesterday, on complaint of Capt. Harding, of that vessel, on a charge of disobedience of orders on a recent voyage from Cardenas to this City. They were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, and committed for examination to-morrow.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court not being in session yesterday, nothing further was developed in the matter of alleged whisky frauds in this City. Other witnesses in the matter will be brought before them to-morrow, but as the Circuit Court is adjourned to the 15th inst., probably no definite report of their conclusions will be ascertained until their final report is made at that time.

Oscar Nephew was brought before Justice Otterbourg at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, by Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, who charged the prisoner with being an escaped convict from the Kings County Penitentiary. The Justice decided that he had no jurisdiction in a case of that kind, and told the officer to surrender his prisoner to the Brooklyn Police.

A lawyer by the name of Charles L. Hallerstadt was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Bollet, on an order issued by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail. It is alleged of the defendant that he collected $480 in a case in his charge, which he refused to pay over in accordance with the order of the court, hence his arrest to answer for alleged contempt of court.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an attachment against the property of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company. The petition was made by the plaintiffs in the suit of L. Von Hoffman & Co. against the company. The action is to recover $14,640 on interest coupons attached to the company's bonds. Judge Barrett granted the attachment against the company's property within the State.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—William Cumming, Mrs. William Cumming, Miss E. Rigl, John H. White, Mrs. White, H. Wearne, Mrs. M. N. Ovington, Miss J. M. Ovington, Edmund H. Smith, Arthur C. Smith, E. Alexander, C. J. Hustwick, J. S. Mills, L. C. Holmes, Hy. J. Lingg, A. Strauss, E. J. Ovington, E. W. Mooring, William H. Wood, B. B. Huntley, Joseph Richardson, T. H. Hodgson, Mrs. Arcularius, Arthur E. Bull, J. Grant McDonald, Charles Atkinson, C. H. Porter, S. Genese, Samuel J. Magowan, C. Psomades, John Neum, Mrs. John Neum, Norman Robertson, G. J. Rice, T. Du Buisson, Capt. G. P. Spaulding, Mrs. G. P. Spaulding, John Smith, Mrs. John Smith, James G. Nind, Mrs. James G. Nind, Edwin Steadman, Frederick Atwood, George M. Sanford, William Prior.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Boker and two children, Moritz Somborn, Albert L. Barbier, J. Sands, Adolt A. Son, W. U. Calhoun, Mr. Skougaard-Severini, Mrs. H. Bertuch and child, Bernard O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. William Schlesinger and child, Miss Louise Dreyer, Col. William D. Wilkins, Mrs. William D. Wilkins and two children, Miss Katie Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Reed, Miss Jessie B. Reed, Master Edward A. Reed, Master Walter J. Reed, Otto Dolfinger, Jacob Romer, Jacob Schafer, Mrs. Bertha Brandenburg and three children, Jacob Veeck, Paul Metz, Karl Weber, John Berge, Dr. L. Bosse, Jr., Charles Wiedemann, M. Richards, S. Archenhold, C. L. Krekeler, wife, and two children, Charles Wall, Max Eckart, Ernst Lietemever, Miss Marie Contzen, Albert Graper.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Pears and two children, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Samuel Phillips and child, Henry Watkinson, Mrs. Watkinson, Mrs. E. A. Stephens, C. Woodward, Mrs. Allsop, Thomas W. Taylor, C. Roundew.

In steam-ship Assyria, for Glasgow.—James Jess, Alexander Chapman, John McBride, John Nichols, William Gilmour, Miss Mary Kildare, Rev. John B. Medford and wife, James Cameron and lady.

In steam-ship Charleston, for Charleston.—W. S. Gibbs, Mrs. W. S. Gibbs, Mrs. S. Price, G. H. Fleming, G. E. Tybring, Mrs. H. L. tiles, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Asa Seaver, J. Q. Sumner, William Skelding, Mrs. F. A. Moulton, Miss MacKinna and maid, W. W. Baker, Mrs. H. C. Edgerton, Mr. Lawrence, Miss MacKinley, Miss A. G. Winslow and maid, Mrs. James Winslow, Mrs. E. A. Tillotson, Miss Sisson, Mr. Browning, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Boorhead, Miss Boorhead, Mrs. Holzen and two children, Master Holzen, James Dolan.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Dr. John F. Holmes, R. B. Hillyard, James W. Ensign and wife, Mrs. M. H. Havens, A. T. Drake, Pio F. Drieore, John Russell, Peter Doyle, Amos C. Johnson, Clarence G. Bell, Pedro Ansura.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic from Liverpool.—Baron O'Hermelin, C. G. Squintani, Capt. C. W. Bellairs, Mrs. C. W. Bellairs, Miss Hylda Bellairs, Master Kennette Bellairs, Master Clement Bellairs, Master Garnett Bellairs, Chas. Denton, Mrs. Chas. Denton, John Davison, Geo. C. Kent, J. C. Kendall, J. L. Gardnier, Miss Lyda Rockwell, Lieut. Gov. H. H. Holt, W. F. Munster, E. C. Ellam, A. C. Ellam, Cyrus Daniel, Mrs. Cyrus Daniel, H. S. Daniel, W. Forbes, Mr. McCullough, W. S. Wade, Mrs. W. S. Wade and infant, Miss Ada M. Wade, E. R. Shordiche, E. Stovel, Mrs. E. Stovel, Mrs. Bowley, Miss Bowley, Master Bowley, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, infant, and governess, Miss K. Burnett, Master Lansing Burnett, James E. Gowan, Mrs. James E. Gowan, Nathaniel Bloom, G. J. Shrapnell, A. V. Binsse, Jacob Green, Stephen Massett, J. C. Cook, William Matthews, Mrs. William Matthews, R. Corson, Mrs. R. Corson, R. P. Butler, Charles A. Hardy, Mr. Strakosch, E. Riggs, T. Chapman Smales, Mme. Salterelli, Mlle. de Belocca, D. J. Marrenner, T. E. Sickles, Marsh-Foley, Joseph Atlison, W. H. Stead, Mrs. W. H. Stead, Miss Louisa L. Jones, Mrs. O. H. Jones, W. McDowell, R. Jenkinson, E. Glenn, D. M. Macleod, George Buckton, Miss Buckton, John Kelly, Mrs. John Kelly, William Hall Marriott, W. C. Banning, W. R. Thurston, Jr., Mr. Hodges, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Sidney Ashmore, Edward de Rose, Mrs. Edward de Rose, Dunlop Wilson, J. S. Teackle, S. H. Benedict, Edward G. Edwards, P. E. O'Bryen, Houghton Dickson, Mr. Cisneros, John Ramsden, Thomas B. Lynch, L. H. Boult, James H. Small, E. Brook, D. Hurst, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Hodgkinson.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Carl Becker, Henry Becker, S. Kohn Hartzfeld and family, Mrs. Pinger, Paul Francke, Miss Johanna Liebmann, Mr. Kniffler, Mr. Fechteler, B. Greff, A. Rosingh, Mrs. Rebecca Butt and daughter, Aug. Schafer, J. Groothrz and family, Mrs. Clara Kahn and child, Mrs. Bertha Joseph and child, Hans Schrotter, Miss Bertha York, Carl Ottmann, Ferd. Ottmann, Miss Augusta Porr, Ludwig Lutsen, Bern. Hinrichs, Mrs. Dr. Wildberger and family, Adam Lutsch, Dr. Brug, Theodore Manch, Paul Moebins, Mrs. Katy Ellinghausen, Mr. C. Weld, Aug. Dowman, G. Kuhne, H. F. Booshkirker, Miss S. Uaing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:31 | Sun sets.....6:33 | Moon rises..7:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:46 | Gov. Island..8:35 | Hell Gate...9:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SATURDAY, April 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Colombo, (Br.,) Burkett, Hull, Eng.; C. L. Wright & Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Republic, Perry, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Donati, (Br.,) Galgey, Havre, Busk & Jevons; Kenilworth, (Br.,) Prowse, Antwerp, George W. Colton & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ship City of Boston, Crosby, Boston, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Barks Haakon, Haakonsen, (Norw.,) Houge, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sophia R. Luhrs, Hopkins, Rotterdam, John Zittlosen; Hermod, (Norw.,) Tommasen, Southampton, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen March 25, and Southampton 28th, with 50 cabin and 278 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage; April 1, lat. 46 07, lon. 31 11, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; April 3, lat. 43 42, lon. 49, passed a large iceberg.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool March 30 and Queenstown 31st, with 100 cabin and 180 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Liberty, Sunburg, Cienfuegos March 28, San Jago April 1, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. April 5, lat. 30 20, lon. 73 45, passed schr. West Side, steering N.; 8th, off Barnegat, passed a black boat adrift.

Steam-ship Williamsport, Willetts, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig Selina Stamford, (Ital.,) Maresca, Naples 62 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. C. Seager & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 27.

Brig Cheviot, (of St. John, N. B.,) Leary, Havana 15 ds., with melado and sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; City of New-York, Republic, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Colombo, for Hull; Donati and Raynor, for London; Assyria, for Glasgow; State of Texas, for Galveston; New-York and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Charleston, for Charleston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Benefactor, for Newbern; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; ship Isaac Webb, for Liverpool; barks Horace Scudder, for Alexandria; Ida, for Cronstadt; Farewell and Johannes, for Bremen; Abraham Spalle, for London; brigs Rap, for Oporto; Florence May, for Pernambuco; Lydia H. Cole, for St. Jago; Abby Ellen, for Kingston, Ja.; schrs. R. L. Hersey, for St. Kitts; Miriam, for St. John, N. F.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Gilletta, Cienfuegos, from New-York, went ashore near Avallo Key, (Bahamas,) 28th ult., and will probably be a total loss; crew saved; efforts are being made to save the cargo.

Schr. Veto, Thorndike, of and from Thomaston, Me., for New-York, with cargo of lime, arr. at New-London this A. M. with loss of foremast head and jibboom, having carried them away last night in a squall when off Faulkner's Island. Will repair and proceed.

The Abbie Clifford, Chase, from Antwerp in ballast, arr. at Havre, France, March 24, with cutwater much injured, having been in collision on 22d inst. with bark Princesse, (Norw.,) from Pisagua.

By telegraph from Montevideo March 24, it is reported that the ship Abner J. Benyon, Watts, from Pabellow, for Queenstown, has put into Valparaiso leaky.

The Florence Richards, from Huelva, dragged her anchor off New-Ferry, England, on March 26, and fouled the Ericsson, for New-York; the former lost foretopmast and head-gear; latter sustained little or no damage.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 6.—Sld. brig Beauty, (Br.,) Capp, N. of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—Arr. steamer Anglia, (Br.,) Murray, London; brig Comrade, (Br.,) from Demerara. Sld. brigs Premier, (Br.,) Demerara, and Delta, (Br.,) do.

HAVANA, April 6.—Arr. brigs Harry Virden, Collins, New-York; Susie J. Strout, Ficket, Portland. 7th, steamer King Arthur, (Br.,) Crowell, New-York; barks R. A. Allen, Farr, Liverpool; Cardenas, Welden, New-York.

MATANZAS, April 6.—Arr. brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Baltimore; schrs. Maggie D. Marston, Hooper, Liverpool; Traveler, Hodges, New-Orleans; Maggie Dalling, Dalling, New-York; H. Hickman, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Sld. bark G. de Zalso, Miller, New-York; brig Eva N. Johnson, Yeaton, N. of Hatteras; Albertt, Orcutt, do.; Florence, (Br.,) Somers, do.; schr. Miranda, Mitchell, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 8.—Sld. 3d, I. S. and L. C. Adams; 5th, Madri and Figli, Pekin, Carmelia, Annie McAdam; 7th, Aster, Mary Lowerison; 8th, Elizabeth Dougall, Ida C. Bullard.

Arr. April 1, Adele; April 4, Atlantic, Capt. Biohm, (off Lowestoft;) April 6, Georgietta Lawrence, Rabus, Embla, Kong Carl, General Shepley, Frederick A. Carle, Hanne Selmer, Weiska, Isaac Eppinger, Albert, Carolina, (Capt. Cook,) John Fought; April 7, Midlothian, Sebastian Bach, Paramount, (the last three off Dover,) Maryborough, John Read, (both off Folkestone,) Penelope Tutton, (at Bristol,) Bengal, Calista Haws, Usko, British Constitution, Casteiar, Rufus, Bondewennen; April 8, M. J. K., Victoria, (Capt. Collberg,) Mauring, Vera, Lennie, Harewood, Frida Lehment, Viva, Ruth Topping, Protector, (the last-named at Deal.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—The Cunard line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York March 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, daily, (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Hall's Bands engaged for the season.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, the 10th of April, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE of the Fall River Line, between NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, will resume their trips for the season, leaving Pier No. 28 North River daily at 5 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK: also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOAT FOR SALE—NEW, WITHOUT register. Inquire at No. 223 West st.

LECTURES.

DR. SARA BLAKESLEE CHASE WILL LECture, to gentlemen only, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, upon "TYPICAL MANHOOD; OR, MAN AS A LOVER AND HUSBAND." Admission, 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE FOR CASH.—Full stock; a rare chance for an energetic business man; no agents. Address Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MEAT, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLE market, doing a good business, No. 180 8th av., one door above 19th st.; reason for selling, owner has other business.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A REMEDIAL BATHING establishment; Russian, sulphur, and mercurial vapor baths. Apply at No. 265 Broadway, Room 12.

CLOTHING.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Max Stadler & Co.'s

NEW AND ELEGANT

CLOTHING HOUSE

565 and 567 Broadway,

CORNER PRINCE STREET, (Ball, Black & Co. Building,)

On Monday, April 10,

WITH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Men's, Boys', and Children's

FINE CLOTHING,

Including all the latest NOVELTIES of the season, manufactured by us since Jan. 12, from the very best makes of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Fabrics, selected especially for a FINE CITY RETAIL TRADE, and purchased for CASH at figures that enable us to offer the PUBLIC LOWER PRICES than have been named on this class of goods for the past TWELVE YEARS.

Having leased the entire building formerly occupied by Ball, Black & Co., we have spared no EXPENSE in FITTING UP the same to make it THE CLOTHING PALACE OF NEW-YORK.

The thirty years' experience of Mr. Max Stadler as a successful Wholesale and Retail Clothier, in Cincinnati and this City, is a sufficient guarantee that no effort will be spared to make this house first-class in every respect.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

MAX STADLER & CO.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co.

MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND and Eighty-fourth Regiments wishing to dispose of their discarded uniform coats may find purchaser by addressing, with prices, N. G. Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

Notice.—Change of Piers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ——, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON..............SATURDAY.........APRIL 8
REGULATOR..............WEDNESDAY.........APRIL 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..............Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, April 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..............Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON..............TUESDAY, April 18
COLUMBUS..............THURSDAY, April 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.

J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer, old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF HOUSEHOLD furniture will find a large line of every description at our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st. Our sales are on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY of every week, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, and contain every description of furniture from ordinary to the finest that is made; also, many rare articles of vertu and real merit may be found from time to time at our room which could not be purchased under any other circumstances elsewhere. Mr. Johnson will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture at private residences.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

CLOSING OUT SALE AT AUCTION OF stock of T. B. BYNNER, No. 527 Broadway, of watches, diamonds, jewelry, and fine silver-plated ware, on account of removal and declining retail business. Sale will be continued from day to day until stock is all disposed of. Sale absolute; terms cash.

DIVIDENDS.

ONE HUNDREDTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, April 3, 1876.

A dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst. By order

ALBERT BOGERT, Jr., Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—THE coupon due Oct. 1, 1873, (and interest thereon,) and the coupon due April 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of this company, will be paid at the Third National Bank, New-York, if presented between the 1st and 15th days of April.

H. E. MANN, Clerk United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOWN OF GAINSville due July 1, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$7,000 AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST, for five years, on first mortgage on first-class City house and lot worth over twice the amount. No bonus paid, and reasonable sum only allowed for expenses. Bona fide parties may apply to M. M. MUDLONG, No. 30 Nassau st., Room No. 51.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE — DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) London.

SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH, No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, Paris.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1896.

NEWARK CITY 7s, DUE IN 1905.

JERSEY CITY 7s, DUE IN 1906.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s, DUE IN 1895.

BROOKLYN CITY 6s, DUE IN 1902.

BUFFALO CITY 7s, DUE IN 1910.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s, DUE IN 1903.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,133	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,657	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

Stockholders who cannot be present at the meeting can send their proxies to this office, with instructions as to their use. Particular attention is called to the fact that a majority of all the stock is required to be represented to form a quorum.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 NEW ST., WILL BUY

New-Orleans City Bonds.
Mobile City Bonds.
Memphis City Bonds and Coupons.
Louisiana Levee Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Greenville and Columbia Guaranteed Bonds.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.

L. P. MORTON, HENRY MORGAN, WILLIAM MERTENS, } Committee.

J. H. HAAR, Member Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN, Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, WILLIAM TRACY, WILLIAM H. ALLISON, } Trustees.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division,) to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

Jackson County, Missouri, 7s.,

IN BEHALF OF KAW TOWNSHIP. For sale by S. H. TOBEY & CO., No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.

J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 7 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONNET.

I plucked some rose-leaves from a full-blown flower,
And came to me this thought, that though bereft
Of treasures sweet, yet are some rose-leaves left,
Though but a tithe of our loved former dower.
And when I passed again, the garden bower
Was strewn with petals which the faint wind bore
From off the unpicked stem; a fragrance o'er
The crimson forms crept slow in death's last hour.
So, gentle lady, when in beauty's prime
I heeded not thy excellences rare,
But fondly thought that all decaying time
Could never dim thy lustrous beauty fair,
Yet Death's fell hand, strewing thy early bloom,
Hath made a heaven of the darkest tomb.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.* J. H. J.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

LYCHWORTH, (CONTINUED)—THE ANGLEBURY HIGHWAY.

Ethelberta's absence had become unaccountable to Lord Mountclere, who could hardly permit her retirement from his sight for a minute. But at first he had made due allowance for her eccentricity as a woman of genius, and would not take notice of the half-hour's desertion, unpardonable as it might have been in other classes of wives. Then he had inquired, searched, been alarmed; he had finally sent men servants in all directions about the park to look for her. He feared she had fallen out of a window, down a well, or into the lake. The next stage of search was to have been drags and grapnels; but Ethelberta entered the house.

Lord Mountclere rushed forward to meet her, and such was her contrivance that he noticed no change. The searchers were called in, Ethelberta explaining that she had merely obeyed the wish of her brother in going out to meet him. Picotee, who had returned from her walk with Sol, was up-stairs in one of the rooms which had been alloted to her. Ethelberta managed to run in there on her way up-stairs to her own chamber.

"Picotee, put your things on again," she said. "You are the only friend I have in this house, and I want one badly. Go to Sol, and deliver this message to him—that I want to see him at once. You must overtake him, if you walk all the way to Anglebury." But the train does not leave till four, so that there is plenty of time."

"What is the matter?" said Picotee. "I cannot walk all the way."

"I don't think you will have to do that—I hope not."

"He is going to stop at Coomb to have a bit of lunch: I might overtake him there."

"Yes. And tell him to come to the east passage door. It is that door next to the entrance to the stable-yard. There is a little yew-tree outside it. On second thoughts, you, dear, must not come back. Wait at Coomb, in the little inn parlor, till Sol comes to you again. You will probably then have to go home to London alone; but do not mind it. The worst part for you will be in going from the station to the Crescent; but nobody will molest you in a four-wheel cab; you have done it before. However, he will tell you if this is necessary when he gets back. I can best fight my battles alone. You shall have a letter from me the day after to-morrow, stating where I am. I shall not be here."

"But what is it so dreadful?"

"Nothing to frighten you." But she spoke with a breathlessness that completely nullified the assurance. "It is merely that I find I must come to an explanation with Lord Mountclere before I can live here permanently, and I cannot stipulate with him while I am here in his power. Till I write, good-bye. Your things are not unpacked, so let them remain here for the present—they can be sent for."

Poor Picotee, more agitated than her sister, but never questioning her orders, went down-stairs and out of the house. She ran across the shrubberies, into the park, and to the gate whereby Sol had emerged some half-hour earlier. She trotted along upon the turnpike road like a lost doe, crying as she went at the new trouble which had come upon Berta, whatever that trouble might be. Behind her she heard wheels and the stepping of a horse, but she was too concerned to turn her head. The pace of the vehicle slackened, however, when it was abreast of Picotee, and she looked up to see Christopher as the driver.

"Miss Chickerel!" he said, with surprise.

Picotee had quickly looked down again, and she murmured, "Yes."

Christopher asked, what he could not help asking under the circumstances, "Would you like to ride?"

"I should be glad," said she, overcoming her flurry. "I am anxious to overtake my brother Sol."

"I have arranged to pick him up at Coomb," said Christopher.

He descended, assisted her to mount beside him, and drove on again, almost in silence. He was inclined to believe that some supernatural legerdemain had to do with these periodic impacts of Picotee on his path. She sat mute and melancholy till they were within half a mile of Coomb.

"Thank you," she said then, perceiving Sol upon the road. "There is my brother; I will get down now."

"He was going to ride on to Anglebury with me," said Julian.

Picotee did not reply, and Sol turned round. Seeing her he instantly exclaimed, "What's the matter, Picotee?"

She explained to him that he was to go back immediately, and meet her sister at the door by the yew, as Ethelberta had charged her. Christopher, knowing them so well, was too much an interested member of the group to be left out of confidence, and she included him in her audience.

"And what are you to do?" said Sol to her.

"I am to wait at Coomb till you come to me."

"I can't understand it," Sol muttered, with a gloomy face. "There's something wrong; and it was only to be expected; that's what I say, Mr. Julian."

"If necessary I can take care of Miss Chickerel till you come," said Christopher.

"Thank you," said Sol. "Then I will return to you as soon as I can, at the Castle Inn, just ahead. 'Tis very awkward for you to be so burdened by us, Mr. Julian; but we are in a trouble that I don't yet see the bottom of."

"I know," said Christopher, kindly. "We will wait for you."

He then drove on with Picotee to the inn, which was not far off, and Sol returned again to Lychworth. Feeling somewhat like a thief in the night, he zigzagged through the park, behind belts and knots of trees, until he saw the yew, dark and clear, as if drawn in ink upon the fair face of the mansion. The way up to it was in a little cutting between shrubs, the door being a private entrance, sunk below the surface of the lawn, and invisible from other parts of the same front. As soon as he reached it, Ethelberta opened it at once, as if she had listened for his footsteps.

She took him along a passage in the basement, up a flight of steps, and into a huge, solitary, chill apartment. It was the ball-room. Spacious mirrors in gilt frames formed panels in the lower part of the walls, the remainder being toned in sage green. In a recess between each mirror was a statue. The ceiling rose in a segmental curve, and bore sprawling upon its face gilt figures of wanton goddesses, cupids, satyrs with tambourines, drums, and trumpets, the whole ceiling seeming alive with them. But the room was very gloomy now, there being little light admitted from without, and the reflections from the mirrors gave a depressing coldness to the scene. It was a place intended to look joyous by night, and whatever it chose to look by day.

"We are safe here," said she. "But we must listen for footsteps. I have only five minutes; Lord Mountclere is waiting for me. I mean to leave this place, come what may."

"Why?" said Sol, in astonishment.

"I cannot tell you—something has occurred. God has got me in his power at last, and is going to scourge me for my bad doings—that's what it seems like. Sol, listen to me and do exactly what I say. Go to Anglebury, hire a brougham, bring it on as far as Lower Lychworth; you will have to meet me with it at one of the park gates later in the evening—probably the west, at half-past seven. Leave it at the village with the man, come on here on foot, and stay under the trees till just before six; it will then be quite dark, and you must stand under the projecting baulstrade a little further on than the door you came in by. I will just step upon the balcony over it, and tell you more exactly than I can now the precise time that I shall be able to slip out, and where the carriage is to be waiting. But it may not be safe to speak on account of his closeness to me—I will hand down a note. I find it impossible to leave the house by daylight—I am certain to be pursued—he already suspects something. Now I must be going, or he will be here, for he watches my movements because of some accidental words that escaped me."

"Berta, I sha'n't have anything to do with this," said Sol. "It is not right!"

"I am only going to Rouen, to Aunt Charlotte!" she implored. "I want to get to Southampton, to be in time for the midnight steamer. When I am at Rouen I can negotiate with Lord Mountclere the terms on which I will return to him. It is the only chance I have of rooting out a scandal and a disgrace which threatens the beginning of my life here! My letters to him, and his to me, can be forwarded through you or through father, and he will not know where I am. Any woman is justified in adopting such a course to bring her husband to a sense of her dignity. If I don't go away now, it will end in a permanent separation. If I leave at once, and stipulate that he gets rid of her, we may be reconciled."

"I can't help you; you must stick to your husband. I don't like them, or any of their sort, barring about three or four, for the reason that they despise me, and all my sort. But, Ethelberta, for all that, I'll play fair with them. No half-and-half trimming business. You have joined 'em, and 'rayed yourself against us; and there you'd better bide. You have married your man, and your duty is toward him. I know what he is, and so does father: but if I were to help you to run away now, I should scorn myself more than I scorn him."

"I don't care for that, or for any such politics! The Mountclere line is noble, and how was I to know that this member was not noble, too? As the representative of an illustrious family I was taken with him, but as a man—I must shun him."

"How can you shun him? You have married him!"

"Nevertheless I won't stay. Neither law nor gospel demands it of me after what I have learned. And if law and gospel did demand it, I would not stay. And if you will not help me to escape, I go alone."

"You had not better try any such wild thing."

The creaking of a door was heard. "Oh, Sol," she said, appealingly, "don't go into the question whether I am right or wrong—only remember that I am very unhappy. Do help me—I have no other person in the world to ask! Be under the balcony at six o'clock. Say you will I must go—say you will!"

"I'll think," said Sol, very much disturbed. "There, don't cry; I'll try to be under the balcony, at any rate. I cannot promise more, but—I'll try to be there."

She opened in the paneling one of the old-fashioned concealed modes of exit known as jib-doors, which it was once the custom to construct without architraves in the walls of large apartments, so as not to interfere with the general design of the room. Sol found himself in a narrow passage, running down the whole length of the ball-room, and at the same time he heard Lord Mountclere's voice within, arguing with Ethelberta. His escape must have been marvelous; as it was the Viscount might have seen her tears. He passed down some steps, along an area from which he could see into a row of servants' offices, among them a kitchen with a fire-place flaming like an altar of sacrifice. Nobody seemed to be concerned about him; there were workmen upon the premises, and he nearly matched them. At last he got again into the shrubberies, and to the side of the park by which he had entered.

On reaching Coomb he found Picotee in the parlor of the little inn, as he had directed. Mr. Julian, she said, had walked up to the ruins, and would be back again in a few minutes. Sol ordered the horse to be put in, and by the time it was ready Christopher came down from the hill. Room was made for Sol by opening the flap of the dog-cart, and Christopher drove on.

He was anxious to know the trouble, and Sol was not reluctant to share the burden of it with one whom he believed to be a friend. He told, scrap by scrap, the strange request of Ethelberta. Christopher, though ignorant of Ethelberta's experience that morning, instantly assumed that the discovery of some concealed spectre had led to this precipitancy.

"When does she wish you to meet her with the carriage?"

"Probably at half-past seven, at the west lodge; but that is to be finally fixed by a note she will hand down to me from the balcony."

"Which balcony?"

"The nearest to the yew-tree."

"At what time will she hand the note?"

"As the clock strikes six, she says. And if I am not there to take her instructions, of course she will give up the idea, which is just what I want her to do."

Christopher begged Sol to go. Whether Ethelberta was right or wrong, he did not stop to inquire. She was in trouble; she was too clear-headed to be in trouble without good reason; and she wanted assistance out of it. But such was Sol's nature that the more he reflected the more determined he was in not giving way to her entreaty. By the time they had reached Anglebury he repented having given way so far as to withhold a direct refusal.

"It can do no good," he said, mournfully. "It is better to nip her notion in the beginning. She says she wants to fly to Rouen, and from there arrange terms with him. But it can't be done—she should have thought of terms before."

Christopher made no further reply. Leaving word at the Old Fox that a man was to be sent to take the horse of him, he drove directly onward to the station.

"Then you don't mean to help her?" said Julian, when Sol took the tickets—one for himself, and one for Picotee.

"I serve her best by leaving her alone," said Sol.

"I don't think so."

"She has married him."

"She is in distress."

"She has married him."

Sol and Picotee took their seats, Picotee upbraiding her brother. "I can go by myself!" she said, in tears. "Do go back for Berta, Sol. She said I was to go home alone, and I can do it."

"You must not. It is not right for you to be hiring cabs and driving across London at midnight. Berta should have known better than propose it."

"She was flurried. Go, Sol!"

But her entreaty was fruitless.

"Have you got your ticket, Mr. Julian?" said Sol. "I suppose we shall go together till we get near Melchester?"

"I have not got my ticket yet—I'll be back in two minutes."

The minutes went by, and Christopher did not reappear. The train moved off. Christopher was seen running up the platform as if in a vain hope to catch it.

"He has missed the train," said Sol. Picotee looked disappointed, and said nothing. They were soon out of sight.

"God forgive me for such a hollow pretense!" said Christopher to himself. "But he would have been uneasy had he known I wished to stay behind. I cannot leave her in trouble like this!"

He went back to the Old Fox with the manner and movement of a man who, after a lifetime of desultoriness, had at last found something to do. It was now getting late in the afternoon. Christopher ordered a one-horse brougham at the inn, and entering it was driven out of the town toward Lychworth as the evening shades were beginning to fall. They passed into the village of Lower Lychworth at half-past five, and drew up at a beer-house at the end. Jumping out here, Julian told the man to wait till he should return.

Thus far he had exactly obeyed her orders to Sol. He hoped to be able to obey them throughout, and supply her with the aid her brother refused. He also hoped that the change in the personality of her confederate would make no difference to her intention. That he was putting himself in a wrong position he allowed, but time and attention were requisite for such analyses. Meanwhile Ethelberta was in trouble. On the one hand, there was she waiting hopefully for Sol; on the other, there was Sol many miles on his way to town; between them was himself.

He ran with all his might toward Lychworth Park, mounted the lofty stone steps by the lodge, saw the dark bronze figures on the piers through the twilight, and then proceeded to thread the trees. Among these he struck a light for a moment; it was ten minutes to six. In another five minutes he was panting beneath the walls of her house.

Lychworth Court was not unknown to Christopher, for he had frequently explored that spot in his Sandbourne days. He perceived now why she had selected that particular balcony for handing down directions; it was the only one round the house that was low enough to be reached from the outside, the basement here being a little way sunk in the ground.

Thus he waited. About a foot over his head was the stone floor of the balcony, forming a ceiling to his position. At his back, two or three feet behind, was a blank wall—the wall of the house. In front of him was the misty park, crowned by a sky sparkling with Winter stars. This was abruptly cut off upward by the dark edge of the balcony which overhung him.

It was as if some person within the room above had been awaiting his approach. He had scarcely found time to observe his situation when a human hand and a portion of a bare arm were thrust between the balusters, descended a little way from the edge of the balcony, and remained hanging across the starlit sky. Something was between the fingers. Christopher lifted his hand, took the scrap, which was paper, and the arm was withdrawn. As it withdrew, a jewel on one of the fingers sparkled in the rays of a large planet that rode in the opposite sky.

Light steps retreated from the balcony, and a window closed. Christopher had almost held his breath lest Ethelberta should discover him at the critical moment to be other than Sol, and mar her deliverance by her alarm. The still silence was anything but silence to him; he felt as if he had been listening to the clanging chorus of an oratorio. And then he could fancy he heard words between Ethelberta and the Viscount within the room; they were evidently at very close quarters, and dexterity had been required. He went on tip-toe across the gravel to the grass, and once on that he strode in the direction whence he had come. By the thick trunk of one of a group of aged trees he stopped to get a light, just as the court-clock struck six in loud, long clangs. The transaction had been carried out, through her impatience possibly, four or five minutes before the time appointed.

The note contained, in a shaken hand—in which, however, the well-known characters were distinguishable—these words in pencil:

"At half-past seven o'clock, just outside the north lodge. Don't fail."

This was the time she had suggested to Sol as that which would probably best suit her escape, if she could escape at all. She had changed the place from the west to the north lodge—nothing else. The latter was certainly more secluded, though a trifle more remote from the course of the proposed journey; there was just time enough, and none to spare, for fetching the brougham from Lower Lychworth to the lodge, the village being two miles off. The few minutes gained by her readiness at the balcony were useful now. He started at once for the village, diverging somewhat to observe the spot appointed for the meeting. It was excellently chosen; the gate appeared to be little used, the lane ouside it was covered with trees, and all around was silent as the grave. After this hasty survey by the wan starlight, he hastened on to Lower Lychworth.

An hour and a quarter later a little brougham without lamps was creeping along by the park wall toward this spot. The leaves were so thick upon the unfrequented road that the wheels could not be heard, and the horse's pacing made scarcely more noise than a rabbit would have done in limping along. The vehicle progressed slowly, for they were in good time. About ten yards from the park entrance it stopped, and Christopher stepped out.

"We may have to wait here ten minutes," he said to the driver. "And then shall we be able to reach Anglebury in time for the up-mail train to Southampton?"

"Half-past seven, half-past eight, half-past nine—two hours. O yes, sir, easily. A young lady in the case perhaps, sir?"

"Yes."

"Well, I hope she'll be done honestly by, even if she is of humble station. 'Tis best, and cheapest, too, in the long run." The coachman was apparently imagining the dove about to flit away to be one of the pretty maid-servants that abounded in Lychworth Court. Such escapades as these were not infrequent among them, a fair face having been deemed a sufficient recommendation, without too close an inquiry into character, since the death of the first Viscountess.

"Now, then, silence! and listen for a foot-step at the gate."

Such calmness as there was in the musician's voice had been produced by considerable effort; for his heart had begun to beat fast and loud as he strained his attentive ear to catch the footfall of a woman who could never be his.

The obscurity was as great as a starry sky would permit it to be. Beneath the trees where the carriage stood the darkness was total.

CHAPTER XLIX.

LYCHWORTH AND ITS PRECINCTS—MELCHESTER.

To be wise after the event is often to act foolishly with regard to it, and to preserve the illusion which has led to the event would frequently be a course that omniscience itself could not find fault with. Reaction with Ethelberta was complete, and the more violent in that it threatened to be useless. Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude. It reduced her to a consciousness that she had allowed herself to be coerced in her instincts without triumphing in her duty. She might have pleased her family better by pleasing her tastes, and have entirely avoided the grim irony of the situation disclosed later in the day.

After the second interview with Sol she was to some extent composed in mind, by being able to nurse a definite intention. As momentum causes the narrowest wheel to stand upright, the poorest scheme, fairly launched, will give power to maintain a position stoically.

In the temporary absence of Lord Mountclere, about six o'clock, she slipped out upon the balcony and handed down a note. The hour and a half wanting to half-past seven she passed with great effort. The greater part of the time was occupied by dinner, during which she attempted to devise some scheme for leaving him without suspicion just before the appointed moment. Happily, and as if by a Providence, there was no necessity for any such thing. A little while before the half-hour, when she moved to rise from dinner, he also arose, begging her to excuse him for a few minutes, that he might go and write an important note to his lawyer, until that moment forgotten, though the postman was nearly due. She heard him retire along the corridor and shut himself into his study, his promised time of return being a quarter of an hour thence.

Five minutes after that memorable parting Ethelberta came from the little door by the bush of yew, well and thickly wrapped up from head to heels. She skimmed across the park and under the boughs like a shade, mounting then the stone steps for pedestrians which were fixed beside the park gates here, as at all the lodges. Outside and below her she saw an oblong shape; it was a brougham, and it had been drawn forward close to the bottom of the steps that she might not have an inch further to go on foot than to this barrier. The whole precinct was overhung with trees, half their foliage being overhead, the other half under foot, for the gardeners had not yet begun to rake and collect the leaves. Thus it was that her dress rustled as she descended the steps.

The carriage door was held open by the driver, and she entered instantly. He shut her in and mounted to his seat. As they drove away she became conscious of another person inside.

"Oh! Sol—it is done!" she whispered, believing the man to be her brother. Her companion made no reply.

Ethelberta, familiar with Sol's moods of troubled silence, did not press for an answer. It was, indeed, certain that Sol's assistance would have been given under a sullen protest; even if unwilling to disappoint her, he might well have been silent and angry at her course. They sat in silence, and in total darkness. The road ascended an incline, the horse's feet being still deadened by the carpet of leaves. Then the large trees on either hand became interspersed by a low brushwood of varied sorts, from which a large bird occasionally flew, in its affright at their presence beating its wings recklessly against the hard stems with force enough to cripple the delicate quills. It showed how deserted was the spot after nightfall.

"Sol?" said Ethelberta again. "Why not talk to me?"

She now noticed that her fellow-traveler kept his head and his whole person as snugly back in the corner, out of her way, as it was possible to do. She was not exactly frightened, but she could not understand the reason. The carriage gave a quick turn, and stopped.

"Where are we now?" she said. "Shall we get to Anglebury by nine? What is the time, Sol?"

"I will see," replied her companion. They were the first words he had uttered.

The voice was so different from her brother's that she was terrified; her limbs quivered. In another instant the speaker had struck a wax vesta, and, holding it erect in his fingers he looked her in the face.

"Hee-hee-hee!" The laugher was her husband the Viscount!

He laughed again, and his eyes gleamed like a couple of tarnished brass buttons in the light of the wax match.

Ethelberta might have fallen dead with the shock, so terrible and hideous was it. Yet she did not. She neither shrieked nor fainted; but no poor January fieldfare was ever colder, no ice-house ever more dank with perspiration, than she was then.

"A very pleasant joke, my dear—hee-hee! And no more than was to be expected on this merry, happy day of our lives. Nobody enjoys a good jest more than I do; I always enjoyed a jest—hee-hee! Now we are in the dark again, and we will alight and walk. The path is too narrow for the carriage, but it will not be far for you. Take your husband's arm."

While he had been speaking a defiant pride had sprung up in her, instigating her to conceal every weakness. He had opened the carriage door and stepped out. She followed, taking the offered arm.

"Take the horse and carriage to the stables," said the Viscount to the coachman, who was his own servant, the vehicle and horse being also his. The coachman turned the horse's head and vanished down the woodland track by which they had ascended.

The Viscount moved on, uttering private chuckles as numerous as a woodpecker's taps, and Ethelberta with him. She walked as by a miracle, but she would walk. She would have died rather than not have walked then.

She perceived now that they were somewhere in Lychworth wood. As they went, she noticed a faint gleam upon the ground on the other side of the Viscount, which showed her that they were walking beside a wet ditch. She remembered having seen it in the morning; it was a shallow ditch of mud. She might push him in, and run, and so escape before he could extricate himself. It was her last chance. She waited a moment for the opportunity.

"We are one to one, and I am the stronger!" she at last exclaimed triumphantly, and lifted her hand for a thrust.

"On the contrary, darling; we are one to half a dozen, and you considerably the weaker," he tenderly replied, stepping back adroitly, and blowing a whistle. At once the bushes seemed to be animated in four or five places.

"John!" he said in the direction of one of them.

"Yes, my lord," replied a voice from the bush, and a keeper came forward.

"William!"

Another man advanced from another bush.

"Quite right. Remain where you are for the present. Is Tomkins there?"

"Yes, my lord," said a man from another part of the thicket.

"You go and keep watch by the further lodge; there are poachers about. Where is Strongway?"

"Just below, my lord."

"Tell him and his brother to go to the west gate, and walk up and down. Let them search round it, and among the trees inside. Anybody there who cannot give a good account of himself to be brought before me to-morrow morning. I am living at the cottage at present. That is all I have to say to you." And turning round to Ethelberta: "Now, dearest, we will walk a little further, if you are able. I have provided that your friends shall be taken care of." He tried to pull her hand toward him, gently, like a cat opening a door.

They walked a little onward, and Lord Mountclere spoke again, with imperturbable good humor:

"I will tell you a story, to pass the time away. I have learned the art from you—your mantle has fallen upon me, and all your inspiration with it. Listen, dearest. I saw a young man come to the house to-day. Afterward I saw him cross a passage in your company. You entered the ball-room with him. That room is a treacherous place. It is paneled with wood, and between the panels and the walls are passages for the servants, opening from the room by doors hidden in the wood-work. Lady Mountclere knew of one of these, and made use of it to let out her conspirator; Lord Mountclere knew of another, and made use of it to let in himself. His sight is not good, but his ears are unimpaired. A meeting was arranged to take place at the west gate at half-past seven, unless a note handed from the balcony mentioned another time and place. He heard it all—hee-hee!

When Lady Mountclere's confederate came for the note I was in waiting above, and handed one down, a few minutes before the hour struck, confirming the time but changing the place. When Lady Mountclere handed down her note, just as the clock was striking, her confederate had gone, and I was standing beneath the balcony to receive it. She dropped it into her husband's hands—ho-ho-ho-ho!

Lord Mountclere ordered a brougham to be at the west lodge, as fixed by Lady Mountclere's note. Probably Lady Mountclere's friend ordered a brougham to be at the north gate, as fixed by my note, written in imitation of Lady Mountclere's hand. Lady Mountclere came to the spot she had mentioned, and like a good wife rushed into the arms of her husband—hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo!"

As if by an ungoverable impulse, Ethelberta broke into laughter also—laughter which had a wild, unnatural sound; it was hysterical. She sank down upon the leaves, and there continued the fearful laugh just as before. Lord Mountclere became greatly frightened. The spot they had reached was a green space within a girdle of hollies, and in front of them rose an ornamental cottage. This was the building which Ethelberta had visited earlier in the day; to be short, it was the Trianon of Lychworth Court.

The Viscount left her side and hurried forward. The door of the building was opened by a woman.

"Have you prepared for us, as I directed?"

"Yes, my lord; tea and coffee are both ready."

"Never mind that now. Lady Mountclere is ill; come and assist her indoors. Tell the other woman to bring wine and water at once."

He returned to Ethelberta. She was better and was sitting calmly on the bank. She rose without assistance.

"You may retire," he said to the woman who had followed him, and she turned round. When Ethelberta saw the building she drew back quickly.

"Where is the *other* Lady Mountclere?" she inquired.

"Gone!"

"She shall never return—never!"

"Never. It was not intended that she should."

"That sounds well. Lord Mountclere, we may as well compromise matters."

"I think so, too. It becomes a lady to make a virtue of a necessity."

"It was stratagem against stratagem. Mine was ingenious; yours was masterly. Accept my acknowledgment. We will enter upon an armed neutrality."

"No. Let me be your adorer and slave again, as ever. Your beauty, dearest, covers everything! You are my mistress and queen! But here we are at the door. Tea is prepared for us here. I have a liking for life in this cottage mode, and live here on occasion. Women, attend to Lady Mountclere."

The woman who had seen Ethelberta in the morning was alarmed at recognizing her, having since been informed officially of the marriage; she murmured entreaties for pardon. They assisted the Viscountess to a chair, the door was closed, and the wind blew past as if nobody had ever stood there to interrupt its flight.

Full of misgivings, Christopher continued to wait at the north gate. Half-past seven had long since been passed, and no Ethelberta had appeared. He did not for a moment suppose the delay to be hers, and this gave him patience; having taken up the position, he was induced by fidelity to abide by the consequences. It would be only a journey of two hours to reach Anglebury Station; he would ride outside with the driver, put her into the train, and bid her adieu forever. She had cried for help, and he had heard her cry.

At last through the trees came the sound of the court clock striking eight, and then, for the first time, a doubt arose in his mind whether she could have mistaken the gate. Sol had distinctly told him the west lodge; her note had expressed the north lodge. Could she by any accident have written one thing while meaning another? He entered the carriage and drove around to the west gate. All was as silent there as at the other, the meeting between Ethelberta and Lord Mountclere being then long past, and he drove back again.

He left the carriage and entered the park on foot, approaching the house slowly. All was silent; the windows were dark; moping sounds came from the trees and sky, as from Sorrow whispering to Night. By this time he felt assured that the scheme had miscarried. While he stood here a carriage without lights came up the drive; it turned in toward the stable-yard without going to the door. The carriage had plainly been empty.

Returning across the grass by the way he had come, he was startled by the voices of two men from the road hard by.

"Have ye seed anybody?"

"Not a soul."

"Shall we go across again?"

"What's the good? let's home to supper."

"My lord must have heard somebody, or 'a wouldn't have said it."

"Perhaps he's nervous now he's living in the cottage again. I thought that fancy was over. Well, I'm glad 'tis a young wife he's brought us. She'll have her routs and her rackets as well as the high-born ones, you'll see, as soon as she gets used to the place."

"She must be a queer Christian to pick up with him."

"Well, if she've Christian charity 'tis enough for we poor men; her faith and hope may be as please God. Now I be for on-along homeward."

As soon as they had gone Christopher moved from his hiding, and avoiding the gravel-walk, returned to his coachman, telling him to drive at once to Anglebury.

Julian was so impatient of the futility of his adventure that he wished to annihilate its existence. On reaching Anglebury he determined to get on at once to Melchester, that the event of the night might be summarily ended; to be still in the neighborhood was to be still engaged in it. He reached home before midnight.

Walking into their house in High street, as dissatisfied with himself as a man well could be who still retained health and an occupation, he found Faith sitting up as usual. His news was simple; the marriage had taken place before he could get there, and he had seen nothing of either ceremony or viscountess. The remainder he reserved for a more convenient season.

Faith looked anxiously at him as he ate supper, smiling now and then.

"Well, I am tired of this life," said Christopher.

"So am I," said Faith. "Ah, if we were only rich!"

"Ah yes."

"Or if we were not rich," she said turning her eyes to the fire. "If we were only slightly provided for it would be better than nothing. How much would you be content with, Kit?"

"As much as I could get."

"Would you be content with a thousand a year for both of us?"

"I daresay I should," he murmured, breaking his bread.

"Or five hundred for both?"

"Or five hundred."

"Or even three hundred?"

"Bother three hundred. Less than double the sum would not satisfy me. We may as well imagine much as little."

Faith's countenance had fallen. "O Kit," she said, "you always disappoint me."

"I do. How do I disappoint you this time?"

"By not caring for three hundred a year—a hundred and fifty each—when that is all I have to offer you."

"Faith!" said he, looking up for the first time. Her soft eyes were curiously turned upon him.

"It is true, and I had prepared such a pleasant surprise for you, and now you don't care! Our cousin Lucy did leave us something after all. I don't understand the exact total sum, but it comes to a hundred and fifty a year each—more than I expected, though not so much as you deserved. Here's the letter. I have been dwelling upon it all day, and thinking what a pleasure it would be; and it is not after all."

"Good gracious, Faith, I was only supposing. The real thing is another matter altogether. Well, the idea of Lucy's will containing our names. I am sure I would have gone to the funeral had I known."

"I wish it were a thousand!"

"O no—it doesn't matter at all. But, certainly, three hundred for two is a tantalizing sum; not enough to enable us to change our condition, and enough to make us dissatisfied with going on as we are."

"We must forget we have it, and let it increase."

"It isn't enough to increase much. We may as well use it. But how? Take a bigger house—what's the use? Give up the organ?—then I shall be rather worse off than I am at present. Positively, it is the most provoking amount anybody could have invented had they tried ever so long. Poor Lucy, to do that, and not even to come near us when father died. . . . Ah, I know what we'll do. We'll go abroad—we'll live in Italy."

CHAPTER L.

ANGLEBURY—LYCHWORTH—SANDBOURNE.

Two years and a half after the marriage of Ethelberta, and the evening adventures which followed it, a man young in years, though considerably older in mood and expression, walked up to the Old Fox Inn at Anglebury. The anachronism sat not unbecomingly upon him, and the voice was precisely that of the Christopher Julian of heretofore. His way of entering the inn and calling for a conveyance was more off-hand than formerly; he was much less afraid of the sound of his own voice now than when he had gone through the same performance on a certain wet morning the last time that he visited the spot. He wanted to be taken to Knollsea to meet the steamer there, and was not coming back by the same vehicle.

It was a very different day from that of his previous journey along the same road; different in season; different in weather; and the humor of the observer differed yet more widely from its condition then than did the landscape from its former hues. In due time they reached a commanding situation upon the road, from which were visible knots and plantations of trees on the Lychworth manor. Christopher broke the silence.

"Lord Mountclere is still alive and well, I am told?"

"Oh, ay. He'll live to be a hundred. Never such a change as has come over the man of late years."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, 'tis my lady. She's a one to put up with. Still 'tis said here and there that marrying her was the best day's work that he ever did in his life, although she's got to be my lord and my lady both."

"Is she happy with him?"

"She is very sharp with the pore man—about happy I don't know. He was a good-natured old man, for all his sins, and would sooner any day lay out money in new presents than pay it in old debts. But 'tis altered now. 'Tis n't the same place. Ah, in the old times I have seen the floor of the servants' hall over the vamp of your boot in solid beer that we had poured aside from the horns because we couldn't see straight enough to pour it in. See? No, we couldn't see a hole in a ladder. And now, even at Christmas or Whitsuntide, when a man, if ever he desires to be overcome with a drop, would naturally wish it to be, you can walk out of Lychworth as straight as you walked in. All her doings."

"Then she holds the reins."

"She do! There was a little tussle at first; but how could a old man hold his own against such a spry young body as that! She threatened to run away from him, and kicked up Bob's-a-dying, and I don't know what all; and being the woman, of course she was sure to beat in the long run. Pore old nobleman, she marches him off to church every Sunday as regular as a clock, makes him read family prayers that haven't been read in Lychworth for the last thirty years to my certain knowledge, and keeps him down to three glasses of wine a day, strict, so that you never see him any the more generous for liquor or a bit elevated at all, as it used to be. There, 'tis true, it has done him good in one sense, for they say he'd have been dead in five years if he had gone on as he was going."

"So that she's a good wife to him, after all."

"Well, if she had been a little worse 'twould have been a little better for him in one sense, for he would have had his own way more. But he was a curious feller at one time, as we all know, and I suppose 'tis as much as he can expect; but 'tis a strange reverse for him. It is said that when he's asked out to dine, or to anything in the way of a jaunt, his eye flies across to hers afore he answers; and if her eye says yes, he says yes; and if her eye says no, he says no. 'Tis a sad condition for one who ruled womankind as he, that a woman should lead him in a string whether he will or no."

"Sad, indeed!"

"She's steward, and agent, and everything. She has got a room called 'my lady's office,' and great ledgers and cash-books you never see the like. In old times there were bailiffs to look after the workfolk, foremen to look after the tradesmen, a building-steward to look after the foremen, a land-steward to look after the building-steward, and a dashing grand agent to look after the land-steward; fine times they had then, I assure ye. My lady said they were eating out the property like a honeycomb, and then there was a terrible row. Half of 'em were sent flying; and now there's only the agent, and the Viscountess, and a sort of surveyor man, and of the three she does most work, so 'tis said. She marks the trees to be felled, settles what horses are to be sold and bought, and is out in all winds and weathers. There, if somebody hadn't looked into things 'twould soon have been all up with his Lordship, he was so very extravagant. In one sense, 'twas lucky for him that she was born in humble life, because owing to it she knows the ins and outs of contriving, which he never did."

"Then a man on the verge of bankruptcy will do better to marry a poor and sensible wife than a rich and stupid one. Well, here we are at the tenth milestone. I will walk the remainder of the distance to Knollsea, as there is ample time for meeting the last steam-boat."

When the man was gone Christopher proceeded slowly on foot down the hill, and reached that part of the highway at which he had stopped in the cold November breeze waiting for a woman who never came. He was older now, and he had ceased to wish that he had not been disappointed. There was the lodge, and around it were the trees, brilliant in the shining greens of June. Every twig sustained its bird, and every blossom its bee. The roadside was not muffled in a garment of dead leaves as it had been then, and the lodge-gate was not open as it always used to be. He paused to look through the bars. The drive was well-kept and graveled; the grass edgings, formerly marked by hoofs and ruts, and otherwise trodden away, were now green and luxuriant, bent sticks being placed at intervals as a protection.

While he looked through the gate a woman stepped from the lodge to open it. In her haste she nearly swung the gate into his face, and would have completely done so had he not jumped back.

"I beg pardon, Sir," she said, on perceiving him. "I was going to open it for my lady, and I didn't see you."

Christopher moved round the corner. The perpetual snubbing that he had received from Ethelberta ever since he had known her seemed about to be continued through the medium of her dependents.

A trotting, accompanied by the sound of light wheels, had become perceptible, and then a vehicle came through the gate, and turned up the road which he had come down. He saw the back of a basket-carriage, drawn by a pair of piebald ponies. A lad in livery sat behind with folded arms; the driver was a lady. He saw her bonnet, her shoulders, her hair—but no more. She lessened in his gaze, and was soon out of sight.

He stood a long time thinking; but he did not wish her his.

In this wholesome frame of mind he proceeded on his way, thankful that he had escaped meeting her, though so narrowly. But perhaps at this remote season the embarrassment of a rencontre would not have been intense. At Knollsea he entered the steamer for Sandbourne.

Mr. Chickerel and his family now lived at Firtop Villa in that place, a house which, like many others, had been built since Julian's last visit to the town. He was directed to the outskirts, and into a fir plantation where drives and intersecting roads had been laid out, and where new villas had sprung up like mushrooms. He entered by a swing gate, on which "Firtop" was painted, and a maid-servant showed him into a neatly-furnished room, containing Mr. Chickerel, Mrs. Chickerel, and Picotee, the matron being reclined on a couch, which improved health had permitted her to substitute for a bed.

He had been expected, and all were glad to see again the sojourner in foreign lands, even down to the ladylike tabby, who was all purr and warmth toward him except when she was all claws and nippers. But had the prime sentiment of the meeting shown itself, it would have been the unqualified surprise of Christopher at seeing how much Picotee's face had grown to resemble her sister's; it was less a resemblance in contours than in expression and tone.

They had an early tea, and then Mr. Chickerel, sitting in a patriarchal chair, conversed pleasantly with his guest, being well acquainted with him through other members of the family. They talked of Julian's residence at different Italian towns with his sister; of Faith, who was at the present moment staying with some old friends in Melchester; and, as was inevitable, the discourse hovered over and settled upon Ethelberta, the prime ruler of the courses of them all, with little exception, through recent years.

"It was a hard struggle for her," said Chickerel, looking reflectively out at the fir trees. "I never thought the girl would have got through it. When she first entered the house everybody was against her. She had to fight a whole host of them single-handed. There was the Viscount's brother, other relations, lawyers, parsons, servants, not one of them was her friend; and not one who wouldn't rather have seen her arrive there in evil relationship with him than as she did come. But she stood her ground. She was put upon her mettle, and one by one they got to feel there was somebody among them whose little finger, if they insulted her, was thicker than a Mountclere's loins. She must have had a will of iron; it was a situation that would have broken the hearts of a dozen ordinary women, for everybody soon knew that we were of no family, and that's what made it so hard for her. But there she is as mistress now, and everybody respecting her. I sometimes fancy she is occasionally too severe with the servants, and I know what service is. But she says it is necessary, owing to her birth, and perhaps she is right."

"I suppose she often comes to see you?"

"Four or five time a year," said Picotee.

"She cannot come quite so often as she would," said Mrs. Chickerel, "because of her lofty position, which has its juties. Well, as I always say, Berta doesn't turn after me. I couldn't have married the man even though he did bring a coronet with him."

"I shouldn't have cared to let him ask ye," said Chickerel. "However, that's neither here nor there—all ended better than I expected."

"It is wonderful what can be done with an old man when you are his darling," said Mrs. Chickerel.

"If I were Berta, I should go to London oftener," said Picotee, to turn the conversation. "But she lives mostly in the library. And, oh, what do you think? She is writing an epic poem, and employs Emmeline as her reader."

"And how are Sol and Dan? You mentioned them once in your letters," said Christopher.

"Berta has set them up as builders in London."

"She bought a business for them," said Chickerel. "But Sol wouldn't accept her help for a long time, and now he has only agreed to it on condition of paying her back the money with interest, which he is doing. They have just signed a contract to build a hospital for twenty thousand pounds."

Picotee broke in: "You knew that both Gwendoline and Cornelia married two years ago, and went to Queensland? They married two brothers who were farmers, and left England the following week. Georgie and Myrtle are at school."

"And Joey?"

"We are thinking of making Joseph a parson," said Mrs. Chickerel.

"Indeed! a parson."

"Yes; 'tis a genteel living for the boy. And he's talents that way. Since he has been under masters he knows all the strange sounds the old Romans and Greeks used to make by way of talking, and the love stories of the ancient women as if they were his own. I assure you, Mr. Julian, if you could hear how beautiful the boy tells about little Cupid with his bow and arrows, and the rows between that pagan apostle Jupiter and his wife because of another woman, and the handsome young gods who kissed Venus, you'd say he deserved to be made a bishop at once."

The evening advanced, and they walked in the garden. Here, by some means, Picotee and Christopher found themselves alone.

"Your letters to my sister have been charming," said Christopher. "And so regular, too. It was as good as a birthday every time one arrived."

Picotee blushed, and said nothing.

Christopher had full assurance that her heart was where it always had been. A suspicion of the fact had been the reason of his visit here to-day.

"Other letters were once written from England to Italy, and they acquired great celebrity. Do you know whose?"

"Walpole's?" said Picotee, timidly.

"Yes; but they never charmed half as much as yours. You may rest assured that one person in the world thinks Walpole your second."

"You should not have read them; they were not written to you. But I suppose you wished to hear of Ethelberta?"

"At first I did," said Christopher. "But, oddly enough, I got more interested in the writer than in her news. I don't know if ever before there has been an instance of loving by means of letters; if not, it is because there have never been such sweet ones written. At last I looked for them more anxiously than Faith."

"You see, you knew me before." Picotee would have withdrawn this remark if she could, fearing that it seemed like a suggestion of her love long ago.

"Then, on my return, I thought I would just call and see you, and go away and think what would be best for me to do with a view to the future. But since I have been here I have felt that I could not go away to think without first asking you what you think on one point—whether you could ever marry me?"

"I thought you would ask that just when I first saw you."

"Did you? Why?"

"You looked at me as if you would."

"Well," continued Christopher, "the worst of it is, I am as poor as Job. Faith and I have three hundred a year between us, but only half is mine. So that before I get your promise I must let your father know how poor I am. Besides what I mention, I have only my earnings by music. But I am to be installed as chief organist at Melchester soon, instead of deputy, as I used to be, which is something."

"I am to have five hundred pounds when I marry. That was Lord Mountclere's arrangement with Ethelberta. He is extremely anxious that I should marry well."

"That's unfortunate. A marriage with me will hardly be considered well."

"Oh, yes, it will," said Picotee, quickly, and then looked frightened.

Christopher drew her toward him, and imprinted a kiss upon her cheek, at which Picotee was not so wretched as she had been some years before when he mistook her for another in that performance.

"Berta will never let us come to want," she said, with vivacity, when she had recovered. "She always gives me what is necessary."

"We will endeavor not to trouble her," said Christopher, amused by Picotee's utter dependence now as ever upon her sister, as upon an eternal Providence. "However, it is well to be kin to a coach though you never ride in it. Now, shall we go indoors to your father? You think he will not object."

"I think he will be very glad," replied Picotee. "Berta will, I know."

THE END.

MALIBRAN AT LA SCALA.—One clique of the Milanese public, which formerly had shown small appreciation either of opera or performance, professed itself terribly scandalized at Malibran's selection of "Pasta's part" for her first appearance. Between the two great artists themselves there existed no particle of jealousy; Malibran, in fact, did not believe it possible that *Norma*, played by Pasta, could ever have failed to make a deep impression, as we know that it did when first produced in Milan. A little later than the time of which we are now writing she witnessed Pasta's *Norma* in Bologna, and came away declaring that "she was more than ever convinced that the report current in Milan of this opera having been unsuccessful was totally false." On the same occasion Pasta cordially thanked Malibran for consenting to sing before her fellow-citizens in Milan. But this personal good-will weighed nothing in the counsels of the "Pastists," who caused poor Maria not a little anxiety until the "first night" came off. While preparing in her dressing-room for the first performance she was quite overcome with tears. The house was crammed; the pit had been crowded since early in the afternoon; the "Pastists" had artfully distributed their contingent over different parts of the theatre. No sooner, however, had Malibran sung the opening bars of "Casta Diva" than all their venom vanished, and they could but join in the thundering plaudits which made the performance one continued triumph, almost unprecedented, even in La Scala. Malibran staid a few more happy days in Milan, her greatest amusement being the puppet Teatro Girolamo, where she spent every moment she could spare. The sculptor Valerio Nesti struck a medal bearing her image, encircled in the words, "Maria Felicitas Garcia Malibran;" and on the reverse, "Per universale consenso proclamata mirabile nell' azione e nel canto. Milano. MDCCCXXXIV." On the 14th October, her last appearance that season, the stage became a garden of bouquets and a shower of trinkets (!) and poetic effusions descended from every side. At the conclusion she was recalled thirty times. So intense was the excitement that the Police got frightened and ordered the audience to dispense. When Malibran drove back to the Palazzo Visconti she found a triumphal arch run up in her honor, the gardens glistening with many-colored lamps, and the chorus and orchestra of La Scala drawn up to perform a festal ode. Twenty thousand persons assembled to bid her farewell. Malibran's final representations in Milan took place during the carnival season of 1836. One of her very last appearances was in Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," in which she uttered certain passages of a political import with a warmth and emphasis that created a tremendous sensation and resulted in the suppression of the opera after two or three nights. She had been at Milan when the news came of Bellini's death, and on the impulse of the moment had started a fund for the purpose of raising a tribute to his memory, putting her own name down for a liberal subscription.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE MARCHING POWER OF SOLDIERS.—Let us look at the question of physique again, for a moment, from the point of view of the real test of armies, namely, the marching power of their infantry. It has been my lot to see something of hard marching in my time. On the 16th of July, 1857, at my father's battle of Cawnpore, where he beat the Nana in the full flush of his treacherous triumph over the luckless but heroic handful who defended Wheeler's intrenchment, the test put upon our force was not so much one of fighting as of marching power. The men who saved India that day, the eight hundred grand, tough, old soldiers of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, Sixty-fourth and Eighty-fourth Regiments, and First Madras Fusiliers, represented 1,400 who paraded for the march that morning. Between 3 A. M. and 7 P. M. they marched that day twenty-six miles under a frightful sun, and fought hard for four hours afterward. They had, moreover, come a hundred miles in the five previous days, with one halt to destroy Futtehpore town, always under the July sun of Central India. Moreover, to add to the immense physical strain, from causes beyond control in that rapid advance, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the commissariat officers, most of the men had had no regular meat meal for over forty-eight hours. The meat killed for them on the 14th of July had become putrid, from the intense heat, before it could be issued. On the 15th they fought twice, and got to their halting ground at dark; and in consequence of the stoppage of the bridge over the Pandoo just behind them most of the men were asleep, dead beat, before the hard ration of bullock beef could be brought over and issued to them. Being left uncooked it was spoiled again by the tremendous heat before daylight, and the men threw it away in disgust. The tinned meats and preserved rations that have saved many an over-marched soldier's life in later wars, by coming at the very nick of time, were not known in those days. They got nothing but biscuit that night, and only a little more biscuit and some porter at the short halt before they went into action on the 16th. A greater test of bodily endurance and toughness probably never was applied. It was lucky there was no large admixture of pretty short-service striplings there, but all big, gaunt, bearded men, thirty years old and more. At the close of that memorable day, the 16th of July, as darkness fell just as the last of the enemy's guns was wrested from them, we had not eight hundred men, all told, left in line. In spite of almost superhuman efforts, the rest had either straggled, fallen to the rear exhausted, (in which case many were cut up by the rebel cavalry,) were detached guarding baggage and captured guns, or were killed or wounded. We had not a single gun in line; the draught-bullocks, exhausted even more than the men, were stuck fast in a ploughed field a mile behind. At that moment the fate of British India hung in the balance. It hung on the strength and endurance—the marching power, in fact—of those eight hundred well-proved soldiers, the sturdy remains of half as many more who could not keep up. Three of the regiments were fortunately composed of men averaging twelve years' service, and seasoned, not weakened, by an average residence of about eight years in India. Those three regiments had each from 220 to 250 men in line. The fourth regiment, largely composed of recruits, of equally high spirit certainly, and who displayed repeatedly a temper and dash never surpassed in war, had barely 120 men to the front. The rest, poor lads! though they staggered on till they were nearly blind with exhaustion, nerved by the hope of saving their countrywomen and children, simply could not keep up. They had either to be left with the baggage, or dropped by the road-side. I say nothing of moral endurance or of courage; they are the natural inheritance of our whole race, mature men and fledglings alike; but I do say unhesitatingly that the "staying" power of those eight hundred tried old soldiers held India for England that day. At the decisive moment the rush with the bayonet, and that alone, did the work, and those eight hundred tough old soldiers carried all before them without a check. But if even one-third of those 1,400 men we mustered that day had been of the average quality, age, strength, and size of more than half of each of our present Aldershott battalions, I fear much the result would have been widely different. Their hearts would have been just as big, but more than half of them would have been simply not equal to the continued physical effort of so tremendous a strain. Let me call to mind again what I saw in France in the last week of August, 1870. The First and Second German Armies, united under Prince Frederick Charles, were holding Bazaine locked fast up in Metz. Their Third Army, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, and their Fourth Army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, both under the immediate command of the Emperor himself, were pressing on towards Chalons, expecting to meet MacMahon at bay there. I was some miles behind their centre, for the first time in my life a peaceful spectator in war, trying to do a little for the cause of humanity by carrying the noble succors of the English Red Cross Society where they were most wanted, to the wounded of both nations alike; therefore utterly neutral, but still, as a soldier, not unobservant of the interesting moves of the great game going on around. On the evening of the 25th of August the great body of German cavalry, 120 squadrons, which had been pushed on to reconnoitre Chalons, sent back word to the Emperor's head-quarters at Bar-le-Duc that

MacMahon had given them all the slip; that, with a start of more than four days, he was hastening northward, endeavoring, partly by railway and partly by road, to get past the Germans by Rheims, Rethel, Chêne-Populeux, and Montmedy, to the relief of Bazaine. Here came again a fair trial of sheer marching power. The French had seven clear days at their disposal to cover 105 miles in. The Germans, from pressing hitherto due west, had not only in that one night to turn all their seven corps, division by division, over an extended front of forty-five miles, into a new direction due north, but then the arduous task lay before them by marching not less than twenty-seven miles a day for some divisions, and over twenty miles a day for the nearer ones, to endeavor to overtake MacMahon near Stonne or Mouzon, and cut in between him and Metz. This was to be done by sheer marching; leg power, and that alone. Not an inch of it could be aided by rail. It was the most interesting military study I ever saw. All the world reads the story now, as it is unfolded, bit by bit, in the truthful, matter of fact, yet graphic pages of the seventh volume of the *German Official War Narrative*. We know the result: how the French failed to make more than sixty-seven miles in seven days; how the Germans, under every disadvantage, by mere endurance, did their twenty-five to twenty-seven and even twenty-nine miles a day, cut in before the French, and not only anticipated them long before reaching Metz, but, by rapidity of movement alone, forced them to abandon Bazaine to his fate, and to turn back north to that hopeless rat-trap at Sedan. Once hemmed in there, the end was a foregone conclusion. Escape from that circle of crushing artillery fire was hopeless. There, on the 1st of September, the French Empire was drowned in blood, the victim of military maladministration and of false confidence in an unsound system. But not the less was the immediate cause of that catastrophe the inertness and lowered marching power of their dispirited and over-weighted infantry, recruited under a system of substitution, that left it only the physical dregs of a great people, instead of the flower of its warlike strength.—*Sir Henry Havelock in the Fortnightly Review.*

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF NORMA.—Our friends at La Scala were highly jealous of the triumph at the rival house; they went in hot haste to Bellini and offered him 3,000 ducats, with Pasta and Grisi—a name yet unknown—for interpreters, if he would renew his allegiance to their banner. Bellini applied to Romani for a libretto, and received "Norma." Fortunate was the *habitué* of the green-room at La Scala in those days! There was to be met the regal Pasta, of whom Talma had said in her youth, "This child has found what I have sought in vain for twenty years"—in the full plentitude of her powers. There also was Giulietta Grisi, Hellenic in that perfect grace and beauty of face and form which were destined to become indelibly associated with the sacred wreath and crescent of the Druidic priestess, now borne by the elder artist who broke into cries of generous admiration as she discerned the budding talents of her youthful rival. "*Tu iras loin! Tu prendras ma place! Tu seras Pasta!*" exclaimed the Siddons of Song, with all the unselfish enthusiasm of true genius. In the last rehearsal Pasta kept up a running commentary in her droll Franco-Italian *patois* on Giulietta's impersonation of *Adalgisa*. "*Benissima! bene; très bien—pas mal, la piccola,*" said she, addressing herself to the *maestro*. "How I should love to play *Norma!*" cried Giulietta. "Wait twenty years and we shall see," replied Bellini. "I will play *Norma* in spite of you, and in less than twenty years," answered the petulant sixteen-year-old beauty. Bellini said, incredulously, "*A poco, a poco*;" but hardly two years after, Giulietta, true to her word, took possession of the rôle, and, as we have said, so strongly identified it with her own personality that even now that she has passed away, and many other and some distinguished artists have essayed it, the mere mention of the part calls to mind her name; and the fame of Grisi in "Norma" has become almost a legend which grey-haired opera-goers still fondly rehearse whenever the younger generation praises some favorite of the day in their hearing. Wonderful to relate, the first performance of "Norma" fell flat. Here is what poor Bellini wrote to an old fellow-student of his at the Conservatoire of Naples:

MILAN, Dec. 26, 1831.

VERY DEAR FLORIMO: I write to you in grief, bitter grief, which I cannot find words to express, but which you, and you alone, will be able to understand. I have just come home from the Scala. First performance of "Norma." Will you believe it? *fiasco! fiasco!* A solemn *fiasco!* To say the truth, the public was severe; it seemed positively to have come with the express purpose of judging and condemning me; and precipitately—at least, so I think—it has consigned my poor "Norma" to the doom of the Druidess herself. I could no longer recognize those dear Milanese who received enthusiastically, with joyful faces and warm hearts, "Il Pirata," "La Straniera," and "La Sonnambula." And yet I thought I had given these works a worthy sister in "Norma!" Unhappily it has not been so. I was deceived; I have committed a blunder; my forecast has proved false, and my hopes illusionary. Well, in spite of it all, if perchance I am not led astray by passion, the introduction, the *sortie*, Norma's *cavatina*, the duet of the two women, with the trio that follows, and then the other duet of the women, and the whole of the second act, which begins with the war hymn, are pieces of music of a kind which pleases me so well (modestly) that I confess I shall be glad if throughout my artistic career I am able to compose the like! *Basta!!!* of theatrical works the public is Judge Supreme. Nevertheless, I rely on appealing against its sentence in this particular instance; and if at last it owns it was in the wrong, I shall have won my suit, and I shall proclaim "Norma" to be my best opera. If not, I must resign myself to my sad fate; and by way of consolation I shall say: Did not the Romans miss the "Olympiade" of the divine Pergolese? I leave by the mail, and I hope to reach Naples ere this is in your hands. But one or the other—either I or the letter—will make you aware of the melancholy fate of "Norma" hissed! Don't worry yourself too much about it, my good Florimo; I am young, and I feel within me the power to revenge this terrible disaster. Read this letter to all our friends; I like the truth to be known as well in bad as in good fortune. Farewell; we shall soon meet. Till then take a kiss from your affectionate BELLINI.

"Norma" was always Bellini's favorite among his own compositions. Once, when asked which of his works he should save first if they were imperiled by shipwreck, he answered without hesitation, "Ah! my dear 'Norma!'" No wonder, therefore, that we should hear of his weeping bitterly over its failure. But the Milanese set about reversing their judgment even sooner than he had hoped. The opera ran forty nights with increasing success, the tidings of which must have rejoiced Bellini when they reached him in Catania, whither he had gone directly after its unlucky *imperere.—Cornhill Magazine.*

THE COOKERY ON BOARD SWEDISH STEAMERS.—Here, as at other ports where the steamer stayed any time, the townspeople flocked on board to dine or sup, or, at any rate, to drink punch. The deck was covered with little groups making the most of the opportunity, before the ringing of the steamer's bell relegated them to the quiet and uneventful life of a northern town, till the arrival of the next week's steamer would give them another chance of more varied fare than was to be obtained on shore. The cookery on board Swedish steamers is generally excellent, and all the arrangements are so good that one is not surprised that the residents should be eager to taste of the pleasures of a dinner on shipboard. The dining-saloon in the Lulea was placed forward, and quite apart from the cabins, and this is usually the case in Swedish steamers. No smell of dinner can penetrate to your berth, while the dining-saloon is nearly always well aired, with none of that sickly, greasy smell which in an English steamer repels the passenger who is not very sure of his equilibrium. At one end of the saloon a table was spread, with numerous little dishes containing anchovies, tongue, salmon, radishes, &c., flanked by two bottles of spirits and a large array of glasses. This *bräuoinsbord*, as it is called, is the initial stage of a Swedish dinner, and is supposed to give an appetite; and although the fresh sea-air might have been supposed a sufficient preparative, the orthodox commencement was never omitted, and seemed efficacious. After the guests have helped themselves to a selection of morsels, which they eat standing, the regular dinner begins, and often proceeds without regard to what we consider the established order of things. Blueberry soup was sometimes the first course, followed by meat, which in its turn was succeeded by fish. Breakfast and supper were equally substantial meals, and at the former beer was generally taken, sometimes even by ladies. One morning, on board of a Swedish steamer, when our numbers had been thinned by a suggestive swell, we watched with wonder and awe a delicate-looking young lady breakfasting. She began with buttered rye-bread covered with raw salmon, smoked reindeer tongue, and cucumber, accompanied by a good glass of beer; she then called for a cup of coffee, but as it came her feelings proved too much for her, and she hastily quitted the cabin. In the Summer months, however, rough weather is seldom met with in the Gulf of Bothina, and the course of the steamers is so much under shelter of the land that the enjoyment of the voyage is rarely spoiled by sea-sickness, and the stranger may pursue his experiments in Swedish dietary without fear of consequences.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BALLAD.

In a grand old German city
There stands an Orphan's Home,
Where all stray lambs, for pity,
Are folded as they come;
They till four hundred places,
Unwelcomed, undismissed,
And all those little faces
No mother-lips have kissed.

There came a great disorder
On the brave old German land,
With battles on her border
And mighty foes at hand;
And wounded, sick, and dying,
By many a mournful score,
In Leipsic town were lying
Till there was room no more.

Then spake a proclamation,
"O, loyal Leipzig men
The soldiers of the nation
Serve every citizen;
Take home these orphan children
Till good times come anew,
And make their hall a hospital
For those who bleed for you!"

Soon in the quiet places
Of children's sleep or play,
Long rows of restless faces,
Bearded and war-worn, lay;
And the children went, half-frightened,
Into a world unscanned,
Where many a small clasp tightened
On many a careless hand.

By many a fireside sitting,
Goodman to goodwife spake,
"We take this charge, as fitting,
For our dear country's sake;
The toils of war with reason
The fruits of peace should earn.
And it is but for a season,
And the children will return."

In walked each helpless stranger,
With such a doubtful face,
Half in the fear of danger,
Half in the hope of grace;
They thought—as memory rouses
Dreams of their big bare hall—
"O! these must be children's houses,
Because they are so small!

On tiptoe I should be able
To reach that trim-set shelf,
I can dine at this low table,
And carve the meat myself;
Can I venture to ask it,
Is this little chair for me?
Is there a babe in that basket?
And may I peep and see?"

Strange were the simple labors
Where children could do half,
Strangest of all, the neighbors
Who came to talk and laugh;
Life grew a pleasant story,
With all things strange and sweet,
And O! the honor and glory
Of errands in the street!

The days were busy and cheery,
The food was just enough,
And if sometimes the wife was weary,
Or sometimes the man was rough,
Why, cuffs were followed by kisses,
And showers made air serene;
And where's the child that misses
The calm of a cold machine?

The war-tide paused, receded.
The land laughed laughed again,
And room no more was needed
For men in their battle-pain;
Then spake a proclamation,
And the good words seemed to burn,
"There is joy through all the nation,
And the children may return."

Oh! strong land that rejoices
When those good words are said,
Did you hear the children's voices
From many a little bed?
Did they waken, hardly knowing
What was about to be,
Then whisper, "I am going:
There is no joy for me?"

I think their Father heard them,
For when that morning comes
One joyful thing is happening
In four hundred Leipzig homes;
The goodwife looked at the goodman,
And wistfully she smiled,
But he spoke out, with never a doubt,
"We'll keep our orphan child!"

It was only the kind hours moving,
And the common daily light
Had taught the trick of loving,
Through word and touch and sight;
And they never questioned whether
Trouble or loss might come,
For their hearts had grown together
In the little life at home.

Now all you German people,
For peaceful nights and days,
Let tower and throne and steeple
Send up their songs of praise.
But God can make an altar
Of every cottage hearth,
And children's love can falter
The happiest hymns on earth.

—*Good Words.* MENELLA B. SMEDLEY.*

*This true history of the beginning of boarding-out in Leipzig is told by Prof. Ingram, of Trinity College, Dublin, in an admirable paper on Pauper Schools, read before the Statistical and Social Society of Ireland, Jan. 18, 1876.

A SPANISH MARKET.—Here is a typical fruit-market, in a well-known town—Alicante, in the kingdom of Valencia. I take this especial market for our study, because it is supplied by the most fertile district in Spain, namely, the irrigated garden lands of Murcia and Valencia. It is due to the industry of the worthy Moors, and, in few cases, to that of their successors, that an ordinary garden in either of these two provinces will produce three, or even four, first-rate crops of vegetables annually. Here is a slight sketch of the Market Square. A wide-spreading stone quadrangle, or rather three or four quadrangles, divided severally into portions for the vendors of vegetable and animal produce respectively; it is open to the sky, but awnings are put up by those who sell; all around the quadrangle are the shops *(tiendas)* or stalls of the sellers of meat, salt fish, dried vegetable produce, and sausages. Fruit and vegetables are heaped upon the ground; fish and flesh have pegs to hang upon, and counters for their accommodation. These men, who sit cross-legged, and smoke and sell, are all attired in the white petticoat and baggy white calico trousers of the Valencian peasantry; there is not a pair of boots to be seen among them, and very few among the women. All are sandaled with the strong hempen sandals, made in workhouse and convict prison. As you enter the first quadrangle, you will wonder what these large, flat, red, and brown, oval-shaped bags or skins are, averaging from one and a half to two feet in length, that hang above most of the stalls. These are the "*nevos de atung*," or roe of the tunny fish. This fish, caught in great abundance in the Mediterranean—notably so at Cadiz and Barcelona—forms a staple fare of the poor; its flesh tells to their share, its roe to that of their wealthy brothers. The fish is of huge dimensions; it is cut into squares and salted down, and sold at a very low figure. Indeed, the poorest eat it, soaked in oil, and its close, luscious, but rather coarse flesh, is considered very nourishing; the nearest approach to it is the flesh of the sturgeon. Piles upon piles of salt cod, here called "*bacallao*," lie all over the market; this hard, wooden fare must be soaked twelve hours before it is stewed, and even then to eat it is like chewing shavings! It is sold at the rate of sixteen and eighteen farthings per pound. Every poor woman who can possibly afford it buys a piece of salt fish for her stew, and, considering the saccharine and washy character of the vegetables and fruit on which the peasantry chiefly subsist, she seems to me in her selection to show much judgment. The other fish, eaten dried, is coarser in character; it is called "*majama*," and is, in color and substance, much like a piece of mahogany. Add to this the smaller fry, such as dried sardines from the coast of Galicia, the trade in which is very large, and sprats, and the housewife's list of salt fish is complete, or nearly so. The Government taxes, called "*consumos*," on all eatables and drinkables imported into Spain from foreign lands, is terribly severe, and the curses of the peasantry at having their favorite salt cod taxed are, if not loud, certainly deep. It may interest many of your readers to know that a company of Norwegian and German gentlemen is now being formed, in order to utilize the fisheries of the Canary Isles. Their proposal is to found large fisheries and a salting and drying establishment in the *Isla Graciosa*, one of the smallest islands of the Canary group; the fish sent thence into this country, coming from Spanish territory, will be untaxed, and cod and other large fish will be offered to the poor at a reasonable rate. The *fresh* fish in this market, being entirely from the waters of the Mediterranean, are inferior both in kind and quality to those of Cadiz, and are little eaten by the poorer classes. The best are the *salmonete*, or red mullet, and the *dentol*, a large and scarce fish, weighing from twelve to twenty pounds; but these are very dear, costing from eightpence to one shilling per pound. The other fresh sea-fish sold here are of very inferior quality; the *vogas*, a silvery fish, some five inches long, caught in shoals with the drift-net, and sold at fourpence per pound; the *gallina*, a heavy fish, some foot and a half or two feet long, and very clumsy, covered all over with spurs and eccentric fins, in color rich vermilion as to its fins, body mottled red and brown; the *langosta*, (literally locust,) a sort of lobster, a foot long, of a yellowish-brown color, with fine legs on either side, and a horny shell coating its back, in their thick armor-like sheathes; and the reptiles, such as are known by the name of "*bishops*," "spotted cats," "toads," and the like oily, coarse fish, or rather sea reptiles, which are sold at the rate of twopence per pound. Let us pass on to another set of what are called here "*dry stalls*." Here is a stall besieged by a dozen pretty Valencian girls, in their sandaled feet, bare heads, tight-fitting bodices, and gaudy short skirts, all clamoring, bargaining, screaming, and even, I fear, swearing. Rice, lying in heaps upon the ground, from the *vriners* of Valencia—those rice swamps where the poor are old before forty, and die at fifty-five! This rice sells, the best at eleven farthings, the commonest at eight farthings per pound; here is the ground dust of the *pimientos*, or capsicums, a flour of a rich brick-dust hue, which gives color, and (so they say) flavor to every stew in every part of southern Spain. A girl who has no *pimiento molido* for her husband's dinner will sit down and burst into a fit of tears. Poor thing! it only costs five-pence per pound, and "a little of it goes a long way." Then there are haricot beans, called "*avechuelas secas*," a small, flat brown seed, called "*lenteja*," a sort of lentil, and the inevitable *garbanzos*, or chick peas, at twenty-four farthings per pound. Lastly, there are olives in brine, and a fair amount of pungent, dried capsicums, or red peppers, festooned gracefully in red and yellow strings all around the stall.—*Temple Bar.*

GAINSBOROUGH'S SKETCHES.—Gainsborough was a sketcher, and well-nigh supreme. It is a sketcher's business to know instinctively and instantly what to choose and what to reject. Gainsborough knew both. And when he was less than the greatest, that was by reason never of what he did, but of what he did not reach to do. There are pure masters of color before whose each work you must stand ere it is possible to know them adequately. There are masters whose art on the whole may be judged, at least on the intellectual side of it, by a systematic study of their engraved work. As a landscapist we may judge Gainsborough by his sketches; by those at all events in the Museum Print-room, for his general characteristics, and without fear of wronging him greatly. These sketches of his are rarely mere parts; each is an undeveloped whole; a definite and ordered conception from the first. They are remarkable in this. And indeed among the few pencil drawings or chalk drawings one can really care for as adequately suggesting the motive of landscapes, are the best of Gainsborough's. It is not every great man who in landscape sketching had the sure and indicative hand of Rembrandt in his etchings. Gainsborough's pencil drawings are often on slightly buff paper; the work ranging from spots of blackest lead to streaks of faintest gray; the drawings in size some ten inches by seven. But sometimes, in chalk, they are on little three-inch squares of blue-gray paper; the sky then suggested and its leading form conveyed by touches of white. And in such way he will give you, in pencil or chalk—the chalk being certainly the better—a bit of tangled coppice, a wooden bridge, a willow across the stream, a turn in the road, and laden ash-tree at the corner of the wood; and always a composition, a group, an ensemble, a balance. And in his homeliest nature there is a certain large dignity. There is a free play of light and shade and form. Nothing is stiff; nothing arrested. It is a changeful nature, of waving boughs and passing light and hurrying sky that Gainsborough sees and draws. And there is always a centre. Be it even the clustering trees, dark on one side, the uncertain cows come straggling down the lane. And he gives the sense of all their straggle, his own hand being decisive enough. He knows precisely where their uncertainty must lead them, for his picture's sake. These things are half the size of Stothard's daintiest illustrations; but however small the scale or slight the touch, never does the thing fail to be a composition: as I said before, a group, an ensemble, a balanced thing. And yet this is got always without sense of artifice; without sense of distortion of fact. And as to manner, that is as large, as bold, as manly, on these three-inch squares, as on a four-foot picture hung in a gallery. In pencil portraits—figure-sketches—the touch becomes finer; every curve is more sharply felt. And never, as in certain portraitists, is the figure sacrificed to the face. The curve of the leg, the arm's bend, the graceful set of the ruffles and gaiters and coat—the sword, the shoe-buckle, the broad sleeve-cuff—are not only seen as well, but, in their own way, are as worthy to be seen as is the head itself. But never, of course, is the significance of head lost in labored detail on accessories. Once more, we have no isolated thing, but an entire composition; Gainsborough, in his own slight way, is almost Greek by that wide sight and valuing of things as a *whole*.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN CHINA.—In some points the holiday resembles our Christmas Day. Friends separated by long distances are invited; relatives make strenuous efforts to partake of each other's hospitality; presents, consisting of tea, silk, edibles, and bouquets, are made; mutual congratulations are tendered, and a general air of good fellowship prevails. Upon the occurrence of New Year's Day, the Celestial Government, through its organ, announces that from, say the 20th of the 12th Moon the offices will be closed for four weeks, thus enabling the employes to enjoy a month's holiday. During this period "those under Heaven" make the most of the time, and, as far as this world's goods will permit, keep up a succession of feasts and rejoicings. Before indulging in earthly pleasures, the Chinese deem it necessary to propitiate their household gods by rigidly performing various rites of a domestic nature—such as "sweeping their hearths"—which they look upon as honoring their deities; and on the eve of the New Year invariably indulge in a bath of what may be termed sweet water, as it is highly scented and fragrant; and, as the midnight hours draw near, don their most gorgeous apparel, and prostrate themselves before Heaven and Ko-tou. Being of a very ritualistic turn of mind, the altars are brilliantly illuminated, incense and gold and silver paper are burned; and, to heighten the effect, crackers are constantly let off. These ceremonies last till daylight, when the interchange of visits and the decoration of the houses are commenced, each striving to outdo his neighbor in embellishments. I cannot say much for the artistic merit, from an Englishman's point of view; but probably the inhabitants would think my ideas barbaric. The decorations consist principally of inscriptions hung in every conceivable place on the exterior and in the interior of the house, and also suspended on long poles or masts outside of the premises. These inscriptions, as a rule, are in the form of proverbs, such as "To be happy I must be just;" others containing requests of not too modest a kind, as "May I be so learned as to bear in my memory the substance of three million novels." What a book of reference that Chinaman would make were his wish gratified! These sentences are written on various colored papers, showing what loss, if any, the family have sustained, the degree of mourning being denoted by white, blue, pale red, and scarlet, and those families to whom time has dealt kindly, and who have no loss to deplore, use a dark crimson. Flowers are also used extensively in the decorations; scarcely a house can be passed without floral designs meeting the eye. Although New Year's Day is a general holiday, yet in a walk through a Chinese city scarcely a pedestrian is to be seen, unless it be some gaily-dressed servant speeding to acquaint Mrs. Twang-Chow, by means of a small pink card, that Mrs. Chow-Twang will do herself the inestimable pleasure of paying her a visit. Were it not for this occasional sign of life, one would imagine one's self in Goldsmith's deserted village, or fancy some fearful calamity had suddenly overtaken the inhabitants, or that one were in a city of the dead. The shops are all closed, private house doors bolted, the touters, portable cook shops, beggars, street itinerants, quacks, and vendors of the celebrated razor paste for the million have disappeared. Even for the day that common object of the Chinese street, the little dirty street Arab, is not seen; he, for once, is being treated like a human being, and taken from the mud into some hospitable house and feasted on the best. Every one on New Year's Day seems to have commenced a new life. Even the saucy boat girls, who are at all times only too ready to crack a joke or give an incisive repartee—often of a questionable nature—are on their dignity, and must not be addressed in a flippant manner, "coming down" on one rather severely if one happens to be ignorant of the habits and behavior appertaining to the day in question. Although, as I have before remarked, this is a day of general feasting, yet it bears most favorable comparison with civilized countries, or, we will say, Christian England. We see no drunkenness in the streets; and, moreover, whether the class be rich or poor, the in-door behavior is of the utmost decorum, the amusements being rational in the extreme; no ribald song or jest is to be heard or excessive drinking indulged in, each endeavoring to outvie his neighbor in correct behavior. Again I could not help contrasting this with our Western mode of enjoying a holiday. In every respect the host is most punctilious, making no distinction as to the quality of his guests, but seeing that each one is properly attended to, and personally serving first one and then another with some dainty morsel with the chop-sticks he has himself just used, and pledging them to drink, each guest being provided with a diminutive china cup, capable of holding about a tablespoonful. When all the cups are charged, at a given signal from the host, each guest raises his cup to his head, as a pledge, and then drinks the contents, or merely holds the cup to his lips during the time of drinking by the rest—as an ancient writer remarks. "For if the outward ceremonies are observed and kept, it is all one to them whether you drink or not." At the conclusion of this feast, theatrical performances, gamoling, and the inevitable opium smoking are indulged in—these forms of dissipation extending over three days.—*Once a Week.*

COSTUME OF THE LAPS.—The dress of the Laps is peculiar, but seems specially adapted to the necessities of their climate and mode of life. The boots which they wear look rough and uncomfortable, but are notwithstanding more suited to a country like Lapland than the ordinary European boot. The Lap boots consist of two parts; the under, which is made of ox-leather, is quite thin, and is, in fact, simply a piece of leather, sewn together at the heel and toe, and is consequently peaked in front. There is neither heel nor sole beyond the leather, which accommodates itself to the shape of the foot, and through which you feel each particular stone you chance to step on. The upper part of the boot is usually made of reindeer leather, which is softer than the other. It is sewed on to the under part with thread made of sinews, and is wide and loose about the ankles, round which it is tightly fastened by a long band. The color of these boots when new is a bright yellowish brown, but in time becomes almost black, partly from dirt, partly from the oil with which the boots are smeared to make them easy to the foot. In Winter the Laps use boots covered with fur, but we did not see any of them. These boots are used not only by the Laps, but also by the settlers, who find them useful in crossing morasses and other places, where ordinary boots would not keep out the water. The Lap boots, on the contrary, are almost water-proof when well smeared and tied carefully at the ankles. Our boatmen never hesitated to step into the water with them, and sat with their feet in water in the boats, without any apprehension of getting wet. Until, indeed, they get old and begin to crack these boots require a good deal of soaking before the water comes through, and even then the wearer is not much incommoded, because, instead of wearing stockings the Laps stuff their boots with hay, which both makes them more comfortable for walking in and soaks up any water which may come through. In Lule Lapmark some of the Laps now wear stockings, and the settlers, excepting the very poorest, always do, but they also continue to use the hay. The only hay harvest with which the Lap concerns himself is the gathering of a sufficient quantity of grass to serve him through the Winter. This grass he dries in the sun, and, after picking out all foreign substances, carefully combs and heckles it, so as to make the hay soft for the foot. When the Lap comes home in the evening he takes the hay out, and dries it at the fire in his hut, and, with the occasional addition of a little new hay, the same stuffing will last for one or two weeks. Both men and women wear trousers reaching down to their ankles, and their lower ends is tucked into the boots, so as to prevent the water making its way through. The trousers are made either of skin or of rough homespun, the latter of which the richer Laps prefer in Summer. The skin trousers, when old, acquire the same blackish look which the boots have, but at first they are brownish in color. The women are fond of having trousers ornamented with red and green. The Laps rarely wear linen shirts, or indeed any linen; but some of the Forest Laps wear in Summer a sort of shirt made of homespun under the tunic, which is the most important article of their dress. This tunic, which is worn alike by men and women, is open at the neck and halfway down the breast. It generally does not reach below the knee, and is made of reindeer skin or homespun. The only difference between the tunic worn by the men and that worn by the women is that the former has a high, standing-up, stiff collar. The tunics are ornamented with blue and red strips round their edges, and the women are specially fond of a variety of color. In Winter furs are worn by all, and are required to keep out the intense cold. The tunics are fastened round the waist by a belt, which is often highly ornamented, and depending from which the women generally carry a bunch of scissors and needle-holders. The women also frequently wear a bright-colored handkerchief round their necks. The head-dress of men and women is the same, viz. a tall sugar-loaf-shaped cap, made of blue cloth, sewed with red, though sometimes other colors are used. Such is a general description of the Lap dress, but there are, of course, differences in material and ornamentation, arising out of the comparative wealth of the wearers It is said that in Lule Lapmark ornaments are not so common as they once were, and that the Laps have used the money which they obtained by their sale in maintaining schools.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FOUNDER OF ETON COLLEGE.—The foundation of Eton College presents to us a touching historical picture, one of those which affect both the imagination and the heart. The bold and energetic Plantagenet kings were all more or less notable persons in their own right, likely to make a commotion in the world even had they not been royal, and doing so royally with all the added force of their kingship. The change which occurs in history when, after all these stirring personages, a timid, gentle figure, sadly out of place in the imperial mantle, comes stealing on the stage with downcast eyes and feeble step, is curiously pathetic. More entirely out of place than the sixth Henry was it is impossible to conceive of any man being. "He was more fitted for a cowl than a crown," says the old chronicler; but he would have stood as poor a chance with the ambitious and enterprising Churchmen of the time as with its princes. He was a retiring, gentle student, a weakly, ailing man, with the shadow of madness hanging over him, and all the shrinkings of a timid nature to hold him back, and he fell upon an exceptionally difficult time, with long arrears of unsettled questions before him to be brought to a conclusion somehow—the matter of France, for instance, which his bold father had opened so brilliantly, and that matter of the succession which his sage and ambitious grandfather had vaulted over to gain the crown. How often does a strong man begin a course which he has to leave a feeble one to continue and fail in! The father who sets the mischief going, dies peaceably without being incommoded by it, and leaves it to fall upon the head of his innocent son. So it was with the weak young King left to undertake enterprises and to answer for wrongs which were none of his doing. But before he sank under the fatal burdens left to him he managed to get one piece of congenial work executed under his very eyes. He founded Eton, appropriating to it the little waterside village which he must have watched in the sunshine since ever he was old enough to know anything. Windsor was the centre of his youthful life and studies, and with a natural instinct he chose a place close at hand, where he could watch over every new course of stone and bit of carving that was put up, and every detail of order and discipline. There are plans still existing marked as being "the Kyng's own wyse" in respect to the erection of the college buildings; and he never gave over planning for it and wishing over it. In all, his troubled and sorrowful reign it is the only thing apparent in which, on his own account, and as an individual man, Henry took pleasure, and this fact gives to the pious founder a pathetic interest. Had it only been given to him to be a peaceable schoolmaster, teaching "the art of grammar" to his poor scholars, or even the maker who assisted the master, how much happier might he have been! Instead of being dragged about by all those unruly nobles, and by that headstrong heroine Margaret, how much pleasanter to have nestled in the new walls, with a chamber to himself, as was the privilege of the master! But Henry VI. had to do as his birth compelled him, and could not take refuge in his school any more than Louis XVI. could in lock-making. Poor King! alas, he had to give up that, and toil horribly without any hope, at alien matters, and finish up the work of father and grandfather, which he tried to do trembling, with tools that were too big for him, paying for his feebleness and his failures the poor forfeit of his life; but founding Eton all the same, which was something—snatching a precarious pleasure out of his kingship so long as there remained to him any real power.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

JOHN FORSTER.

BY BLANCHARD JERROLD.

I remember being awed by the presence and lofty manner of a gentleman living in Lincoln's Inn Fields—between walls of books—to whom my father presented me when I was nine years old. I was going away to a school in France, and my father, who was taking me across the Channel, had called on his friend to say "Good-bye." The lofty gentleman was kindly withal. He laid his hand upon my head while he talked to my father, and presently selected a book from his loaded table, (to me there seemed to be nothing but books in the room,) wrote my name in it, "With the best wishes of John Forster." This he handed to me with a grand manner, saying, "I hope you will attend to your studies. You must come back to us, William, quite a Frenchman." If I left Mr. Forster's presence deeply impressed with the conviction that he must be some very great man indeed, I was also very sure that he was a kind gentleman. The impression of the boy was correct. Under the grand, blustering, domineering manner there lay a warm and true heart, or Mr. John Forster had not commanded the close friendship of the foremost literary men and artists (among them being some of domineering and irascible spirit) of his day. It is of John Forster in the midst of his literary friendships that I propose to string together some notes; and it is because the stories about him that circulated among his friends generally refer to the majesty or arrogance of his manner that I insist in the beginning on the fine qualities which lay unharmed under it. The manner bore a strong resemblance to that of Macready on the stage; so that when Forster played *Kitely* with the Dickens Amateur Troupe, he was accused of servilely imitating the great tragedian, of whom he was known to be a passionate admirer, and the most enthusiastic and at the same time discerning critic. I played a minor part with the great company, and remember the infinite amusement we derived from the great tragedian airs which our *Kitely* maintained throughout the rehearsals and in the greenroom. He insisted upon having the best dressing-room, and on the night of the performance, upon holding himself aloof from the rest of the company. When the late Duke of Devonshire came to the theatre he brought with him a basket of superb Chatsworth pines and grapes as an offering to the company. Mr. Forster was shut up in his own dressing-room, and the basket was opened and tasted in his absence—an offense to his dignity of first tragedian, who should have been prayed to select before his humble *confrères*, which he seriously resented—or as seriously as Dickens, my father, and Mark Lemon would permit. After the performance our *Kitely* was sweeping grandly out of the theatre, when my father said to Dickens, "Take care, or he'll go home with Mrs. Macready."

No man ever had a firmer affection and a higher respect for another than Charles Dickens had for John Forster. Indeed, the frequency with which Dickens had recourse to Forster's judgment, the fear in which he seemed to be when he took an important step unsupported by the concurrence of his friend, are made so manifest in his life as written by his friend, that many of Dickens' near and dear friends have been inclined to protest that they cannot admit the impression conveyed to the public to be the true one. Dickens was of more adventurous and independent spirit than he appears reflected to the public through his correspondence with Forster; and this would have been manifest had the biographer shown his subject in his intimate relations with others as well as himself. There exists a rich and varied Dickens correspondence which Forster would not touch. Who that knew Dickens well can conceive a picture of him to be complete that does not include some of his correspondence with the gentle and beloved Maclise, with Stanfield, with Leigh Hunt, with Ainsworth, with Douglas Jerrold, with Talfourd, Laman Blanchard, Wills, Charles Kent, and many others less known but not less esteemed by Charles Dickens! In Forster's *Life* he stands alone near Dickens' heart, and the rest of the figures upon the canvas are but background to the two dominant figures.

We are admitted to feel the intensity of the friendship of which Dickens was capable. We become witnesses of the workings of his heart, of the boisterous, uncontrollable vitality of his nature, of his intense self-respect, and his thorough belief in his own genius and his solemn duty toward it; but we know him not (through the biography) in the various lights which his many close friendships cast upon him. We catch no glimpses of him as the adviser, (and how earnestly and wisely and affectionately he could counsel a fellow-creature in a strait!) He is always the advised, and he has but one adviser. That shown to the world in this attitude he is exhibited in one not natural to him, the correspondence and material discarded or unsought by Mr. Forster would have abundantly proved.

A letter from Dickens to Laman Blanchard, addressed from 48 Doughty street, lies before me. In it Dickens says: "I am writing to you with a sad haart, for I have just indicted a few lines to poor Chatfield, to whom I should have written long since but for Forster's confounded assurance that it would be better not." I remember a fierce word encounter between Dickens and Forster on the stage of Miss Kelly's theatre. Forster had gone on insisting that everything should be done according to his light, until he had exasperated his friend to an outburst, in which *Kitely* received a volley of very hard words descriptive of his intolerable hectoring and self-sufficiency. The quarrel lasted till the morrow—but not beyond; for the affection between the two was too deep to let it live twenty-four hours. I cite these points only in illustration of a phase of Dickens' character which does not appear in Forster's biography, and by which Dickens suffers. Seen through his biographer's spectacles, Dickens is a timid man, leaning forever on another; whereas he was an intrepid, self-reliant worker and thinker. His eye, his voice, his manner, his gallant bearing on great occasions, proved this to all who knew him.

Dickens loved the high character, and thoroughly respected and trusted the opinion of his friend and biographer; he also delighted to contemplate his gorgeous manner when dealing with the smallest things, the imperial air with which he asked his famous servant Henry for his coat, the mighty look of command with which he hailed a cab.

Forster succeeded Dickens in the editorship of the *Daily News*, and many were the stories of the new editor's grandeur of address and autocratic bearing toward subordinates which speedily circulated through Whitefriars. The printers' boys trembled as they approached him; the sub-editors were under the spell of his majesty. Poor Knight Hunt, who afterward became editor of the paper and died in the harness, had scores of stories of the high and mighty chief to tell. But the story that held its ground in every part of the establishment was that of the cabman who called for the editor at two in the morning to convey him home to Lincoln's Inn Fields. The cabman found it difficult to make the office porter understand whom he wanted. When described as the stout gentleman, the porter replied that there were several stout gentlemen in the editorial department. Was he tall or short?

"Neither one thing nor t'other," the cabman answered impatiently. "You know who I mean—I mean that there barbitrary cove."

The porter went direct to Mr. Forster's room, and told him his cab was waiting.

That Mr. Forster's "tremendous manner" was in no degree the consequence of a harsh or hard nature was shown in the devotion with which his personal attendants served him. The zeal and veneration with which his servant Henry waited upon him during many years were noticed by all his friends, and wondered at by some, for when Mr. Forster had an attack of gout (and he suffered cruelly in this way) his irascibility was indeed difficult to bear. But Henry never appeared to notice the storms that raged over his head. He kept quietly to his task; never answered the word of wrath, never showed by his manner that it had been uttered, and never permitted it to abate in the least degree his veneration for his master.

One day, at dinner, there was not soup enough to go round the table. The host, in his sternest manner and deepest voice, said—

"Henry, you see there is not enough mulligatawny."

Henry said quietly in his master's ear—"Please, Sir, there is no more soup." Whereupon Forster turned with a tragedy air upon his man, and growled between his teeth—

"No more mulligatawny, Henry! LET THERE BE more mulligatawny!"

Henry paid no attention to the outburst, but went quietly on with his service. The storm, he knew, had spent itself. The blind devotion with which Henry did his service was illustrated on one occasion when his master had a dinner party. During the dinner Henry was nervous, and made two or three blunders. His master chafed and fumed, and cast angry glances at his servant; but the poor man could not settle quietly to his duty. At last, when the dessert and wine had been placed upon the table, he stole timidly behind Mr. Forster's chair and said:

"Please, sir, can you spare me now? my house has been on fire the last hour and a half."

The group of literary men and artists, of whom Mr. Forster was the friend and adviser, loved, in the Summer, to meet at Thames Ditton for an afternoon in the fresh air, and a dinner by the banks of the river, and a drive to London in the cool of the evening. On one of these occasions, when Count d'Orsay was present and sat next Forster, the waiters were remiss, and the gayety of the dinner-table was suffering in consequence.

Count d'Orsay ate cold butter with his flounders. In a quiet tone he said to one of the attendants, "Waiter, a slice of cold butter." But no cold butter came. Patiently and amiably the Count presently repeated his request, and again he was doomed to disappointment. Forster had overheard the Count, and seen the neglect with which he was treated. It was too much for him. Waiting his opportunity to seize upon the neglectful attendant, he turned fiercely upon him, and, in a voice of thunder, said, "Gracious heaven! waiter, a slice of cold butter for the flounders of the Count!"

The roll of the rounded sentence set the table in a roar; and Forster was not the least amused of the company, for he could laugh at his own outbursts heartily.

As at Dickens' table, one day, when somebody asked the host how many children he had.

"Four," said D

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE TO 5TH AV. AND DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—For sale, at $55,000, with fixtures, a full-sized house, complete in all its arrangements; in perfect order, and unsurpassed as regards its build; steam heater; ventilators from cellar to roof; hoistway from cellar, and many other minor details not found in other houses: we commend this property to any party looking for a comfortable and complete house, and ask its inspection before purchasing elsewhere; an offer solicited. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$5,500 WILL PURCHASE NEW brick and brown-stone corner house, 23d Ward, close to steam-boat landings; high ground; respectable neighborhood; contains all improvements, croton water, gas, and sewered, ranges, stationary tubs, marble mantels, &c.; just the house for small family; location, 136th st. and Alexander av.; keys in third house.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS.
COMPLETE NEW LISTS READY.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.
The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet.
For particulars, apply to
WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO.,
No. 99 Gold st.

REDUCED PRICES!!!
LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS.
COMPLETE PRINTED LISTS READY at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 1 EAST 53D ST.—THE HANDSOMEST full-size extension and octagon-front house left unsold; a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st.

$12,500 FOR A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone and brick basement house, in good order, five minutes' walk from Fifth Avenue Hotel; first-class neighborhood; terms easy; a delightful home for a genteel family. Address "OWNER," No. 308 West 23d st.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR THOSE NEW and elegant houses, dining extension, back stairs, large laundry, cabinet finish, (near Drs. Hall's and Robinson's churches,) 55th st. and Madison av., will be sold at current rates. Apply at No. 51 East 55th st.; open every day.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, OR EXCHANGE FOR tenements, eight lots on 69th st., 200x100 ft., near 11th av. and Boulevard st., graded and flagged from park to the river, and improved between 10th and 11th av.'s, with first mortgage, which can remain. OWNER, No. 216 West 50th st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY 21-FOOT house on 39th st., just west of 5th av., can be bought at a low price; house in complete order, hard-wood finish, frescoed; price asked, $35,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EIGHTY-THIRD ST., NEAR FIFTH AV.—For sale or exchange for house below 50th st., handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; hard wood finish, and all modern improvements. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

FOR SALE.—MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone house, 78th st., near 5th av.; all modern improvements; 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE NEAR 5TH AV., between 14th and 23d sts., thirty-four feet front, complete order, very attractive residence, can be purchased very reasonably. Apply promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR RENT, THE ELEgant four-story, brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th st., near 5th av., 25x60; in perfect order. Apply on premises, or to J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers st.

$16,000 WILL BUY A TWO-STORY brick stable in West 56th st., 25x95, lot 25x100, handsomely finished, or will lease; ready for occupancy July 1. J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., or C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF STUYVE-sant square, a four-story high-stoop house, in excellent order; size, 25.9 by 65 by 103.3; price, $35,000. Address W. A. M., No. 57 Chrystie st.

$85,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE most magnificent residences on 5th av., near Central Park; cost $150,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$50,000 ONLY FOR ONE OF THE MOST elegant houses on Madison av.
ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$19,500.—FOR SALE—IN 48TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs., a handsome three-story brown-stone house, 20.6x50x100. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 367 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house at auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Maps now ready.

FOR SALE—ON THE CROWN OF MURRAY HILL, near 5th av., a fine four-story brown-stone house, 25x60x98.9; can be bought for less than $39,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, near Masonic Temple. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, ON easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—ON YATES, NEAR MYRTLE AV., BROOK-lyn, two two-story basement and cellar brownstone houses; all improvements; prime order; ten rooms; possession at any time; rent, $650. Address or inquire of J. JOURDAN, No. 469 State st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A COTTAGE IN MAGNOLIA ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., for sale cheap; terms to suit. JOHN MURRAY, No. 55 West 16th st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME COUNTRY seat in a healthy locality, one hour from New-York by Erie Railway, and five minutes from depot, comprising eighteen acres, house with twenty-two rooms and modern improvements, roomy and well-planned outbuildings, garden, orchard, and lawn. Photographs and particulars at W. W. PHILLIPS', No. 37 Park row; or address S. D. GRAYDON, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.
"THE MAMMOTH CAVE"
of Kentucky; the entire property consisting of the celebrated cave itself, with 2,000 acres of land, the large hotel and cottages, all furnished. Full particulars of sole agents, OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER—Fully Furnished—A gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c.; nine acres of land, carriage, ice, and green houses; within 900 feet of depot; rent low to desirable tenant; also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished.
H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT CENTERVILLE, ON ERIE, NEW-ark, and Paterson Railroad, fifteen miles from City, two large houses, Mansard roof, fourteen rooms; every convenience; mantels, dressers, bells, &c., all through the house; the best arranged house in the country; on a lot 75x240 feet; trees and shrubs in full growth. Price $7,500.
F. HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st.

$11,000.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, TEN minutes' walk to Valley Station, fourteen miles to New-York, new three-story house, 38x45; all modern improvements; corner lot, 100x212; view unsurpassed; terms to suit.
S. D. MACK, No. 35 Union square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful place at Scarboro on Hudson, with stable and nine acres of ground; house is in fine order and contains fourteen rooms; plenty of fruit; will be rented for season or year. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTEN-SIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, N. Y.

TO RENT—ON ERIE RAILWAY, TWENTY-SIX miles from New-York; country seat; eleven rooms; barn and stable; ten minutes from depot; high ground; choice fruits, boating, and fishing, &c.; terms, $300 for one year; possession at once. Address A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AT ENGLEWOOD—CONVENIENT TO DEPOT, completely-furnished house; grounds, (five acres,) billiard-room, &c., in perfect order; to a private family; rent, $150 a month to Oct. 1. Photographs and particulars with SMITH & TAYLOR, Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A FINE WESTCHESTER FARM OR COUN-try seat, five miles north of City, at a bargain if sold immediately; good house, &c., &c.; a prime investment. G. W. DITCHELL, No. 2 New Chambers st.

WOODSIDE, N. J., (EIGHTH WARD OF NEW-ARK.)—Cottage, ten rooms, and grounds 75x210; elegant location; bargain to immediate buyer.
D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS—Five acres; fruit and shade trees; on Southern Railroad of Long Island, within thirty-five minutes of New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Farm at Throggs Neck; 55 acres fronting on Westchester Bay; buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. G. JENKINS, at First National Bank of Brooklyn.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; shore front properties; hour from City.
L. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction
On WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876,
at 12 o'clock M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Under the direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq.,
Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank,
pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
corner 26th st.
ALSO,

No. 969 FIFTH AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone house, 22x80x100 feet.

No. 36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, basement, and sub-cellar, 21.6x55x75 feet.

No. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 x55x100.5. Leasehold.

Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, AND 25 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

All the above houses contain every modern improvement throughout.

No. 156 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two-story brick stable, 20x98.9 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots, with two-story (Mansard roof) frame house, 20x36. Each lot 25x99.11.

TARRYTOWN.—80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, at Tarrytown.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—Country seat, half acre of land, and house, 30x36 feet.

Permits to inspect houses and further information at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.
TWO ELEGANT HOUSES,
Nos. 583 and 614 5th av.
Built by Duggin & Crossman, Architects.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 583, NEAR 47TH ST.—House 19x73 feet, lot 100.

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 614, (LEASEHOLD,) NEAR 49TH ST.—House 15x100 feet, lot 125.

Pamphlets containing terms, with descriptions and diagrams can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or of Duggin & Crossman, No. 63 East 41st st., corner of Park av., or at the houses.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF DWELLINGS ON EAST 24TH AND WEST 26TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—The three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 22 East 24th st., between Madison and 4th avs., 20.6x40 feet, with two-story extension. Contains fifteen rooms; in perfect order; recently frescoed and painted; lot, 98.9

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—The handsome five-story English-basement brick and brown-stone dwellings Nos. 50 and 52 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av., and opposite the Racket Club-house; are each 15.9x60 feet, fifteen rooms, in good order, and repiete with all the conveniences; lot, 98.9. These houses are very desirable for investment, being centrally located, and adapted to dwelling purposes or business.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT
12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway.

No. 116 MACDOUGAL ST.—Very valuable lot, 25x100, with two three-story front and rear houses; property rents well and is desirable for investment.

64TH ST.—Two very choice lots on the north side 64th st., 250 feet west 8th av., 25x100.5 each.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

By order JOHN HAYES, Esq., Attorney, No. 169 Broadway.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, APRIL 10, AT
12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 339 West 58th st., near Grand Circle, the valuable four-story, basement, and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; thirty minutes by Elevated Railway from Battery; lot 21.6x100.5; 70 per cent. on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SUPREME COURT AUCTION SALE, WEDNESDAY next, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two splendid full-size lots on and adjoining 10th av. at 77th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Maps at No. 4 Pine st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Auctioneer.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the private residence No. 106 West 34th st.

The entire elegant parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, rich carpets, best hair mattresses, and bedding, ten elegant French-plate pier, mantel, and side mirrors, large bronze figures, real bronze clocks and ornaments, fine oil-paintings, superb grand piano, fine tone; Gorham plated ware, cut glass, decorated China dinner set, &c., making a large and rich assortment.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat, with three acres, on the banks of the Passaic River, forty-four miles from New-York by Erie Railway, at Passaic Bridge Station, to be sold at auction April 20, at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the late David Anderson, deceased. The dwelling has seventeen rooms, with fine approach, and numerous outbuildings; grounds finely shaded and adorned.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 EAST 28TH ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lot No. 31 East 28th st., north side, between 4th and Madison avs., late the residence of Judge Elbert Herring, deceased, lot 25 by 98.9. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

NO. 339 WEST 58TH ST.,
No. 317 East 13th st.
No. 116 Macdougal st.,
64th st., near 8th av., two lots,
at auction by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
See Auction Sales.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE to let, located in the most desirable part of the city, less than ten minutes' walk from depot. The grounds (1½ acres) tastefully laid out. Shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, fine lawn, shrubbery, &c. Stable and carriage-house, with billiard room on second story. House has twelve rooms and laundry, with ample closets; all modern improvements. The place is very attractive and artistic. House has fine wide piazzas, and is well furnished. To a careful family, reasonable terms. Owner may be seen or addressed at Humbert Bros., No. 18 Wall st., or in the evening at No. 34 West 26th st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEAS-ant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
The four-story English-basement house, No. 417 West 22d st., near 9th av., and one block from Elevated Railway station; house is in good order, contains sixteen rooms, and has the modern improvements.
For permit apply to
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.,
Second door east of 8th av.

APARTMENT FLATS IN THE NEW BLOCK of buildings 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, dining-room, private bath, four bedrooms, kitchen; stationary tubs, range, dumb waiter; private hall carpeted; each apartment complete; rents low; 5th av. cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries, distance twenty minutes. Apply to janitor, or W. B. COOPER & CO., No. 99 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT CHEST-nut Ridge, Bergen County, N. J., two and a half story house, containing nine rooms, attic and cellar, all improvements, together with one acre of land; arrangements can be made for stabling. For particulars address MARK DEWSNAP, as above, or Central Wire Works, No. 18 New Church st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON NORTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, a commodious house, well furnished; all modern improvements; abundance of water; ample lawn and garden; horses, carriages, coachman, &c.; possession May 1, for six months or one year. For permits apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, No. 1 Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent, $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741 New-York.

TO LET—ON 141ST ST., NEAR BOULEVARD, A handsome brown Gothic dwelling, fourteen rooms; modern improvements; good coach-house; eight lots; location first class. Also, on 10th av. and 157th st., a large Gothic cottage; the owner being absent will rent cheap; forty-eight minutes to City Hall. A. B. MILLS, agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, HAV-ing all modern improvements, for Summer or Winter occupancy; good garden attached; rent moderate. Apply to ROBERT LAVENDER, at Mr. Hoguet's, foot of 141st st., Grand Boulevard, or at No. 48 West 28th st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT NO. 8 WEST 28TH st., near 5th av., four-story brown-stone English-basement house, for private residence or business purposes. Apply at residence of owner, No. 101 Waverley place.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—FINE CORNER flat, southern exposure; halls newly carpeted and painted; rooms all light. Also, smaller flat adjoining, and one unfurnished flat. J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., or C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE to be rented very cheap to a desirable party; centrally located; No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway; four lines cars. Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 41 East 22d st., or No. 569 Broadway.

A FLAT TO LET—AT NO. 384 WEST 32D ST. (Boorman place,) six rooms, all light and airy; pleasant lookout, front and rear; owner in house.
F. C. TUCKER.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE ST., OFFER
THE FOLLOWING UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET:

40 & 42 Bond st.	130 East 35th st.
24 & 47 Clinton place.	58 West 35th st.
1 Varick place.	150 East 135th st.
836 Broadway.	8 West 37th st.
19 Lafayette place.	40 East 38th st.
171 Thompson st.	108 West 38th st.
42 Washington square.	137 East 39th st.
38 Horatio st.	111 East 40th st.
12 Livingston place.	22 East 41st st.
44 Union square.	205 West 44th st.
67 7th st.	8 West 45th st.
314 East 9th st.	1 West 45th st.
46 and 57 West 9th st.	157 East 46th st.
46 and 50 East 10th st.	29 East 46th st.
42 East 12th st.	26 East 47th st.
238 East 12th st.	55 West 47th st.
24 West 12th st. with stable.	108 West 47th st.
238 East 13th st.	36 West 48th st.
114, 239, 225, 329, and 342 West 14th st.	15 East 49th st.
346 East 15th st.	47 West 49th st.
14 West 16th st.	72 West 49th st.
120, 219, and 321 East 17th st.	6 East 49th st.
44 West 19th st.	245 East 50th st.
147 West 20th st.	14 West 50th st.
53 East 21st st.	142 East 53d st.
438 West 23d st.	250 West 54th st.
22 East 24th st.	112 East 56th st.
45 and 106 East 25th st.	319 West 57th st.
50 West 26th st.	134 East 58th st.
41 West 28th st.	314 West 58th st.
18 East 29th st.	330 West 58th st.
10 West 29th st.	101 East 59th st.
28 East 30th st.	27 East 64th st.
218 East 31st st.	35 East 64th st.
8 West 32d st.	144 East 69th st.
2 East 33d st.	24 East 69th st.
150 East 34th st.	26 East 69th st.
462 West 34th st.	24 East 83d st.
20 and 22 East 35th st.	77 West 124th st.
	21 West 130th st.
	1,311 4th av.

5TH AV.
Nos. 16, 59, 68, 79, 235, 273, 320, 385, 463, 5, 7, and 9.
MADISON AV.
Nos. 95, 107, 161, 323, 733, 739.
LEXINGTON AV.
Nos. 127, 316, 323, 367, 675.

NOTICE.
Brokers sending us applicants for the houses that are exclusively in our hands will receive one-half our regular commission.

WEST 22D ST., NEAR 6TH AV., 4-STORY high stoop brown stone.
West 49th st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 30th st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 32d st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 39th st., near 7th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 26th st., near St. James Hotel, 3-story h. s. bk.
West 41st st., near Broadway, h. s. b. s.
West 25th st., near 7th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 45th st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 52d st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 11th st., near 6th av., 3-story h. s. brick.
Park av., near 38th st., 4-story h. s. b. s.
Lexington av., corner 58th st., 4-story h. s. brick.
Lexington av., near 52d st., 3-story h. s. b. s.
Lexington av., near 39th st., 3-story h. s. b. s.
East 49th st., near Lexington av., 23 rooms.
East 74th st., corner Park av., 3-story h. s. b. s.
East 47th st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
East 30th st., near 4th av.
East 9th st., near University place, 4-story E. b. b. s.
For permits and particulars apply at the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

WEST 61ST ST., NEAR 9TH AV., 4-STORY high stoop brown stone.
West 55th st., near 8th av., 3-story h. s. brick.
West 36th st., near Broadway, 3-story h. s. b. s.
West 37th st., near Broadway, 4-story h. s. b. s.
West 24th st., near Broadway, 4-story h. s. b. s.
East 9th st., near 2d av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
East 4th st., near Bowery, 3-story h. s. brick.
East 39th st., near 2d av., 3-story h. s. b. s.
East 57th st., near 2d av., 4-story h. s. b. s.
Lexington av., near 54th st., 3-story h. s. b. s.
2d av., near 9th st., 4-story h. s. b. s.
Madison av., near 60th st., 4-story h. s. b. s.
5th av., near 13th st., 3-story h. s. b. s.
West 32d st., near 7th av., 3-story h. s. b. s.
For permits and particulars apply at the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.
Storage for furniture, mirrors, pianos, &c.

TO RENT—A CHARMING RESIDENCE, WITH ONE acre of land, situated on the corner of Prince and State sts., Flushing, Long Island; the mansion contains fourteen large rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, and is replete with all modern improvements; location very desirable and perfectly healthy, and is in every respect one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and contain many rare and beautiful trees, (being formerly a part of the Winter nursery;) trains on the Flushing Railroad nearly every hour, day and night, and only two minutes' walk from Bridge Street Station; rent very moderate to a good tenant. Applicants will be shown the property by applying to G. EDUARD CARLL, County Treasurer's Office, on Broadway; JOSEPH STEELE, Real Estate Agent, Main st., Flushing; JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st., New-York; or, address ROBERT MORRELL PLANDONN, Manhasset, Long Island.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING HOUSES to rent, furnished and unfurnished: 46th st., near 5th av.; 45th st., near 5th av.; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 38th st., between 5th and Madison avs., with private stable; 38th st., near Lexington av.; Lexington av., near 40th st.; Irving place, near 16th st.; 28th st., near Broadway; 43d st., near 5th av.; 47th st., 5th and 6th avs.; 48th st., 6th and 7th avs.; 5th av., near 12th st.; 5th av., near 32d st., corner house, extra size, with private stable; 48th st., between 5th and Madison avs., full size, extra fine. Permits and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY LOCATED AND AR-RANGED large double dwelling, with gas, water, and all improvements complete; handsomely furnished; adjacent to Flushing and but fifty minutes to Wall st.; cars or boat; extensive outbuildings and grounds; foliage, fruit, and garden in exquisite condition; rent low.
N. B.—One of the most elegant establishments in the SUBURBS of New-York. Permits at either office, No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—IN ROSEVILLE, N. J., A VERY DE-sirable residence containing twelve rooms; all modern conveniences; about two acres of land handsomely laid out with shade, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; location unsurpassed, being 180 feet above tide-water, and in the immediate vicinity of depot, churches, schools, and stores; forty-three minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to JOHN D. TOPPIN, Orange st., corner of Roseville av., Roseville, (Newark,) N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A Very Desirable High-stoop
brown-stone house, recently put in thorough repair, is offered to a private family at a moderate rent.
Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., Room No. 13, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for house-keeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS building No. 35 East 17th st., with or without the stable in rear; this building has a fine frontage of 44 feet on Union square, is well lighted, and in every respect one of the most desirable locations in the City; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to
T. E. LYON,
At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s,
Broadway and 19th st.

REDUCED RENTS.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Complete printed lists ready at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT RYE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GEO. R. Jackson, on Long Island Sound; two dwellings, with separate barns, gardens, &c., attached; charming location; extremely healthy; fine harbor for yachts; good fishing, bathing, &c.; within an hour of the City. Photographs may be seen at GEO. R. JACKSON & SONS, No. 201 Centre st.

TO LET—LOW—TO GOOD TENANTS.—NO. 55 MORTON ST., No. 37 LAFAYETTE PLACE, No. 170 BLEECKER ST., and several other desirable houses. Inquire of A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Extra choice magnificently-furnished high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN.—The four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 177 West 45th st., corner of Broadway, which has been occupied by physicians for the past fifteen years, is now to rent at $2,500 per annum.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner of 45th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 275 LEXINGTON av., near 36th st., superior built first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very elegant; furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, chandeliers (ordered especially for the house) almost new; will rent low to a desirable party. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 175 West 45th st., near Broadway; very desirable location; rent $2,000.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner of 45th st.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 213 West 53d st., 25x50, in perfect order; will be rented low to responsible parties.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner of 45th st.

TO LET—NO. 41 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., two floors, unfurnished; can be let separate if required, in a good location, suitable for light house-keeping; reasonable rent and are cheerful rooms.

A PART OR WHOLE OF FIRST-CLASS four-story house to rent, beautifully furnished, reasonably to good party; references. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

AN APARTMENT TO LET ON 6TH AV.—First flat, five rooms, with a kitchen, servant, and store-room. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, corner of Broadway and 33d st.

TO LET—FOR THE YEAR, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a furnished cottage, with privilege of stable, garden, &c.; near depot, churches, schools, &c. Address Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FIRST-class dwellings, apartments, and parts of houses.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner of 45th st.

TO LET—TWO YEARS, $1,200, ELEGANT FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone; unexceptionable. No. 82 East 81st st., near Central Park.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, on West 23d st. Address G. P., Box No. 2,065 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S
REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—The fine house No. 202 West 43d st., two doors west of Broadway; three-story high-stoop; all modern improvements, and in perfect order; will be rented very low.

TO LET—The house No. 48 Clinton place; three-story high-stoop; newly painted; all modern improvements; in good order.

TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; three-story, large attic; bath and water closet on every floor; newly painted and papered throughout; very convenient to Broadway.

TO LET—The store-basement No. 25 Clinton place; will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst.

TO LET—The iron building No. 734 Broadway, store and basement, 25x135, four lofts, hatchways inclosed in glass and iron, patent heating apparatus, &c.

TO LET—House No. 39 East 10th st., three-story high-stoop brick, containing eighteen rooms, all in good order.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 109 East 16th st., near 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, all modern improvements, in perfect order. Rent moderate.

TO LET—Building No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th st.; upper part has been used for many years as a restaurant; has a fine large store and basement. Price to suit the times.

TO LET—A fine table on Washington alley, in rear of No. 9 Washington place, first-class in every respect; stalls for four horses.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR A TERM OF years, a handsomely furnished three-story house, near 5th av. and Union square. Preference will be given to a party willing to retain a couple of rooms for the proprietor, and board him and his wife during their occasional visits to the City. For an interview address A. B. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished (or furnished) house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I. 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; unfurnished, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

$15 TO $25 PER MONTH FOR COT-TAGE HOUSES.—Suitable for two families; eighteen minutes out of town; fare ten cents on Newark and New-York Railroad in Jersey City; location healthy and pleasant. Inquire at West Bergen Depot, or of D. E. CULVER & CO., No. 25 Nassau st., Room No. 17.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Irvington; about thirteen acres of ground; vegetables from the garden; only six minutes from depot at Irvington; will rent for Summer or year; terms reasonable to good tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, A LARGE COUNtry house, in good order, furnished; four acres, in yard and garden, full of shade and fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from depot of New Jersey Central Railroad; 1 mile in rear of West End Hotel. Address SHADE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH TO RENT from May 1; convenient to depot and in the highest part of the city; nine rooms, with bath-room and laundry; house 38x40; lot 75x150, with use of adjoining lot, until sold; garden with fruit of all kinds. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 5,573 New-York P. O.

$1,500.—TO LET.—THE FINE THREE-story brown-stone house No. 136 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; splendid location; or will sell for $18,000, and leave $13,000 on mortgage for five years. Apply to
WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PLACE NEAR PLEASANT Valley, on west shore of the Hudson, opposite Manhattanville; twelve acres, large house, outbuildings, lawn, garden, shade, &c.; rent cheap to good tenant. Apply at No. 23 Thomas st., office G. K. Sheridan.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, fully furnished, cottage with nine rooms and bath-room, convenient to churches, &c.; housekeeper if desired. Address A. M. B., Box No. 82, Greenwich, Conn.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, ON RICHMOND road, near Four Corners; a very pretty place, consisting of house with ten rooms, stable, and six acres of land; healthy location. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to
WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 95 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights; lot 25x100; beautiful location; fine air; view of the water; rent $1,100. Apply to A. FIELD, No. 106 Columbia Heights.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PARTS OF houses No. 109 Bank st., No. 163 Charles st., No. 774 Greenwich st.; modern improvements, good yards, moderate rent.
RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

AT VERY LOW RENT—SIX ACRES, WITH modern house of twelve rooms; good stable and garden, desirably located near depot, and but one hour from Cortlandt st. Apply to owner, at WITHERELL & JONES', No. 6 Wall st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on East 14th st., near 2d av.; moderate rent to a good tenant.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE VERY LOW—AT Flushing, unfurnished house, every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location, near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c.; on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES near station, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to suit the times. Inquire at the railroad station for J. or D. W. BONNEL.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 201 SOUTH ST., a three-story building near Catharine slip.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE ST.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP TWENTY-FIVE foot house, eighteen rooms; 23d st., near 7th av.; rent $2,700; last year was $3,100. OWNER, No. 835 Broadway, room No. 2, from 12 till 3.

A BROWN-STONE ($900 RENT) HOUSE TO let; high basement, improvements, three stories, No. 319 East 41st st. Call and see owner and house from 12 to 2 P. M. Monday.

A LARGE NUMBER OF UNFURNISHED and furnished houses to let at reduced rents. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS, five acres of well-fruited and shade trees, stable, &c., on Long Island, thirty-five minutes from New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

TO RENT.—THE VERY DESIRABLE FULL-SIZE house No. 101 East 59th st., corner 4th av.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT.—NO. 106 EAST 25TH ST.; $2,000; also No. 142 East 53d st., near Lexington av.; $1,250; tenants will be liberally dealt with. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—No. 42 Irving place; heated by steam; piano, billiard table, &c.; is in perfect order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; house commands a lovely view of the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 150 2D av., near 10th st., in perfect order and delightfully located; will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. W. A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

AT GREENWICH, CONN., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, to rent for the Summer, a pleasant furnished house, in the best part of the village. For particulars address J. A. C., Box 5,534 New-York City.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 137 East 39th street, in fine order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine street.

STAMFORD, CONN.—CHOICE OF HOUSES TO let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished.
P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

TO DENTISTS.—AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN stand will be vacant May 1. Inquire in drug store, No. 81 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A partially-furnished house to let; owner will board if desired; references. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

BELLEVILLE AND TARRYTOWN.—BEAUtiful houses; high grounds; fruit; very desirable; to rent, sell, exchange. C. PARTRIDGE, 129 Broad st.

LOWER PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE, No. 324 2d av., to let; terms moderate; all modern improvements. Owner resides in house.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 147 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—LONG BRANCH—FURNISHED COT-tage; four acres, on the ocean. Apply to W. BOSWELL, No. 45 William st.

NO. 8 WEST 32D ST.—TO RENT, UNFURnished or furnished; full size.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE HAVE AN IMMEDIATE CASH BUYER for a small house south of 57th st., in fee or leasehold, with dining-room extension if possible, between Madison and 6th avs.; also, purchaser for a full-sized house on Murray Hill, with dining-room extension, at $50,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

WANTED—TENEMENT PROPERTY IN THOR-ough repair, well rented, little or no cash to be paid down, balance to remain for an indefinite time; parties wishing to sell must give full and accurate description and particulars, or no notice will be taken. Address TENEMENT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, for the season, both for private families and boarding places, near the water and inland. Send particulars at once to CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON OR NEAR MURRAY Hill, full-sized house and lot; no brokerage or commission asked or paid; owners only. Address C. A. S. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 11,262 ON YONKERS Savings Bank. Finder please return to owner, No. 537 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.
RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.
Two very desirable suites of offices to let, in building No. 24 Park place and No. 19 Barclay st.; steam elevator; splendid light and ventilation.
RENT VERY LOW.
These are the cheapest offices in the vicinity of the Court House. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO WORKSHOPS, ONE 25 feet front, 96 deep, in No. 93 East 4th st., $33 33 rent per month; water closet and hoistway in both; one in No. 6 Extra place, 26 feet front, 46 deep; $14 per month. Inquire of
C. MEYERS, No. 14 1st st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—NO. 78 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL ST., and rear No. 46 Elizabeth st., connecting if desired; fine six-story stores, together or in parts, adapted to clothing, tobacco, furniture, &c. Apply to W. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 42 BARCLAY ST., BE-tween Church and Greenwich sts.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUD-ing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, RUNNING night and day; floors 50x90; good light; suitable for printers. J. H. HALLENBECK, No. 39 Park row, Room No. 18.

TO PRINTERS.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH superior light, elevator, heat, steam-power, at No. 80 Cliff st. Apply to VALENTINE & CO., 323 Pearl st.

A WELL-LOCATED CORNER STORE AND two inside stores to let cheap to good tenants. J. R. HAY, 997 6th av., or C. T. BARNEY, 82 Broadway.

EIGHTH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH sts.—Several fine stores to let at reduced rents. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

UNION SQUARE, NO. 52.
First floor.

INSTRUCTION.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO ENTER
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
RATES REDUCED
RATES REDUCED
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call or send for circular with full particulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal and Proprietor,
No. 805 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its Spring term April 10; a few vacancies for boarding pupils, who may remain during the Summer months if desired.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer; private lessons in penmanship, book-keeping, &c. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured privately.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement desires a position as companion to a lady; a good home the first consideration. Address A. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Commercial English, and Classical, hours suiting foreigners and backward persons privately; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts; writing, $3 monthly.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUC-TION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.—Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF FRENCH origin, and educated in the United States, speaking French fluently, is desirous of a position as a governess to young children; is a musician and accustomed to give instruction in English; no objection to going into the country or traveling; salary required moderate; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER IN music, singing, English, rudiments of French, would be glad of a situation in the country, or travel West. Address Mrs. BURKE, 84th st., between Avenues A and B, City.

A GENTLEMAN, PROFESSOR OF GER-MAN, French, and music, desires a position as tutor in a family; also common elementary branches of English if required. Address M. O., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

A PARIS LADY DESIRES TO GIVE FRENCH lessons. Apply at No. 222 West 17th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 17th day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School-house No. 37, on 87th st., near 4th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
JOHN L. TONNELE,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated, New-York, April 2, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER CURED
By DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AN EMINENT MESMERIST (PUPIL OF THE late Drs. Elliotson and Esdaile,) seeks assistants in illustrating mesmerism as a curative agent; good remuneration to sensitive subjects. Address MEDICAL MESMERIST, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A BUILDER, LUMBER, STONE, and other building materials in exchange for improved property in Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and some cash; good bargain. Address BUILDER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.—CALL or send stamp for catalogue.
W. L. ALLISON, Receiver and Assignee,
No. 750 Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINES.

DOMESTIC, WHEELER & WILSON, Remington, Singer Improved, Willcox & Gibbs, Wilson Shuttle to be sold at very low figures. No. 537 3d av., store.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

LIGHT CARRIAGES AND
HARNESS
AT LOW PRICES.
JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL STYLES OF fine carriages during the month of April; 20 per cent. reduction; no extra charge for our carriages with Marsh's patent adjustable storm front, to be seen only at warerooms, No. 18 East 18th st.
EZRA MARSH.

PRIVATE STABLES TO LET—AT NO. 144 West 50th st. and No. 131 West 17th st.; four and two stalls; in good order; immediate possession. Apply to JAMES STIKEMAN, No. 76 Wall st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 25 WEST 22D st.; four stalls and ample carriage room, and good accommodations for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY WAGON, STIVERS', good as new. Ask for James, Martin's stable, No. 451 4th av.

TO RENT—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 157 East 25th st.; light and well ventilated. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Oldest and most reliable Servants' Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Best class of male and female servants waiting for situations, for City or country, at
REDUCED WAGES.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a gentleman's residence for the Summer, or would take charge of a tenement-house; has one child; best City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS TRAVELing companion to a lady with children, or as companion to invalid, aged, or blind lady, or a position to teach; would take any position not menial. Address Miss M. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch girl who is a good cook and laundress, a place as general servant; understands milk and butter; for a steady place will take very moderate wages; good reference. Call at 205 6th av., opposite Macy's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; excellent cook and good baker; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, made-up dishes, boning and larding; three years' City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook and to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 West 33d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; reference. Apply at No. 200 West 40th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, as good plain cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 455 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 232 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading dress-making establishments in New-York, would like a few customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles; perfect fit guaranteed. Apply at No. 21 Clinton place, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; a few more engagements by the day or week; all the latest fashions; $2 per day. Address B. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker solicits engagements in private families; references given. Address Industry, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS MODISTE wishes the work of a few more families at her own home; trims and fits perfectly; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. B., No. 302 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by the day with first-class ladies, or will make suits at home in the latest style. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st., for Miss Barber.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer, by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly. Address No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in dress-making, work by the day or week. Address by note S., No. 395 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY AND country can be had at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, old stand, corner 45th st. and Broadway. Mrs. COCHRANE, late Superintendent of the Ladies' Directory, Manager.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A SMALL FAMILY OR club of gentlemen, or to take care of one or two grown children; reference from last employer. Address, two days, S. E., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at No. 6 East 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman, without incumbrance, who wishes the care of a house for the Summer. Parties going abroad, or to the country, call at No. 745 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTestant girls; both thorough servants; first-class cook, &c.; City reference; can do the work of a family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A REFINED, INTELLIgent young woman to do the house-work of a small private family; highest references. Address Industry, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNdress; does linen, laces, fluting; chamber-work; City or country; good City reference. Call or address Maria Redman, No. 223 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 160 East 53d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is a competent nurse; no objection to City or country; best of City reference. Address K. S., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse; Protestant; will take charge of two little ones, with plain sewing; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call on Monday at No. 421 6th av., in hair-dresser's.

NURSE.—BY A LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE; AN immediate engagement wanted; terms moderate. Address Nurse, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; a good home preferred to high wages; best references. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A WIDOW LADY A YOUNG CHILD to board, or an infant to bring up by hand. Address E. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS INfant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of it from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE TO CARE FOR an invalid or other sickness. Call or address Nurse, No. 145 East 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, OR permanent; is competent to assist with dressmaking; is a Protestant; can use the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would travel with a lady; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, with very best reference; willing to do some chamber-work, or otherwise divide her time; is a competent lady's maid; dresses hair, &c.; Protestant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; is an excellent seamstress and operator, as well as a beautiful dressmaker and fitter; she dresses hair a little. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, finish dresses, cut and fit for children; would like to go by day or week on reasonable terms. Address Advertiser, No. 631 3d av., until suited.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, late of Wheeler & Wilson's office wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; all kinds of family sewing, tucking done by tucker; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 625 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS
SEEKING RELIABLE SERVANTS.
J. W. Carpenter, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (established 1847,) will supply for City or country good Protestant and Catholic help at reduced wages; moderate charges.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 999 3d av., between 59th and 60th sts.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, age 19 years, has lost her baby, seven weeks old, and would like to have a baby to nurse at her home; has a full breast of milk; best of care taken of the child. Call or address for two days No. 655 9th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; fine fluting; fifty to seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS a few more engagements to go out by the day; can do fine washing and ironing, fluting. Address Mary, No. 234 West 28th st., room No. 12.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; by the month or dozen; good reference given. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement; Mrs. Lomax.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; would take a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her residence, No. 445 8th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLIcits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., room 7.

MALES.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands his business properly; would be found willing and obliging in every respect; can milk or attend a gentleman's place in the country; highly recommended as to honesty and sobriety, and a good, careful man; wages moderate. Address for two days Edward, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT married man; no incumbrance; highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address M. D., No. 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—By a married man, on a gentleman's place; is capable in both branches; no children; Protestant; man thirty, wife twenty-eight; wife is a good cook, or laundress, or any kind of house-work; best reference from last place. Call or address for two days W. M., No. 92 Grove st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REliable married man; understands his business thoroughly in best branches; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; will give general satisfaction to any gentleman requiring his services; good reference; six years in last place. Address Post Office Box No. 26, Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG MAN, single; lifetime experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; highest references from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 509 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, honest, sober, and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; perfectly careful City driver; best City reference. Call or address J. M., Box No. 119 West 37th st., for two days; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; can give good reference from last employer. Call on or address B. B., No. 329 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care and management of road horses; best City references; no objections to the country. Call or address P. S., at H. T. Eldridge's, Nos. 4 and 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, young Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place, for two days, or address J. R.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a respectable single man; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' experience; good City and country reference. Address W. L., No. 56 Warren st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; five years' reference; is a plain gardener. Address W. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years' reference; highly recommended; will be disengaged on Monday. Address J. N., No. 284 Madison av., present place.

COACHMAN.—I WANT A PLACE FOR MY COACHman who has been in my employ for eight years; is a first-class groom. F. P. Perkins, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.

COACHMAN.—HAS THREE YEARS' BEST CITY reference from last employer. Call or address M. G., Box No. 127 East 19th st., private stable.

FARMER AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; is capable of taking care of all kinds of animals; is a good milker and a good workman; excellent reference. Address J. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; best reference given. Address John, care Mr. Bulkley, Room No. 19, No. 119 Broadway.

GARDENER, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A most highly recommended and respectable couple, who understand the general work of a first-class place; good workers; lived four years in last place; wife first-class cook and butter-maker, or willing to take any vacancy in the house that may offer. Address S., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT married man as first-class gardener; understands laying out lawns, pruning, grafting, flowers, vegetable gardening, and will make himself useful; can furnish undoubted references. Address J. F., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers under glass and out doors; the general management of a gentleman's place; first-class recommendations from last employer; will care horse or cow. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL GENeral workman, one who understands his business thoroughly; green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruit, vegetables; or full charge of a gentleman's place; best of reference from the last employer. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER—COOK OR WAITRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant man and wife; the man as first-class vegetable gardener, the wife as plain cook or waitress; can furnish four years' reference from last employer. Address G. M., No. 129 West 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands green-house and graperies; married, without family; seven years' reference. Address Competent Gardener, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, both in and out doors. Call or address R. H., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS an assistant gardener, and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address J. M., No. 311 West 25th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; no incumbrance; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 West 27th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant; is sober, and understands his business; City reference. Address W. M., No. 311 West 25th st.

JANITOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO WILL have no need of such a person after May 1, would like to procure a situation for the janitor who has had charge of building corner 5th av. and 26th st. for twelve years. Any party requiring honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness to duty and strict obedience to orders, will find him a valuable person, and not afraid of work. If two should be required, the wife can be quite as highly recommended. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A COLORED BOY, EIGHTEEN years old, to drive for a doctor or work in a store. Call for two days at No. 445 8th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, A situation as assistant book-keeper, or clerk, in a wholesale house; is a good penman, quick and correct at figures; good reference. Address CHARLES JOHNSTON, No. 316 West 27th st.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, cashier, &c.; ten years with last employer; best of references as to character, ability, &c. Address J. S. S., Post Office Box No. 1,290.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AS WAITER or butler in a private family; has the best of City reference from first-class families. Address Swede, Box No. 257 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call Monday, at No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; can furnish best of City reference. Call or address No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—LIVED MANY YEARS as such in England; understands marketing; is single; two years in last place; has best City references to give. Address J. M., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family or hotel; best of City reference. Address M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business; good City references. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WINDOW-DRESS-er to arrange a show-case of silk goods for the Centennial; one thoroughly conversant with color combinations. Address, with reference, Post Office Box No. 3,290, New-York.

WANTED—A LIVE AND OBEDIENT BOY IN A stationery store. Address, in own handwriting, NEWSPAPER, Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook, the other as waitress; both must be experienced and have City reference. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS VEGETABLE cook and laundress for house washing. Apply Monday, after 10 o'clock, at No. 18 East 28th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART APPRENTICES FOR dress-making. Apply at No. 23 Union square.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY, NO. 969 WILLIAM st., corner Frankfort st., (bookstore.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
E. C. FISHER, Secretary.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum).....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum).....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum).....30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free).....25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Presidential speculation is, at the present time, about the least profitable of all conceivable exercises of the human mind. A fair index to the bewildering uncertainty which surrounds the whole question may be found in a statement from our Washington dispatch, relating to the supposed exercise of Administration influence on behalf of the candidacy of Senator CONKLING. There are two opinions in Washington about the effect of such action: "One is that the support of the Administration will certainly destroy CONKLING'S chances; the other is that it makes his nomination sure." When skilled observers of the political barometer give entirely contradictory readings of the same data, it may safely be concluded that the Presidential signs of the times are not ripe for interpretation. At the same time, people interested in the elevation of our standard of public life may be permitted to hope that the Cincinnati candidate will be a man whom the nomination has sought, rather than one who either personally or by deputy has sought the nomination.

There is as yet no sufficient evidence to connect Gen. BABCOCK with the safe burglary case. It is hardly just to identify him with that piece of rascality on general suspicion and inference only. But it is the misfortune of Gen. BABCOCK to have been, on terms of apparent intimacy with a good many persons of bad reputation, and no man is entitled to complain of being judged by the company he keeps. The President's Private Secretary was hand in glove with JOYCE, he treated BELL as a trusted agent, and he maintained confidential relations with WHITLEY. If the necessities of his official position required Gen. BABCOCK to cultivate acquaintances of that character, it must be a less reputable position than the majority of this people have been accustomed to believe. If he sought them from a natural affinity with that class of persons, he need hardly wonder that the public are disposed to judge him perhaps more harshly than he deserves. The claims of previous good character helped Gen. BABCOCK very materially at St. Louis. Judging from the rate at which compromising revelations are coming out at Washington, the ex-Secretary will have some difficulty in making much out of the argument from character, should he again be brought before a court of justice.

It is remarkable with how much regularity all the recently revealed lines of conspiracy and fraud at the national capital converge toward the central corruptions of the District Government. BRADLEY, who made no scruple of employing BELL to purloin evidence from the office of the St. Louis District Attorney, is brother-in-law of A. R. SHEPHERD; it was because of the free use of his name in connection with District affairs that Gen. BABCOCK employed WHITLEY as a spy on the newspaper correspondents, and now the Democratic investigators are claiming the ability to show that A. R. SHEPHERD and the contumacious witness, KILBOURN, raised the money needed in connection with the safe burglary. While honest people are despairingly asking where all this is going to stop, it is well to remember that we are simply learning to rate at their true value the political lessons of the last ten years. The people have their own apathy and indolence, if not their own lax standard of duty, primarily to blame for the corruption which has infected so many departments of public business. A full knowledge of what our debased ideal of public virtue has led to in the past, will be the best security for more rigid requirements being insisted on in the future.

St. Louis furnishes another illustration of how inexhaustible is the supply of technical obstacles which can be raised to prevent the punishment of criminals who have money to spare. Arrest of judgment has been demanded in the McKee case on the ground that McKEE was tried on a certified copy of the indictment against him, instead of on the original. The point has been deemed important enough to be taken into consideration by the Judge, and should it be decided against McKEE, he will still have the right to appeal till the question has been adjudicated by the court of last resort. This process will, in the opinion of the astute counsel retained by McKEE, occupy about two years. TWEED'S lawyers did rather better than that, but when the St. Louis Bar become more accustomed to this kind o business, they are in a fair way to reach the highest attainable perfection of the Fabian art of fighting justice. Curiously enough, should McKEE be granted the new trial which he wants, Gen. BABCOCK would be compelled to submit to the new trial which he certainly does not want. Both cases were tried on certified copies of the indictments, and if the absence of the original invalidates the one, it must necessarily invalidate the other.

Our Canadian neighbors are not at all pleased with the operation of the Washington treaty. One day the British Columbians are aggrieved; another, the fishermen of the Eastern provinces; the third, the owners of vessels navigating inland waters. Mr. MACKENZIE, the Premier of the Dominion, is much too sensible a man to cultivate the reckless speech which characterizes some of the local journals in the discussion of the subject; but even he is not exactly satisfied. We showed the other day, however, that the British Government adopts Mr. FISH'S view of the matters in dispute respecting British Columbia, and the temperate and friendly tone adopted by Lord DERBY'S Under Secretary, on Friday night, conveys generally the idea that the imperial authorities do not fully share the indignation and anger in which Canadian thunderers indulge when writing of the treaty obligations of the United States. The truth about the treaty of Washington is, that the interests consulted in its negotiations were exclusively the interests of Great Britain on one hand and the United States on the other. Nominally, indeed, Canada had a representative in the commission, but he was there to do the imperial will and he did it. Canada was obliged, on more than one subject, to subordinate her wishes and wants to the requirements of the imperial policy, and though the sacrifice was not always made ungrudgingly, it was eventually made. These circumstances must be remembered when an issue is raised as between Canada and this country. If the treaty does not meet the expectations of the Canadians, their real ground of complaint is against the Imperial Government, which, while according them all but absolute independence, never allows them to forget that British interests are supreme.

The proceedings of the Colored Convention at Nashville convey an obvious moral. Nothing can be more certain than the determination of a large proportion of the colored people in several of the Southern States hereafter to accept the doctrine of party obligations with more discrimination and judgment than they have been accustomed to exercise. It is equally clear that their desire to cultivate friendly relations with the whites has not blinded them to the innate hostility of the Democratic Party to their rights, or the infamy of the means sometimes employed to secure Democratic victory at the polls. What representative importance the convention possessed we cannot at this distance ascertain; but the speeches and resolutions, as reported, exhibit creditable intelligence, and a desire to abolish the habit of appealing to prejudices of race or color, which deserves the highest praise. The policy of negro enfranchisement seems, in many localities, to have already justified itself.

The readiness of the Emperor of Russia to "recognize the fitness" of Queen VICTORIA'S new title is a rebuke to Mr. DISRAELI'S offensive allusion to the progress of Russia in Asia, but it will not add to the popularity of "Empress" among the British people. That the other imperial and royal heads of Europe will with equal promptitude convey to her Majesty their appreciative compliments, there can be no doubt, and if this were everything, the action of the British Government might be pronounced a success. But John Bull is obstinate, and sturdily averse to the interference of foreign royal and imperial personages in his affairs. The more they applaud the "Empress of India" the more he will suspect that a policy is at work by no means favorable to his idea of constitutional liberty. His reasoning is concise enough. If, he argues, the word Empress have any meaning, it conveys an addition to the authority wielded by the sovereign, and is therefore to be deprecated; if it be merely a formality, it is a piece of surplusage of which the crown of England stood in no need. To this argument of Mr. Bull we have not seen an answer.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The most hopeful feature of the reform movement that is at work within the Republican ranks is the fidelity with which it adheres to the standards and the regular organizations of the party. The stanchest stickler for discipline can find no fault with men whose fidelity to Republican principles is unquestionable and whose unwavering attachment to the party, through good and ill report, entitles them to a respectful hearing.

The blunder into which the promoters of reform commonly fall is that of discarding the party with whose direction they have quarreled. Disgusted with its management and despairing of its amendment, they separate themselves from it and become the apostles of a new organization. "The old parties are corrupt," they say, "and a new party must be found that shall attract the best elements from both." They lose heart in the presence of difficulties, and discard the machinery to which they have been indebted for most of the importance they possess. They overrate their ability to convert dissatisfaction into revolt, and raise the flag of a third party with strange indifference to the lessons of party history. The movement which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 was a fair example of the folly that directs and the fate that awaits the efforts of politicians who throw off the restraints of one party under the belief that with little trouble they may create another. All that was honest in the thing was soon obscured by demagogism and fraud; men who, had they retained their old relations, might have helped to stimulate and direct the changes they were eager to accomplish, found themselves playing into the hands of disappointed and bankrupt politicians, in whose mouths the word "reform" became ridiculous, and whose connection with any movement was enough to insure its failure. If the mischief ended here, it would not be very serious. The self-destruction of a few leaders who once carried weight in the councils of the party they abandoned is not a pleasant spectacle, but it is not without its uses, if it remind those that are left of the small importance of the individual in the operations of a great party, and the trifling influence which his exit may be expected to exercise upon its fortunes. The real evil is of another nature. It is traceable in the renewal of the impunity which it assures to the corrupt and scheming portion of the party that has been left, and in the check it imparts to practical efforts for its improvement. The great body of its members are led to look with suspicion upon reforming agencies. They learn to associate attacks upon its defects with hostility to the existence of the party they love, and they prefer submission to a state of things which they admit to be far from perfect rather than to jeopardize the supremacy of a policy on the whole good, and the maintenance of which they consider essential to the prosperity of the country.

Very different is the movement which obtained imperfect expression in the resolutions of the Union League Club, which asserted itself effectively in the Syracuse Convention, and still later had the indorsement of the Worcester Conference. It is impossible to scan the list of names attached to the Worcester address without perceiving how freely the intellect and character of Massachusetts are prepared to contribute to whatever work may be necessary for the purification of the Republican Party and the continuance of its usefulness and success. The opposition encountered by Mr. CURTIS at Syracuse did not venture to impugn his allegiance or the motives of those with whom he acts in this State. There was no loophole through which imputations on their party fidelity could be fired. Their consistency, their integrity, their zeal were not open to doubt. They fought within the party, as long-tried members of the party, and with no other purpose in view than the elimination from its management of influences that impair its moral strength and multiply the chances of its defeat. The Worcester Conference was an embodiment of the same ideas in a form still more likely to invest them with national significance. It was unembarrassed by considerations for or against candidates or by conditions attached to ulterior plans. It was an assemblage of the best Republicans of whom Massachusetts can boast, brought together by a common sense of the dangers that beset the party they are allied with, and a common determination to lay bare the causes of the distrust which its management has too often awakened, and to restore, undiminished, the confidence it has long enjoyed. Less formal, but hardly less suggestive, gatherings of a similar character, have been held in other States. In all of them the same characteristics have been observable. Of party disaffection there is nowhere any sign. Not a whisper about a new party has been heard. The old estimate of Republican service is cherished, and the old faith in the future of the party is retained. Personal animosities are repressed, and the attempt to enlist in advance support for particular candidates is discouraged. What is insisted upon is simply this: that the corruptions which, through years of power, have fastened upon the party, must be got rid of; that the men who are more or less responsible for corruption, if not actually guilty of it, must be deprived of the means of doing more harm; that the party in the coming campaign must consign to back seats every man tainted in however slight a degree, and must nominate candidates "whose names are already watchwords of reform;" that to secure this result the great body of the party, who have been content to register the decrees of others, must cease to be indifferent to the machinery or work of the party, and must use for good the authority they wield.

It were expecting too much to suppose that the appeal will be instantly responded to, or that the schemers and traders against whom it is directed will quietly submit to the humiliation with which they are menaced. They will fight desperately, with all the advantages of familiarity with the paths that are dark and the tricks that are vain; and they might hope once more for victory if the promoters of the reforms they resist were open to the charge of lukewarmness in the Republican cause. The strength of the movement, which already disturbs their calculations, is derived from the fact that it seeks, not the destruction of the Republican Party, but the renewal of the lofty purposes and standards which first commended it to the country, and were the mainsprings of the policy to which it has been indebted for prolonged power. A movement resting upon this foundation, and directed by men of high personal character, has no need to indulge in noisy demonstrations, and will assuredly not descend to arts unworthy of its aims. All that is good is on its side. It appeals to the intelligence, the moral principle, the prudence, the love of justice, the genuine national pride, that is to be found in the ranks of the Republican Party; and though the immediate response may be less fervid, less general, than the sanguine have hoped for, we cannot doubt that it will be loud enough and soon enough to influence in the right direction the proceedings at Cincinnati.

AUSTRALIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

There is evidence of the most practical character that the great Exhibition at Philadelphia is attracting peculiar attention from the people of Australia, and especially from those of the leading colony of Victoria. The last Australian mails brought accounts of the closing of an intercolonial exhibition held at Melbourne, the capital and principal city of Victoria, one of the chief purposes of which was preparation for our Centennial Exhibition. Perhaps there is a little fellow-feeling between the Australians and ourselves, which helps to strengthen their interest in what one of the Victorian officials calls the "amicable contention between the nations of the Old World and the New." Both the Australian colonies and the United States call Great Britain the "Mother Country," and the populations of both derive their characteristics largely from this common origin. The colonies, though retaining a somewhat intimate connection with the Imperial Government, are in all their local affairs substantially independent, and are practically in the position in which the United States would have been had GEORGE III. been either more or less a lunatic than he was. Both Australia and the United States are possessed of immense internal resources, and are anxious to invite to them at once the capital and the labor of the Old World. The Intercolonial Exhibition shows that the Australians are eager to avail themselves with energy of the opportunity afforded at Philadelphia for making their country better known.

The exhibition was kept open some three and a half months, and in that time there were nearly 300,000 admissions, distributed among at least 100,000 people. The number of exhibitors was something over a thousand, and the number of exhibits was about five thousand. Four-fifths of the exhibitors were from Victoria, but there were representations from the comparatively unsettled regions of the Northern Territory, and from Tasmania and Singapore, as well as some from Japan. The goods submitted were examined by twenty-six juries, some of whose reports are very interesting. In the case of the Victorian exhibits it was part of the duty of the juries to decide on the advisability of sending the goods to Philadelphia. For this purpose, and to defray the expenses of the Commissioners, &c., $15,000 have been appropriated by the Government of Victoria, with a possibility of an additional appropriation of $10,000.

Among the products of Australia with which the country is most generally associated is gold, but though the principal gold fields are in Victoria, the exhibition at Melbourne was quite barren of specimens of this metal or its ore from the mines of that colony. Of those which were submitted, however, it is interesting to note that one was "very rich quartz" taken from a depth of 390 feet. There were also specimens from a number of mines in the Northern Territory, which showed that the ores of the extreme north of Australia are similar in every respect to those of Victoria—a fact of some significance connected with the extent of the Australian gold fields. We understand that the gold fields of the various parts of Australia will furnish interesting specimens of their product for the Philadelphia Exposition. No stretch of the imagination could find a market for this kind of goods in the United States in the present lamentable condition of our currency; but a comparison, on a considerable scale, between the products and the processes of the two great gold-producing countries of the world cannot fail to be of value. We may add that the other metals of Australia, equally valuable, if not technically "precious," will be shown, including copper, in which the country is peculiarly rich, bismuth, perhaps iron, and lead and nickel.

The wools of Australia are famous. It is believed by some of our own manufacturers that there ought to be a larger market for them in this country than there is, and that we could profitably use some of the varieties, with which the tariff now seriously interferes. Those engaged in this business will have an opportunity to test the soundness of this judgment during the coming year, as a very full exposition of Australian wools is expected. A special effort has been made to secure the production of preserved meats in Australia, hitherto with only limited success. It is now claimed that some of the most serious obstacles have been overcome, and that the processes employed have been brought to a very high state of perfection. The difficulty, especially of overcooking, has, it is believed, been avoided. As this is a department of industry hardly less important to the United States than to Australia, we shall hope to see its exhibits from that country as extensive as possible.

On the whole, it is reasonable to expect from our far-off neighbors in the Pacific a representation of their resources, which will be something very like a revelation to many who have naturally and thoughtlessly looked on Australia as a land of gold fields and adventurers. It will be seen that it is really a land of varied capacities, which may yet become as remarkable for population and progress, as our own has been.

THE LAST WORDS OF KOSSUTH.

After so many years of silence, the eloquent voice of the great Hungarian revolutionist and orator, KOSSUTH, is again heard. The death of the even more eminent Hungarian statesman so bitterly mourned by his countrymen, DEAK, has called him from his retirement. The two had been companions in school, and related by blood; they had led the Liberal Party in the early parliamentary struggles, and then, with the outbreak of the revolution, their paths diverged, and never met again. The death of the more successful leader has given the great agitator an opportunity of saying some words to his people on the compact of union to which the other had devoted his life. The summons of one leader is like a call to judgment of the other, and he speaks in the *Neues Pester Journal* what may very probably be his last public words. They have the pathetic tone of a proud man who departs from a world where all his plans have failed, and his ideas have not been recognized.

There is something stoical and striking, even if it be not perfectly reasonable, in the position of KOSSUTH. He led a great and enthusiastic movement for liberty in his youth, and, it should be remarked, a reasonable and constitutional liberty. He headed the effort at reform, which has scarcely been paralleled in modern times for its disinterestedness and wisdom, the movement to do away with the relic of the Middle Ages in Hungary, the feudal service of the peasants. After years of struggle, led by KOSSUTH and others, this great abuse was uprooted, and millions of property sacrificed by the Magyar nobility in the value of the labor and land given up. Coequal with this struggle was the effort to retain constitutional rights, continually undermined by the duplicity of the HAPSBURGS, until finally the revolution burst forth, and the passion for liberty ripened with the nation into a determination to be free from Austria altogether. In the glow of the contest, and under the ideas which were moving Europe in 1848 and 1849, the separation from Austria soon ceased to be the main object, and a Hungarian Republic became the aim and ambition of the leaders. But for the intervention of Russia this might have been accomplished, and the whole history of Eastern Europe have been changed. Indeed, regarding the present complications in European Turkey, one can see that a new and active State on the Middle and Lower Danube might have essentially improved the condition of those backward and oppressed Sclavonic populations.

But Providence willed it otherwise. KOSSUTH saw his people trampled under the feet of foreign armies, the ancient Constitution of a thousand years scattered to the winds, the heroes and leaders of the nation bleeding on a hundred scaffolds, the Government of Vienna as cruel and relentless now as it had been false before, the whole nation for years delivered up to soldiers, tax-gatherers, and spies, and a great movement of human progress suddenly stopped by the stupid and blind reaction of the HAPSBURG family. It will be remembered how the "much-suffering" exile went through distant lands, denouncing the crimes of the House of Austria, and telling the never-to-be-forgotten story of his country's sufferings and wrongs. The words had a wonderful and touching eloquence, and thrilled chords of deep feeling in many nations. But they soon died away, and the reign of cruelty and oppression went on undisturbed. In fact, no remorse or enlightenment of the Hapsburgers ever reformed these evils. The progress of liberal ideas in Europe and the final prostration of Austria at Königsgrätz by Prussia alone brought about the political renovation of Hungary.

KOSSUTH having tried the Hapsburgers when the two countries were somewhat on an equality, and found little besides duplicity in them; and having experienced their remorseless cruelty in victory, and their stupid and repressive rule in their time of success, naturally doubted them, even when offering the gift of liberty to the nation. The Hungarian leader accordingly made his solemn vow, never to accept anything from Austria or to return to his country while the Hapsburgers ruled. He demanded absolute independence for his nation. He was amnestied; he received many offers from both the Hungarian and Austrian Governments; he was elected to Parliament every year; but nothing moved him. For twenty-five years he has chosen exile, poverty, silence, and obscurity, rather than recognize a Government which he holds to be unjust. There is something to be respected in the position, whatever we may think of its practical wisdom. Amid the pliable politicians of modern days, there is a semblance of the old stoic in this lonely man in his narrow Italian lodgings, foregoing all worldly advantages for an idea, and calmly wrapping his cloak about him to die in solitude and disappointment, amid a world which has almost forgotten him.

"DEAK," says the great agitator, mournfully, "died in the faith that he had made secure the future of his country. In such a faith to be able to die is a great blessing. I die in the anxiety lest that which DEAK, with good purpose but under fearful error, created, is an abyss in which the nation is perishing. * * * An oppressed nation may rise again; for a self-destroying people, there is no resurrection. In such an anxiety to be obliged to die is a horrible curse. * * * Death has whispered in my ear, 'Thy turn cometh next.' I have replied to the whisperer, 'All well; I am ready.' * * * Of those who once were called 'the Old Guard,' in our country, but few remain. And among the few, I am the eldest; a tragic monument of the slandered past in the midst of a desert; else, nothing. Well, I am ready! I shall betake myself to Genoa, perfectly still and noiseless. The earth (he says in English) will continue to roll round and round, nevertheless, and not a cock will crow for me after I am gone. It is some consolation if one knows that one has carried sorrow to no one."

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

An inkling of the difficulties in the way of freeing the slaves of Brazil may be gained from the fact that although by convention with England slave-trading was made illegal as far back as 1826, yet it was not till 1872 that the first important step toward their eventual enfranchisement could be taken. At present all children born of slaves since the 1st of January of that year are free—this much Dom PEDRO has been able to gain. But it will not do to give it more importance than it deserves. It is always a safe thing to call facts by their right names. The present status of a great mass of human beings in Brazil is to all practical purposes that of slaves. Yet for this the Emperor and his Cabinet cannot be held blamable; on the contrary, the more his huge dislocated Empire, its climate and inhabitants, are studied, the more credit must be given to men who have brought the promise or mere name of freedom to lighten the burdens of red and black men. Events during the second quarter of this century raised an apparently insurmountable bar to the freeing of slaves. Aside from minor revolutions and insurrections excited by political factions, the terrible *Guerra dos Cabanos* in 1835, a war of Indians against Portuguese, and eventually of red and black men against white, was enough to band together every property-owner and every man with a drop of European blood in his veins to assist in keeping in subjection the perpetrators of such ghastly cruelties. The decree of 1872 was, therefore, a victory for which the Government deserves great praise.

Indeed, intelligent Brazilians feel more keenly than any foreigner what extraordinary hindrances keep their land from advancing on the path of progress, and openly deplore the mixed evils of ignorance, sloth, and greed which retain their country in so low a place among the nations. The questions which agitated the United States were nothing as compared to the riddles staring Brazilian statesmen in the face. We must not forget that it is a land captured by Spaniards and Portuguese, fought for by Dutch and Frenchmen, depopulated of its Indians by European planters, flooded with African negroes by the advice of a Bishop of Mexico and the permission of the powers, temporal and spiritual, at Lisbon. The Indians who remain over from destruction through violence or the diseases of white men, are for the most part either bloodthirsty cannibals or mission Indians, subject to as wretched an enslavement as can well be imagined. The population in general is largely formed of negroes in every conceivable and fractional mixture with red men and Europeans. To crown all, there come that inertness and listlessness which drive a northerner almost to despair with the continual answer of *a mañana, a mañana*—to-morrow, to-morrow.

These are the cheerful problems which the Emperor of Brazil has to attack with such means as the country and his people furnish him. He has tried coolies, and they have lamentably failed. He tried to get some of our Southerners after the late war, and, having got a number, found that the good ones would not stay. Unfortunately, he also got, at the same time, a select cargo of burglars and bummers, some of them, very likely, from New-York City. But the evils still continue, even though a few of the better Southerners stayed a while, and the burglars were promptly re-exported. Brazilian planters are planters still, and would remain so, no matter how many laws of enfranchisement were made. In anything but the name freedom has not come to thousands of oppressed Indians far in the interior of the Empire, not even to the woodsmen in the lucrative occupations along the rivers. Parish priests, traveling hucksters, and monopolists own these poor people, body and soul. By an ingenious system of paying low for their products and inducing them to buy finery at enormous prices, some Government officials and private monopolists get the ignorant producers and gatherers of Brazilian caoutchouc, cacao, and Brazil-wood entirely under their control. The small merchants of Portuguese origin abuse their innocence and superstition in the most barefaced manner, at the same time boasting that in their veins flows none of the despised African blood. It is unreasonable to suppose that a people containing these elements should experience any real change because freedom has been declared, and this the Liberal Party fully understands.

The change will come when the slave knows what freedom is, and can understand that masters in the old sense no longer exist. This can only happen when railroads are built into the interior and steamers ply regularly up and down Brazilian waters; when the Brazilians, by encouragement of emigrants and men of science and mechanical ability, get active teachers of energy in their midst. Then there will be no more examples of buying an Indian boy for an axe, as travelers now affirm may be done at this day on the Amazon. In the wake of these will come knowledge and political emancipation. It is not the least point in favor of Dom PEDRO that he seems to be accomplishing peacefully, even if very slowly, what needed a frightful war among our more obstinate and energetic States; we trust he may live long enough to see his plans mature. We hope he may be long enough in this world to see in reality what one of our morning papers seems to consider already accomplished, viz.: "The shackles fall from the last slave in Brazil."

THOUGHTS FOR SPRING.

Spring is coming. The almanac alleges that it arrived more than a month ago, but who is there that still believes in almanacs? The gradual decline of faith in the once universally respected almanac would afford an interesting subject for a rationalistic sermon. It began when scientific skeptics convinced the world of the purely mythical character of the partially-dissected person whose portrait, surrounded by a circle of hungry crabs, bloodthirsty twins, and other carnivorous animals, formerly beamed cheerfully from the first page of every almanac. When this curious person was demonstrated to be a form of the sun-myth he vanished from the almanac, and his disappearance prepared the public mind for further skeptical assaults. The weather predictions were the next object of attack, and they, in their turn, were proved to be fallacious, and so fell into disrepute. Finally, the audacious falsehood of the assertion that Spring begins on the 1st of March, the coldest and most malignant month of the whole year, was so conclusively shown that honest people became filled with a profound contempt for their once cherished almanac. So universal is this feeling at the present day that those who wish to know how many days there are in a given month, never think of consulting the almanac, but work out the problem by the aid of TYCHO BRAHE'S immortal formula, beginning, "Thirty days hath November." The almanac may have had its uses in the infancy of mankind, but we have outgrown it as completely as Mr. CONWAY has outgrown the devil, or Mr. FROTHINGHAM has outgrown his last annual new religion.

That Spring is at last near at hand is evident from a variety of unmistakable signs. The gloomy faces that one meets at the New-Jersey and Long Island ferries in the morning betray a consciousness of the muddy streets, damp cellars, and universal chills and fever inseparable from early Spring. The brisk cheerfulness of the medical profession is the unmistakable result of the abundant pneumonia and diphtheria which herald the approach of May; and the thoughtful care with which nervous persons shun the proximity of strange dogs shows that they remember the unpleasant fact that in the Spring the street cur's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of hydrophobia.

There is, probably, no one class of men who welcome Spring as gladly as do the Coroners. This is the season when the Coroner is full of hope, and consequently, also, full of sweetness and light. He knows that at a dozen different piers excursion steamers are refitting for Summer use. Their boilers are being repaired with putty, and their hulls made seaworthy with abundant paint. Occasionally he boards one of these steamers, and smiles as he perceives that the safety-valve which was rusted tight last Summer is still in the same immovable condition, and breaks into hearty laughter as he notices that the steamer has a new name painted on her paddle-box, and reflects that she will be advertised as a new boat. When in company with other Coroners he discusses the probability that the Harlem steam-boats will resume their favorite practice of racing, and dwells with much hilarity on the fact that under the new system of boiler inspection, almost any boiler will pass muster. In the quiet of his home he reads once more the story of the collision on Herr POPPENHUSEN'S South-side Railroad, last Fourth of July, and wonders if it would not be a neat stroke of business to send copies of the story to all other railway proprietors, with the simple comment, "Go thou and do likewise."

Such is the happy and hopeful frame of mind in which Spring always finds the really earnest Coroner. This year there is especial reason for his hopefulness. The excursion steamers are a year older than they were last year, and hence are measurably more rotten and dangerous. To what age these boats have now arrived no one except the veteran BLUNT can be presumed to know. It does not appear that anybody ever builds a new excursion steamer, and while the old boats frequently change their names, they are never known to change their boilers. If one or more of them do not blow up or fall in pieces, with six or eight hundred people on board during the coming season, it will be little less than miraculous. The slight protection that was formerly afforded by the occasionally honest inspection of boilers can no longer be looked for. The new form of certificate displayed in steam-boat cabins simply asserts in general terms that the Inspector has found the boiler in good condition, but it gives no clue to his ideal of a safe boiler. A certificate that does not state whether the boiler has or has not sufficient safety valves, proper gauges, and a decent thickness of iron is not very reassuring, and in fact amounts to nothing more than an expression of opinion on the part of some unknown Inspector.

The Coroners have waited long and patiently for the explosion or wreck of a crowded excursion steamer. This season their patience will probably be rewarded. It is scarcely possible that certain of these wretched boats can survive another Summer without meeting their long-expected fate. Wise people will hence shun them more carefully than ever. If a man feels that he must go on a pleasure excursion, he had better seek out a sequestered sawmill and clasp the saw firmly to his bosom. Such an excursion will cost him less, and will afford him more real satisfaction than any steam-boat excursion. No sensible man would prefer to be scalded, burned, or drowned in a noisy crowd when he could enjoy all the advantages of a quiet sawmill at the same price. But then it is hardly conceivable that any sensible man ever set foot on board one of our harbor excursion boats.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans have made a gain of one Supervisor in Tompkins County.

Iowa Republican papers are urging that the name of Gov. Kirkwood be presented for President.

A Georgia paper says Gen. Gordon's tenure of office as United States Senator, unless he is called higher, will be for life.

Schenectady County shows a Republican gain of two Supervisors. The Democrats gain one each in Orleans and Putnam Counties.

Fifteen candidates are named for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Iowa, and Van Buren County has not yet been heard from.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* states "on high authority" that ex-Provisional Governor James Johnson will not run for Governor of that State on a Radical or Republican ticket. If he runs at all, it says, for the position it will be as an independent candidate.

An Iowa paper says: "Iowa Republicanism has always meant honesty, fidelity, and economy in the management of public trusts, and our delegates should be in a position to throw their votes where they will most surely count in selecting men with the same belief."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, unlike other Democratic papers, is sensible enough to see and admit the error of the Democratic Senators in voting against Mr. Dana. It says their action is a proof of want of ability to fulfill the duties for which they have been elected.

A Georgia Democratic paper represents ex-Attorney General Akerman as violently opposed to the policy of supporting an independent Democrat for Governor of Georgia, and says that he thinks the Republicans should put a candidate of their own in the field.

It is said that Hon. Charles Doe, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, is opposed to the proposed remodeling of the courts of that State by the incoming Republican Administration, and refuses the use of his name as one of the new Judges.

In the midst of an obscure article, the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* vaguely says: "The South is waiting. She has some votes that are worth considering, and she is ready to give them to the side that approaches nearest to the point of public good and national harmony." The *Dispatch* should be a little more explicit.

Hon. John Wentworth wrote on the 4th inst. to Postmaster McArthur, of Chicago, briefly as follows: "I see that the appropriation for fuel and light is exhausted, and by direction of Secretary Bristow they are to be shut off. As our city cannot do without her admirable postal arrangements, and as they cannot go on without heat and light, should you have any notice to cut them off please continue at my expense, making, of course, the expense as light as possible."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has a report that Hon. Perry H. Smith has visited that city as an emissary to attempt to secure the delegation from Wisconsin to St. Louis for Gov. Tilden. It explains who Hon. Perry H. Smith is, thus: "Mr. Smith formerly resided in Wisconsin, and was for some years a member of the Legislature. Since then his face has been seen from time to time in the lobby, where he has been a potent factor in behalf of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, when it had interests at stake."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The largest armor plate yet constructed has lately been finished at the Cyclops Works, Sheffield. It is thirty-five tons in weight, measures eighteen feet in length by five feet in width, and twenty-two inches in thickness; the largest previously rolled having been fourteen inches thick. The plate was for an Italian Government vessel, Pandolo e Duilio.

A Fifeshire man recently took his child to the minister to be baptized, who asked him, "Are you prepared for so solemn and important an occasion?" "Prepared!" he echoed, with some indignation, "I hae a firlot o' bannock bakin', two hams, an' a gallon o' the best Highland whusky; an' I wud like to ken what better preparations ye expock frae a man in my condition o' life!"

Milk seems likely to become a very scarce commodity in Paris, and the children are said to be suffering in health from the want of it. It is proposed to keep cows in the public parks, and to inflict severe punishment for adulteration. Another food to which French people are extremely partial is becoming scarce, and they say that unless crabs have a close season like game, they will soon be very rare.

Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter in which he deprecates the power of those who are favoring the disestablishment of the Church of England. Among other things he says: "In my opinion, the Establishment of England (not of Scotland) represents the religion of a considerable majority of the people, and that they do not seem to desire the change you recommend. This being so the only other question I need now ask myself is whether the civil endowments and status of the Church are unfavorable to the effective maintenance and propagation of the Christian faith. If and when I am convinced that they are so, I shall adopt your conclusion, but not before."

Considerable amusement, says a correspondent at Exeter, was caused in the County Court there lately by a case in which a "school-mistress" sued one of her patrons for 15s. 4d. for the "tuition" of his children. On being asked by the Judge for her account, the plaintiff produced three almanacs, upon which were marks signifying the attendances of the three children, and a piece of paper with some pot-hook signs showing the money paid. She told the court she could not write, and therefore was obliged to keep her accounts in this manner. His Honor gave judgment for the amount claimed, but expressed surprise that a parent should send his children to a school the mistress of which could not write.

POLITICAL COUNCILS.

MEETING OF HALSTEAD AND BOWLES.

THE QUESTION OF THE NEXT PRESIDENCY INFORMALLY DISCUSSED—MR. HALSTEAD IN FAVOR OF BRISTOW—MR BOWLES SUGGESTS CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—OTHER CANDIDATES' CHANCES.

Four years ago Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, and Col. Grosvenor, then late of the St. Louis *Democrat*, congregated at Cincinnati, to make a President of the United States. They were all in favor of Charles Francis Adams, whom Mr. Bowles has ever since been nominating for anything and everything. It is well known that powerful as they supposed themselves to be they did not get Mr. Adams, but did get Mr. Greeley. That they were disgusted is to state the matter mildly. Halstead expressed his feelings by a vigorous expletive. More circumspect Watterson said next morning, "Its bitter, but I'm going to Kentucky to support Horace Greeley." Mr. Bowles having two days to consider the matter on the way to his Massachusetts home, became reconciled to the situation, and thought on the whole that the nomination of Mr. Greeley was eminently fit to be made.

When it was announced yesterday that these eminent President-makers had met at the Brevoort House, there was of course a flurry in political circles. It was not supposed that the fate of the nation rested in their hands, but their peculiar genius for upsetting things and making a row generally was so well known that their meeting was a matter of some public interest. But upon investigation it was found that as a whole they had not met at all. Only Mr. Halstead and Mr. Bowles were in conclave, and they both resolutely denied that they were in any degree intent on making the next President. Mr. Halstead wanted it distinctly understood that he was for Bristow, and would do all in his power to secure his nomination and election. He desired, he said, to kill off the Hayes movement in Ohio, but for what reason he did not say. When asked whether he would support any other Republican nominee than Bristow, he answered that he could not say, and left it to be inferred that his decision would, to a large extent, be controlled by the personal character of the two opposing candidates. Col. Watterson, he said, was not here, and was not coming. His paper was Democratic, and would support the St. Louis nominee. The recent meeting between himself, Watterson, and Mr. Smith, at the St. Nicholas, in Cincinnati, to which so much importance had been given, was purely a business meeting of the Western Associated Press, of which he is President. Politics had come up during the meeting, and the next Presidency had been discussed in an informal way, but no concert of action had been suggested, much less reached, and he added that it was absurd to suppose that it could be in a gathering of that kind. He wished it to be understood that his visit here and his meeting with Mr. Bowles had nothing whatever to do with the Presidency, further than that he had here, as everywhere else of late, expressed his preference for Secretary Bristow. The present Secretary of the Treasury was, in his opinion, the only man who could carry the Republican Party through in safety, and in particular the only man who could command beyond a doubt the electoral vote of New-York—and the two flanking States which usually followed in her lead—Connecticut and New-Jersey. The Democrats were practically assured of the votes of the Southern States, and unless the Republicans nominated a first-class man, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reform, and endowed with the requisite courage and ability to carry it into execution, they could not make sure of a majority in the Electoral College. In the West, and particularly in Ohio, the popular strength of the Bristow movement was very great, and he could command a much larger vote than any other candidate. Still, he thought that the Republicans of Ohio could carry the State on a full vote with almost any candidate. Gov. Hayes was a man of ability and had many friends among the Republican politicians, but he lacked the popular support which was accorded to Bristow. In the event of the nomination of Morton or Conkling he thought that the Republicans could count on Ohio and the mass of the Western States, but would hardly be able to control the East as well. Morton was very strong in his own State—Indiana—and could depend on a respectable following outside, but there was no strong Reform element in his favor, as in the case of Bristow. It was even thought that Bristow could carry Kentucky, while in the Northern States he would roll up a vote which would swamp the Democratic candidate effectually. As to the strength of the inflation movement at the West, Mr. Halstead thought that it was confined exclusively to the Democratic Party, and would affect very few Republicans anywhere.

Mr. Bowles expressed views similar to those of Mr. Halstead. He thought that Mr. Bristow would make an excellent candidate, and would unite all the elements in favor of reform. His first choice, he added, laughingly, was Charles Francis Adams—everybody knew that; but failing in securing him, he preferred Bristow to any other. Mr. Halstead met Secretary Bristow on the latter's recent visit to Cincinnati, but he says that the subject of the latter's candidacy was not even mentioned. Mr. Bowles' destination is Philadelphia, whither he goes in the course of a few days. Mr. Halstead expects to leave for Washington in a day or two.

WHEELER AND HAYES.

LOOKING TO THE PRESIDENCY—VIEWS OF AN OHIO OBSERVER.

Gen. James M. Comly, in a letter from Washington to his paper, the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, writes thus under date of April 4: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday has, according to my judgment, the best and most candid review of the Republican candidates and possibilities that I have seen anywhere. It is too long for our columns, but I trust you will have copied that part referring to Hayes. I find by recent inquiries that its claims for Wheeler, of New-York, may certainly be conceded to him. There is not another man in Congress who has so universally the respect and regard of his fellow-members of all parties as Mr. Wheeler. I have numerous times the past week asked the question of members of Congress, 'If the question were submitted to Republican members, upon the sole ground of personal knowledge as to the fitness of the man in every respect, without regard to any other consideration, who would receive the most votes President?' The reply has been in nearly every case, 'Wheeler.' I do not know what peculiar properties there may be in Mr. Wheeler to enable him to win this almost universal respect and reliance from his fellow-members. He rarely makes a speech. He is much like Hayes in that and other respects. I take it that it is his undoubted integrity and his great ability in accomplishing the legitimate work of the legislator, in committee and elsewhere, that has given him this high standing. I am told that he might have been Speaker, if he had not thrown his influence for Blaine, years ago, and that nothing but his own refusal will prevent him from being Speaker of the next Republican House of which he may be a member. Moreover, one of the most experienced and dispassionate of the prominent Ohio Republicans in Washington has suggested a contingency that may happen in the convention to make Wheeler such a formidable candidate as the friends of some of the other candidates have not anticipated. That contingency is no less a thing than the combination of the friends of Blaine and Conkling, in the event of its being clearly demonstrated that neither of those gentlemen can be nominated. It would seem, at first glance, as the most unlikely thing that could happen, to have the friends of two such hostile candidates as Blaine and Conkling unite on anybody. Ordinarily this would be true. But Mr. Wheeler has the respect of both. Now, suppose a time should come in the convention when the friends of Mr. Blaine should say to New-York, 'We are forced to the conclusion that we cannot nominate Blaine. Neither can you nominate Conkling. We cannot give our votes for Conkling under any circumstances. But there is another New-Yorker who can have our votes, if you will give him yours—and that is Wheeler.' Does it seem so improbable that such a proffer should be made and accepted? At least, this is one of the possibilities which it is the business of the chronicler of events and eventualities to set down in the record of chances.

"Let me make one observation as to the Ohio Convention. The special to THE NEW-YORK TIMES was almost the only first account in any Eastern newspaper that gave any adequate idea of the depth and earnestness of the feeling for Hayes in the convention. The press report was emasculated of every symptom of feeling, except such as might be conveyed by the resolution adopted by the convention. This resolution had something of the wild and bacchanalian enthusiasm of a petition in chancery. It expressed the feeling of the convention about as adequately as a mathematical theorem—and in the same way, by force of numbers in the sum of its factors. It was only when the full accounts of Ohio papers reached here that people outside began to reach a realizing sense of the profound and earnest nature of the feeling for Hayes in his native State. Since then Hayes has gained faster in the public estimation than any other candidate before the people. The satisfaction of his friends here has increased accordingly. Their knowledge of the real situation led them to promptly discredit the cold and corpse-like press report of the convention from the beginning, and they waited with what patience they might for the true detailed account, sure of its effect in starting the current. Whatever may be said of Wheeler in the East, he is not acceptable in that part of the West with river interests. Hayes is as good a man every way, and a better man for us. The East is beginning to see this."

CANADA GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, April 8.—A special train of eleven cars was dispatched last night by the St. Lawrence Railway, for Philadelphia. The train comprises seven car-loads of choice lumber from the Ottawa and Arnprior Mills, two car-loads of round logs and square timber, being Quebec's quota for the log-building to be erected at Philadelphia by Canada, and two car-loads of produce of a mixed character, including remarkably fine specimens of plumbago sent by the Dominion Plumbago Company, and iron and steel sent by the Ottawa Iron and Steel Company. Various other industries are also well represented in this shipment.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED—DESTRUCTION TO PROPERTY.

BINGHAMTON, April 8.—A terrible explosion occurred at the boiler shops of Shapley & Wells, in this city, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Charles Carter, foreman of the boiler shop, was testing a sixty-horse power locomotive boiler, built for the new Oswego steam-boat, when it exploded with terrific force. It was lying on the sidewalk on Hawley street, in front of the shop, where some boys were playing and other people passing along. Charles Carter, John Maloney, the caulker, and Charles Gamber, a boy, were instantly killed, and Fred Ochsenbien, a jeweler, and Samuel Ingraham, a boy, were seriously injured. Ochsenbien's injuries are about the head, and may prove fatal. The Ingraham boy's eyes are destroyed, but it is thought he may live. Several persons were slightly injured. Large pieces of the boiler were blown in all directions. The fire-box was blown into the air, and fell a distance of 200 yards from the place of the explosion, crushing through the roof of the storehouse of Bartlett Brothers' sash and door manufactory. The boiler door was blown south about three hundred yards. Fragments are lying all about, and the buildings are blazed in all directions for several hundred yards. The boiler was 9 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, and contained 147 two-inch flues. The fire-box was 4½ feet long. It was to have been put into the steam-boat next week.

SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

A BROTHER SHOOTS HIS SISTER'S SEDUCER—A BOARDING-HOUSE QUARREL.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—About 6 o'clock this morning, a young man eighteen years old, named Shane, called at the house of W. W. Jilz, and charged him with the seduction of his sister, Maria L. Shane. An altercation occurred, and Shane shot Jilz, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound; Jilz then shot Shane, wounding him very seriously. The facts in the case are not all known yet, but it appears that Jilz did seduce Shane's sister, and subsequently produced an abortion upon her. Mrs. Shane, the mother of Maria, has a civil suit pending against Jilz for the seduction of her daughter, and a few days ago instituted criminal proceedings against him. Jilz is a wealthy man, but bears a very bad reputation, having been divorced in an alleged irregular way from one wife, and is now living apart from his second wife. Young Shane was shot four times, and has since died. Jiltz was shot twice, once through the lungs, and lies in a very precarious condition.

PROVIDENCE, April 8.—In a quarrel in a boarding-house this afternoon, Otto Louis Newman, a boarder, shot the proprietor, Nelson E. Blackmar, three times, inflicting severe, though it is thought not dangerous wounds. Newman, who was arrested, charges that Blackmar was trying to throw him out of a third-story window.

CHURCH AND STATE IN CANADA.

REPLY OF BISHOP LYNCH TO THE PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY SIR ALEXANDER GALT.

TORONTO, April 8, 1876.—Bishop Lynch publishes a letter in reply to Sir A. T. Galt's pamphlet. He advises Sir Alexander to give up writing on church matters, whatever he may do on State affairs. The Bishop says when he read Sir Alexander's first pamphlet on religious liberty he was amused at its mistiness, but his second letter of explanation is a dense fog. The conclusion which he came to in the first part of his letter was that the Vatican decrees and syllabus changed altogether the relations of Church and State. I must, says the Bishop, assure him, with Cardinal Manning, that he never was more mistaken in his life. The relation of the Church toward the State is the same to-day, and for the last 1,800 years, as it was when Christ said, "Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." The Bishop says theology, canon law, and Catholic Church government require an especial study which Sir A. T. Galt evidently has not made. The Bishop promises another letter on the subject.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.—The area of dry, clear weather continues central from Missouri to Virginia. North-east winds, clouds, and rain continue in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, but clear weather prevails northward to the lakes. The area of low barometer has moved from Maine eastward to the coast of Nova Scotia, with north-east winds and snow in New-Brunswick. The barometer has fallen rapidly from Montana to Minnesota, and warmer, brisk south-east winds prevail from Missouri and Kansas northward to Manitoba. The Ohio, Missouri, and the Mississippi at St. Louis and Cairo have fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer and temperature, north-east winds, cloud and rain for the Gulf States, north-east winds veer to south-east, stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, warmer north-east to southerly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain in Minnesota and severe local wind-storm in the north-west.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, northerly winds, stationary barometer and temperature, with clear weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-west winds, clear or clearing weather.

The Mississippi River will fall at Cairo, rise slightly from Memphis to Vicksburg. Cautionary signals are ordered for the upper lakes.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	35°	36°	3:30 P. M.	52°	49°
6 A. M.	36°	37°	6 P. M.	45°	46°
9 A. M.	39°	41°	9 P. M.	41°	39°
12 M.	48°	47°	12 P. M.	40°	34°

Average temperature yesterday........41⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........42°

	1875.	1876.
Weekly average	44 6-7°	42 2-7°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

William Jackson, a seaman of the schooner Mary L. Peters, fell from the jibboom while that vessel was beating up Boston Bay yesterday and was drowned.

Lloyds' surveyor has received instructions from the Dominion Government to superintend the construction of the vessel now building at Quebec to test the question of Winter navigation.

Revs. R. Nelson, D. D., W. H. Olin, J. G. Eckman, and H. Wheeler have been elected by the Wyoming Conference as delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An excursion from Binghamton to New-York, over the Erie Railway, will be made next Wednesday by about one hundred and fifty persons who desire to hear Moody and Sankey in the Hippodrome.

George B. Hewes, a prominent broker of Philadelphia, committed suicide by hanging, Friday night. The body was found hanging in his office on Third street this morning. No cause is assigned for the act.

As the Cape Cod train on the Old Colony Railroad was passing Huntington Heights Crossing, George R. Pierce endeavored to drive his team across the track, when he was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

The Ontario supporters of the Dominion Government held a caucus yesterday morning, with a view to consider the more efficient organization of the agricultural interests of the Province. The committee decided to report the evidence without comment.

A terrific gale of wind passed over Port Jervis Friday afternoon and evening, causing considerable damage. A house at Lackawaxen, and two at Matamoras, Penn., both of which were in the course of construction, were blown down. A large number of trees were also blown down.

Friday night a fire broke out in the fish-house of G. W. Harrison, near the fish wharves, at Alexandria, Va., and it spread until the whole fish-town proper, east of Union, between Orinoco and Princess streets, was destroyed. The loss, including salt, vats, &c., will amount to over ten thousand dollars, but there is some insurance on the buildings.

YALE AND HARVARD FRESHMEN.

The Harvard Freshmen have finally declined to row with the Yale Freshmen at Springfield, as will be seen by the following letter: "After due consideration we find it will be impossible for us to row your Freshman crew at any other place than Saratoga this year. We feel that to row you we should have our crew in racing trim and worked up to their best point, and we cannot keep them up to that high standard for two weeks and more (besides changing climate) without running a great risk of overworking or injuring them for the regatta race. We should have to run the risk of straining or even seriously injuring our boat, and we cannot afford to buy two racing shells. These and other obvious reasons have led us (much against our will) to decide definitely not to row you at any other place than Saratoga, and there only two or three days before or after our regatta race."

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN LONDON.

PROPERTY STOLEN VALUED AT £25,000—THE LIST OF ARTICLES.

The London *Echo* of March 27 has the following: "A jewel robbery of a most daring character was perpetrated on Saturday on the premises of Messrs. Williams & Son, manufacturing jewellers of Hatton garden. The amount of property stolen is estimated at £25,000. It is considered more than probable that the theft was perpetrated before dusk on Saturday, as at night time the window shutters are left open, and a gaslight enables the Police or passers by to look into the interior of the premises. When the principal partner visited his business premises at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon be at first thought everything was in perfect order, the safes being closed, and the floor clear of any litter or sign of intrusion. Looking toward one of the front windows, however, he was startled by perceiving a number of jewel-cases on the counter. They were placed there, not in any confusion, but as by a person accustomed to handle such things; and they were hidden from an external view of the shop or office by an opaque glass screen. Finding the cases to be mostly empty, Mr. Williams tried the safes, which were all locked, but he was able to open all of them, as easily as if they had not been tampered with. In fact, it then became perfectly evident that not only these receptacles of costly property, but the front door and door of the counting-house had been opened with false keys made from moulds which must have been taken from the true ones. The list of the stolen property, as nearly as can at present be ascertained, from reference to the books, is as follows: 300 diamond and gem rings; 10 to 15 pairs of brilliant ear-rings; 40 diamond bracelets; 5 diamond ornaments for hair; 200 gold lockets, set with various precious stones; 200 carat of diamonds; 40 carat of rubies; 40 carat of emeralds; 60 gold chains; a great quantity of loose gems, pearls, turquoises, and sapphires, with various goods of eighteen-carat stamped gold, all numbered, and having the private marks of prices, with the name "Henry Scott" and cipher "X." Among the noticeable items are two wheat-ear and corn-flower diamond sprays for the hair, one weighing sixteen and the other five carat; a wild rose and leaves forming a pendant, with a pair of ear-rings to match; a pair of fine centre pearls, sixty-five grains, set round with brilliants, and having central diamond tops, the complete value being £400; a large yellow diamond of eight carat, having a snap for a necklace; a brilliant cable pattern chain of diamonds, containing 370 stones in all; a pair of cluster diamond ear-rings, and 200 carat of part mixed brilliants."

FORGERIES ON VICTOR EMMANUEL.

WORTHLESS BILLS SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "Great sensation has been caused in financial circles here by the discovery of some more bills bearing the forged signature of King Victor Emmanuel. You have already reported the case that occurred at Milan a fortnight ago. The present discovery is merely another stage of it. The inquiry ordered by the Italian monarch, it is stated, has revealed the existence of a whole batch of bills forged in his name, and circulated, not only in Italy but in other countries. Two of them—one for £4,000 and the other for £2,000—have been traced to Paris. The Police suspected the guilty accomplice, who is a well-known money-changer near the Bourse, and went to his house, but he had decamped over night. It appears that this is not the first time that the *Ré Galantuomo*, whose financial straits are no secret, has had his own bills unpleasantly increased by means of forgery. In 1867 Victor Emmanuel was informed one day that a bill for £3,000, signed by him, had just been presented to his treasurer. It bore, in addition to the King's signature, the names of a Chevalier Lica and the Count D——, an officer in the army. 'Very well,' replied His Majesty, 'pay it.' The King then dispatched an aide de camp to fetch the Count. But the latter had just left home, announcing that he was going abroad for a few days. 'You must ride after him and bring him back at any price,' was the King's order. Messengers were forthwith sent in all directions, and in the course of the day the Count was found in a post-chaise about five leagues from the town. He naturally grew pale, but, as resistance was useless, he allowed himself to be conducted back to the palace. He was introduced into his Majesty's study, and, after a few minutes' waiting, the King entered. 'Sir,' said Victor Emmanuel, 'you have forged a bill for £3,000 in my name.' The Count threw himself on his knees at the feet of his Majesty. 'Listen,' continued the King, raising him up, 'I will not dishonor you, because you are my godson; I have accepted your forged bill, and there it is. But you must leave Italy, and not return before three years.' The Count bent down his head, tottered out of the room without saying a word, and on arriving home blew out his brains. This time, however, Victor Emmanuel is not disposed to show so much clemency, but is resolved to let the law take its course."

OBITUARY NOTES.

The wife of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler died yesterday morning, of cancer in the throat, at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, where she had been taken to have an operation performed. She was about fifty-five years old.

Dr. Augustus K. Gardner, an author of considerable repute, died at his residence in this City, on Saturday morning, aged fifty-four years. Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church (Dr. Bellows,) to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Deputy Collector of Customs Capt. Thomas P. Jackson, died suddenly last night, at Richmond, of heart disease. He was a native of England, and had been in business in New-York for a number of years. He has been a resident of Virginia since the war. He was a prominent Republican, having a long time been a member of the Virginia Legislature, and also of the Reconstruction Convention.

Mr. M. N. Falls, Sr., an old citizen of Baltimore, died Friday, aged seventy-one. Mr. Falls was for many years an active member of the firm of Stockman, Falls & Co., who run stage lines from Baltimore to Washington, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other cities. He was for a number of years President of the Bay line steamers, and up to the time of his death was in charge of the Postal Department of the line.

ST. LOUIS' BIG BRIDGE.

A recent letter from St. Louis to the Toledo *Blade*, has this discouraging paragraph: "Seven years have made great changes in this city, and one of the marked features is the manner of reaching the city from the east. This magnificent bridge will only be surpassed when New-York and Brooklyn are joined together by the structure now under way. Ten years ago this bridge was the universal subject of conversation by every true and worthy citizen of St. Louis. It would require only five or six or seven millions of dollars to build the bridge, and this would greatly reduce the price of coal and advance the price of real estate. The price of coal being reduced, manufacturers would flock to St. Louis, and in a few years the Capital would be moved from Washington to St. Louis. At a great expense the bridge has been finished and its tolls are carefully collected, five cents to walk over it for man or beast, and twenty-five cents each to ride over in the railway cars. The bridge has not reduced the price of coal, for it is only one cent a bushel cheaper than six years ago, and everything else has been reduced in cost more than that amount. The value of real estate in nearly all parts of the city has been continually declining. Rents are down and tumbling. Houses in the centre of the city which rented for $1,500 eight years ago now rent for $600, and the tenants are moving to other houses because the rents are too high. All who can afford it are moving to the western portion of the city, and Grand avenue, two and a half miles from the river, will soon be the centre of the homes of the wealthier citizens."

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

The call for the Missouri Democratic State Convention concludes thus: "In issuing this call the State Democratic Central Committee deem it their duty to urge the Democracy to have a complete and thorough organization in each county and township, and to advise that these organizations be made in that liberal spirit which has always characterized the action of the Democracy of our State. Every citizen who desires the perpetuity of the principles we advocate, who is opposed to class legislation, who favors a just and economical administration of our national Government, who is opposed to favoritism in public affairs, who desires the overthrow of an administration born in hate and enriched by infamies, no matter what his past party affiliations may have been, should be requested to join in our associations, to share the duties and labors of the contest, in order that he may participate in the glory of the triumph the Democracy of the nation will achieve on the 7th day of next November."

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—United States Detective Finnegas arrested in this city to-day Charles B. Wilkins, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, Western district of Missouri, for the embezzlement of stamps amounting to $12,000. Wilkins left Missouri eight or nine months ago, went to New-York, thence to Australia, arriving here in February under the name of Brown Wilson. He claims the embezzlement was effected by subordinates in office, and professes a willingness to return and stand a trial. He will be taken East in a few days.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Brass" is close upon its sixtieth representation at the Park Theatre.

"Pique" continues to attract large audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The Parisian Varieties offer their habitual entertainment throughout this week.

"Ferreol" is announced for nightly repetition at the Union Square Theatre, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence act in "The Mighty Dollar" at the Brooklyn Theatre, this week.

Mendelsshon's "Antigone" will be interpreted at this evening's concert at the Liederkranz Club-house.

A "sacred concert" by the Alabama Jubilee Singers, is announced to occur at Wood's Museum, to-night.

The Olympic Theatre will be closed until Easter Monday, when "Humpty Dumpty" will be produced with great éclat.

"Ristori's Medea" is to remain among the elements of the San Francisco Minstrels' programme, until further notice.

"Sarah's Young Man," "The Little Rebel," and "Black-eyed Susan," will make up this week's programme at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mlle. Urban and her "Parisian" ballet troupe, and Mlle. Cora Laurenti's female minstrels will appear at the Theatre Comique this week.

"Henry V.," with Mr. George Rignold in the titular rôle, will be reproduced at Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening, with the fine mise en scène already admired there.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch and Mlle. Anna De Belocca reached this City yesterday aboard the Germanic. Mr. Strakosch left the United States sixteen years since with Mlle. Adelina Patti.

"The Modern School of Acting" is the title of a new "mélange of fun" to be produced at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening. "Did She Go or Was She Led Astray" will be the burlesque this week.

The performance for the benefit of Mr. Stuart Robson, to occur at the Union Square Theatre on Thursday week, will have for its elements "Married Life," part of "The Long Strike," and "The New Hamlet."

A "Scottish concert" will be given at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. Messrs. G. W. Morgan, Pattison, and Charles Roberts, Jr., are to be among the artists.

A concert complimentary to Mr. H. R. Humphries will be given at Chickering Hall on April 26. Mr. Richard Hoffman, Señor Joseph White, Mr. S. B. Whiteley, Mr. Charles Fritsch, Mr. Adolph Sohst, and Misses Beebe and Finch are to take part in the programme.

"Tears, Idle Tears," and "The Rivals" will be represented at Wallack's Theatre until Wednesday evening, when Mr. Wheeler's new comedy "Twins" will be acted. Messrs. Wallack, Gilbert, and Floyd, and Misses Germon and Dyas are to appear in "Twins," for which Mr. Matt Morgan has painted some beautiful scenery.

The new "sensational play" called "Wide Awake," in which Messrs. George France and E. H. Lay, in conjunction with the trained dogs Bruno and Don Cæsar, will perform, is to be the attraction every evening this week at Wood's Museum. Mr. Walter Benn and little Jacqueline Benn are to act on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

In consequence of the sudden illness of Mme. Titiens, "Faust" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday, instead of "Norma," Mr. Tom Karl personating *Faust* and Miss Beaumont *Margarita*. To-morrow evening Mme. Titiens will benefit by the performance, and this will be the last in which that great artist will take part in America. The programme is to include selections from "Semiramide," with "Bel raggio" by Mme. Titiens; the grand air from "Oberon," by the same prima donna; a new concerto for piano and orchestra, by W. J. Cusins, to be interpreted by Mme. Arabella Goddard; the second act of "La Traviata," with Mme. Pappenheim, Mr. Tom Karl and Signor Tagliapietra, and the second act of "Fidelio," in German, with Mme. Titiens and Herren Fritsch, Preusser and Weinlich.

HOME GOSSIP.

"Rose Michel" was acted last night in Albany.

Miss Lotta was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. J. E. Owens was last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.

Mr. John McCullough has appeared at his theatre in San Francisco.

The Worrell Sisters are acting at Wade's Opera-house in San Francisco.

Mme. Titiens sang throughout the first part of last week in Washington.

Mr. Peck's annual benefit-concert occurred at the Boston Music Hall, last week.

The dangerous illness of Mr. Owen Marlowe, of the Boston Globe Theatre, is announced.

Mrs. Oates has decided not to go to Australia with Manager Allison, and the latter will sue for damages.

"Julius Cæsar," with Messrs. Barrett, Davenport, and Bangs, was last week the attraction at the Philadelphia Academy.

Mr. E. A. Sothern was last week at Ford's, in Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at the Baltimore Academy of Music.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Abert's "King Enzio" has just been produced at Prague.

Verdi is expected in Paris to assist at the rehearsals of "Aïda."

Fräulein Minnie Hauck has renewed for six months her engagement at the Berlin Opera.

Goldmark's new symphony was successful at the seventh Vienna Philharmonic Concert.

Two hundred and twenty-five pounds is the first prize for the Meyerbeer competition at Berlin.

M. Louis Davyl has read to the actors of the Paris Gymnase a new comedy in four acts, entitled "Les Amis."

Mlle. Fechter, who was about to make her début at the Grand Opera, is said to have canceled her engagement.

Baroness Willy de Rothschild has written four new songs for Krauss, Carvalho, Chapuy, and Belocca, respectively.

The Vienna Opera is now in the hands of the Italian opera troupe. Madame Patti will finish her representations there next month.

Herr Mesnard has published a brochure, "A Successor of Beethoven," which is a rose-colored study of the works of Robert Schumann.

M. Gounod was to be present at the first representation of "La Reine de Saba," about to take place at the Théâtre de la Monnaie of Brussels.

The Royalty Theatre, in London, was to open at once under the management of Mrs. Liston, with a new comic opera by Bucalossi, entitled "Pom."

"Faust" has been brought out at the Apollo Theatre at Rome, with Mmes. Wanda-Miller and Celega, and MM. Campanini, Brogi, and Quintili-Leoni.

M. Jules Clarietie has just read to the actors of the Paris Vaudeville a comedy in one act, the "Diner de Cabirol," the parts of which have been distributed.

At the Criterion, under Mr. Charles Wyndham's management, a new three-act comic drama will be produced at Easter, called "The Great Divorce Case."

A quartet of vocalists, formed at Ratisbonne by Herr Renner, to sing madrigals, &c., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have given a concert at Leipsig.

The Théâtre Français is about to revive a piece by Alfred De Musset, called "La Quenouille de Barberine," the principal part in which will be played by Mlle. Croizette.

At the eighteenth Gewandhaus Concert of Leipsig a new overture of Kleinmichel was played, but the work, though well written, is said to savor too much of the piano-forte.

Signor Salvini is now performing in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns in the North of England. He is to appear in London later in the season, when he will give a repetition of his principal characters.

At the marriage of Mlle. Bettina and Baron Salomon de Rothschild, Faure sang, in Hebrew, a wedding song by M. David, organist of the Israelitish Temple in the Rue de la Victoire.

The revival of the "Courrier de Lyon" at the Paris Ambigu Comique will be followed by the production of the "Braconnier," a new drama in five acts, the chief part being assigned to Menier.

Mme. Patti made her first appearance on the stage of the Imperial Opera-house, Vienna, on March 16, before one of the largest audiences ever seen in this theatre. The opera selected was "La Traviata."

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, of the Théâtre Français, has sculptured for this year's exhibition, in life-size, "A Mother Holding on her Knees the Body of her Drowned Child." Hitherto she had only sent in busts.

A feud is raging in Florence between two singers, Mlle. Chiomi (Miss Hairs) and Miss Abbott. The former achieved a success at her *début* in "Mignon," and the latter has been superseded by the impresario of the Pergola, after being engaged to appear in the opera of M. Ambroise Thomas.

The first administrative act of M. Perrin, at the Paris Opéra Comique, was to telegraph to M. Achard, who was playing at Geneva, to ask him to join the company in the Rue Favart. He is to enter in "Piccolino." He has now arrived in Paris, and will immediately commence the rehearsals of the piece.

Mr. Dannreuther was to deliver two lectures on "Wagner and his Trilogy: Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the British Royal Institution on the 1st and 8th of April. The syllabus specifies as the order of subjects, the purpose and construction of the theatre at Bayreuth, the poem of the trilogy, and the proposed manner of its execution.

Signor Rossi will make his first appearance in England, at Drury Lane Theatre, on Wednesday, April 19, when he will sustain the character of *Hamlet*. This will be the first of a series of performances in Italian, under the direction of Mr. F. B. Chatterton and Mr. John Hollingshead, in each of which Signor Rossi will represent a leading character.

A Russian songstress, the Princess Engalitcheff has been engaged for the Opera-house of Paris, with the following terms: For the first year she will receive 36,000 francs; for the second, 48,000; and for the last, 72,000, besides retaining the right to sing at concerts and appearing in other towns. The Princess will sing under the *nom de guerre* of Enghaly.

Herr Wagner's opera of "Tristan und Isolde" has been produced at the Royal Opera-house, Berlin, for the first time in that city. The Court was present. The work was favorably received by the audience, and Herr Wagner himself, who was present, was repeatedly and enthusiastically called before the curtain. The proceeds of the evening were devoted to the Bayreuth enterprise.

The Félix family, which has already given tragedy a Rachel and a Rebecca, drama a Lia and a Raphaël, and comedy a Dinah, has just furnished the stage with a *prima ballerina*. Mlle. Judith Félix, a cousin of the great Rachel, has recently made her début as a danseuse, at the Teatro Reggio of Turin, and she is, it is said, engaged next Winter for the Monnaie of Brussels, and in the Summer for London.

The sudden death of Mme. Mélanie Reboux-Mallhyssens, in Paris, is announced. She sang as prima donna in Italy, Spain, America, and England; she was a pupil at the Conservatoire, and her *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre in M. Gounod's "Mireille" will not be forgotten for the sensation she created in the shepherd-boy's song. Her last engagement in Paris was at the Châtelet, when she sang in the "Amours du Diable."

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse, and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. PIERCE'S Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-bilious Granules—the "LITTLE GIANT" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. PIERCE to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, Dakota Territory, say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."—*Advertisement.*

"This World is all a Fleeting Show,"

But the brilliancy of the PARISIAN DIAMONDS is not fleeting, but lasts as long as the real gems. Having a diamond surface, they cannot be scratched or dimmed by wear, but retain their brilliancy and lustre forever. For sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREY'S Jewelry Store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for illustrated price list.—*Advertisement.*

FOR SALE—On Clinton avenue, near Lafayette, the Lounsbery mansion, a fine detached brown-stone residence, with grounds and stable; lot 50 by 200. This property will be sold at auction, by the Executors, on Tuesday, at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York. Get a photo-lithograph of the premises at the Auctioneers', E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine street. Examine the property and attend the sale on Tuesday, April 11, at 12 M. See auction column.—*Advertisement.*

"At a Wake!"

A respectable Irish girl had a tooth drawn at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and on recovering exclaimed, "Why, I thought I was at a wake!"—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TILL 2.—The elegant Silk Elastic Truss, sold only by Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, everywhere supersedes all metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S French Dyeing and Cleaning always the best. Send your goods by express or otherwise to principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEFECTS in the old ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Peruvian Syrup!

Vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures dyspepsia, liver complaints, dropsy, chronic diarrhea, boils, nervous affection, chills and fevers, humors, loss of constitutional vigor, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system.

CAUTION!—Be sure you get the PERUVIAN SYRUP. $1 and $2 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, No. 86 Harrison av., Boston.

Lord's French Dyeing and Cleaning always the best. Send your goods by express or otherwise to principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

Light Hats for Spring wear, and light prices for a first-rate article, are filling ESPENSCHEID'S establishment, No. 118 Nassau st., with crowds of customers.

Buyers of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mattings, or Lace Curtains will find the largest and best assorted stock in the City at SHEPPARD KNAPP'S, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.

Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation and itching, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Moles, Wens, Warts, Unnatural Redness of the nose, and untimely wrinkles cured by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

The advantages possessed by Milk of Magnesia as a dentrifice are its deodorizing power of removing bad breath and its entire simplicity.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger at any door or window.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Give the most complete satisfaction.

DIED.

ALEXANDRE.—On Friday evening, April 7, FRANCIS VICTOR, son of Francis Alexandre, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th st., near 5th av., on Monday, April 10, at 10 A. M.

BATES.—Suddenly, in Morrison, Colorado Territory, STEPHEN BATES, aged 20 years and 9 months.

Funeral services Tuesday next at 10:30 A. M., at Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st.

BEAN.—Rev. HENRY B. BEAN, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rossville, Staten Island, at his residence, April 8, 1876.

Funeral on Tuesday, 11th, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Huguenot Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall st.

CECIL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, HELEN A., wife of Frank F. Cecil, and daughter of Robert M. and Caroline A. Hunter.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 41 Halsey st., Newark, on Tuesday morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock.

CROWELL.—On Friday, April 7, 1876, THEODORE, son of Joseph and Ellie F. Crowell, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, William Fletcher, No. 27 Dominick st., on Sunday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Foster's Meadow, Long Island.

GARDNER.—On Friday morning, April 7, AUGUSTUS KINSLEY GARDNER, M. D., aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from All Souls' Church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Monday, April 10, at 10 A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KEYSER.—On the 8th inst., at her late residence, No. 14 East 57th st., ROXCELLANAH, widow of the late Ernest Keyser, aged 55 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KILBOURNE.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday evening, April 7, 1876, ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of Henry W. and Mary Haight Kilbourne, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral services from St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Peekskill, on Monday, April 10, 1876, at 2 P. M.

LOW.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 6, DANIEL LOW, aged 83 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, April 9, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the boat, which leaves the foot of Whitehall st., at 1 o'clock.

PALMER.—On Thursday, April 6, HATTIE M., wife of Lowell M. Palmer and daughter of the late Samuel Wilde, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

STEPHENS.—On Saturday morning, April 8, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, eldest son of the late Benjamin Stephens, of this City, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th av., corner 21st st., on Tuesday, April 11, at 3:30 P. M.

TREADWELL.—Suddenly, at his home, at New-Milford, Conn., Saturday afternoon, April 8, JOHN P. TREADWELL, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN SCHAICK.—In Savannah, on the 5th inst., STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK, surrogate of the County of New-York, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, 34th st. and Park av., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Albany.

WALKER.—On Friday evening, 7th inst., LOUISA G. WALKER, wife of David Walker and daughter of Thomas M. Adriance.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

WHEELER.—On Saturday morning, April 8, at Stapleton, Staten Island, GEORGE W. WHEELER, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, on Monday, April 10, at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.
HIPPODROME BUILDING,
SUNDAY, APRIL 9.
LECTURES TO CHRISTIANS, 8 to 8:45 A. M.
Admission free by ticket. To be had on application at Hippodrome.
For WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M. } Without ticket.
For MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M. }
SATURDAY, April 8, and every Saturday thereafter, the Noon Meeting will be held in Association Hall, 23d st., near 4th av., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject, "Special Prayer for Christian Work."
YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS on SATURDAY EVENING in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock, for YOUNG MEN ONLY, and on SUNDAY EVENING in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 9 o'clock.
There will be services every afternoon next week, except Monday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, without ticket.

MOODY AND SANKEY.
HIPPODROME BUILDING.
NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY, when it is held at Association Hall.
Afternoon service at 4 o'clock TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
Admission free, without tickets.
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.
Young Men's Meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and Saturday Night Meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.
Special tickets for the evening services of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, will be issued to non-church-goers and to persons not yet entered on a Christian life, on personal application at the Hippodrome each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance door marked F, in 26th st., near 4th av.
No services at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.
Services close on April 19.
A number of articles have been found, which owners can obtain on application.

MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE WILL BE conducted by Mr. SANKEY.
Mr. MOODY will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall EVERY MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

ART SALE:
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.
A large collection of oil paintings, in landscapes and figures, water-color drawings, &c., &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder to close consignments and advances. Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall. Catalogues ready.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 5 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 7 A. M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE THAT FRIEND PITTS' Assignee's sale, Broadway, corner 33d st., will continue only until May 1, as all the stock must be sold by that date. Fine Silk Umbrella at $3 25, $3 75, and $4 25. Alpaca, Zanella, and Water-proof Gingham from $1 50 upward. Fringes, Gimps, and Ornaments at about one-quarter the usual prices. Loads of nice Buttons at 5 cents per dozen. Real Laces at 25 to 50 per cent. less than cost, consisting of Thread, Guipure, Spanish, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point, and Point Applique, Point Lace Barbes, &c. Thread Lace Parasol Covers, fine Ivory Parasol Handles, fine Fans, Russia Leather Pocket-books and Glove Boxes, Tortoise Shell Back and Dressing Combs, &c. The department for covering and repairing Umbrellas and Parasols is continued as usual.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, } NEW-YORK, April 8, 1876. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th st. and 5th av., on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. Poll will be opened at 8 o'clock. A beautiful color will be presented to the uniformed battalion on this occasion.
All members who are equipped will appear in uniform, with fatigue cap. A full attendance is desired, as details for the visit to Philadelphia will be decided upon.
Board will meet at 7:30 o'clock.
By order. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

DR. J. P. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, white swelling, spinal curves, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Send for circular. Office No. 133 West 41st st., New-York, Sunday and Tuesday forenoon; No. 1,248 9th st., Philadelphia, Monday and Wednesday; No. 1,202 Washington st., Boston, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Thirty years' experience.

MAGIC.—A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE elder Hermann will give instructions in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.
J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

STAMMERING AND STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY removed upon physiological principles. No secrets or mechanical appliances. Apply or address for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Boxing, fencing, private training, baths, &c. Send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"Kiss Me and Call Me Your Darling," the last composition of C. E. Horseley, 35c.; "Sway the Cot Gently," Braham, 30c.; "Northern Route March," Smith, 50c.; "Dancing on the Lawn," Kleber, 60c.; "Music Among the Pines," Phelps, 50c.; "Robins of the Woodland," De Weir, 50c.; "The Trumpet Sounds the Challenge, Knight Templar's Song," Sayles, 40c.; copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 574 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

IDA GOLDWIN,
BY
ALECK DERBY.
THE BRILLIANT AMERICAN ROMANCE.
R. M. DE WITT, PUBLISHER,
NO. 33 ROSE ST., NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, PRICE 75 CENTS.

NEW EASTER MUSIC, BY THOMAS AND DANKS.—Just published, Easter Anthem, "The Day of Resurrection," by J. R. Thomas, 60c.; also, "He is Risen, He is Risen," H. P. Danks, 35c.; also, "Eight Easter Carols," by Howard, price 20c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED Spiritual physical test medium, lately from the Queen's drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London, also Crystal Palace, Sydenham, the only medium in the United States indorsed by Wm. Crookes, F. R. S., will give her marvelous light séance this evening at the elegant drawing-rooms No. 19 West 24th st., nearly opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, 7:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.
Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning, 11 o'clock. Subject—"State of Feeling in Jerusalem on the First Palm Sunday." Evening, "Difficulties in Reading and Interpreting the Bible." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON and Carroll sts., Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., Minister in charge.—Passion Week Services—Sunday, as usual; Friday, in church, at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; other days, at 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Holy baptism at service on Easter Even.

A SERMON APPROPRIATE TO PALM SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, at Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th av., corner 45th st., at 11 o'clock. Vespers and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin at 8 P. M. All are invited.

A PALM SUNDAY DISCOURSE.—BISHOP Snow, of the Catholic Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Why did Christ ride into Jerusalem on an Ass?"

AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RIGHT Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation in this church on Sunday morning, April 9.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER BEDFORD and Downing sts.—Preaching by Rev. E. O. Stevens, missionary, from Burmah, at 10:30 A. M. The Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett, will preach at 7:30 P. M. Baptism after the service, followed by prayer-meeting. All are welcome.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject, "Worship;" evening subject, "The Wicked Punished, No Escape. How? When? Where?" All are invited to attend.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. JAMES GARDNER will preach in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, April 9, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor,
Sunday morning at 11.
Rev. Almon Gunnison will preach
Sunday evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Authority of the Bible." Evening at 7:30, "The Open and the Shut Door." Sunday-school at 3; general prayer and praise service, Friday evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. Dr. Howland, (5th av., above 45th st.,) will be opened for evening service at 7½ P. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Daily in Holy Week, 11 A. M. Holy Thursday, 8 P. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Dr. Cotton Smith.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st.—Palm Sunday, 10:45 litany, high celebration; 4, vespers; 8, special, sermon and De Grandval's "Stabat Mater." A collection will be made. Holy Week, services announced in the Church.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 57TH ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, Rector.—Sunday, April 9, morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; all are cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH,
Fifth av., corner 35th st. Hours 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Rev. Jared B. Flagg, D. D., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—The Pastor, Rev. Wm. R. Alger, will preach, morning at 11, evening at 7:45.

DR. GEORGE W. SAMSON, OF HARLEM, will preach on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
of the
HOLY TRINITY,
21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., PASTOR.
Services Palm Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The rite of confirmation will be administered in the morning.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st.—Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Thursday evening communion service. Rev. Dr. Deems will deliver an address. Good Friday, Divine service and sermon, 11 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Pastor Rev. T. D. Anderson, D.D., at 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, at 7:30 evening, will speak on his "Work in Italy."

INCREASE OF FAITH.—THE LORD SAYS: "All things are possible to him that believeth." Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will show what the faith is which has such power, and how it may be indefinitely increased; services commence at 11 A. M.; come and hear how this mighty power is obtained and enlarged; Sunday, April 9.

LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE,
By Rev. W. W. Andrews,
Sunday, 7:30 P. M.
Catholic Apostolic Church,
16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Subject—"The Sixth Seal, or The Dawn of the Day of Wrath." No collection.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Travail of Humanity." Afternoon lecture at 4, "Prophecy in the New Testament."

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE SPEAKER) lectures 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., subject, "The Phenomenal Age of Spiritualism and its Prophetic Results," for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st. Children's Lyceum meet 2:30 P. M.

MRS. STODDARD AND SON, MASTER Hough, Mental and Materialising Mediums, will give Proof of the presence and power of spirits at San Francisco Minstrels' New Opera House, cor. Broadway and 29th st., Sunday evening, April 9. Names in full will be given. Commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 9th inst.; services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.; adult bible-class, 3 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Leight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture on Monday evening, April 10, at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. D. Herr. Subject—"Expression and Repression."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Palm Sunday—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30, when the Rector will repeat, by request, the first sermon in the Holy Week course, giving the events occurring on Palm Sunday. Holy Week Services—Celebration daily at 7 A. M., except on Good Friday; on Monday and Thursday, choral. Good Friday—Church open 7 A. M. for private devotions; morning prayer, 9, with sermon by the Rector; litany, 10:30; reproaches and proanaphora, 11; the Rector will conduct the three hours' agony service at 12 noon. Evening prayer daily at 5, with sermons in the course describing each day's events. Saturday, evening prayer, 4:30. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST.—Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector. Palm Sunday—7, 10:30, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M. Maunday Thursday—7 A. M.; 5, 8 ("One Hour's Watch") P. M. Good Friday—Matins, litany, improperia, proanaphora, sermon, at 9 A. M.; 12:30 P. M., "Three Hours' Agony;" 8 P. M., Even Song, followed by other devotions. Easter Day—7 A. M., low celebration; 11 A. M., solemn celebration; 4 P. M., solemn vespers.

SPIRITUAL SEANCE AT TWENTY-THIRD Street Opera-house this evening by Edward Livingston, the wonderful materialising medium; Mme. Youngs, the powerful piano medium, and Prof. Wayland, lecturer. Faces and forms are seen and recognized. Piano rises from the stage and is suspended in the air. Flowers materialised, &c. All in the light.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av., Rev. William P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. George S. Hare, D. D., and in the evening, at 7:45 o'clock, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Services Palm Sunday: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and rite of confirmation at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BAPTIST Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held on Thursday, April 13, at 7:45 P. M., in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., 5th and 6th avs. Singing by the choir and Sunday-school of Calvary Church. Address by Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., President of Brown University. Subject—"Relation of the Sunday-school to the Pulpit." Address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur.
J. H. DRAKE, President.
J. S. WIGHTMAN, Secretary.

WANTED—AN EPISCOPAL COMMUNICANT (male) for Sunday work, for which a remuneration will be paid. Address D. D., Box 178 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN EVERY ONE OF THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS.

THE GREAT AND UNUSUAL DULLNESS OF TRADE NOW PREVAILING ENABLES US TO PURCHASE LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

SPRING GOODS

GREATLY BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE, THE BENEFIT OF WHICH WE OFFER TO OUR PATRONS.

IN OUR

SILK DEPARTMENTS

an immense stock of COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS in the most desirable shades and EXCELLENT QUALITY, at $1 18 a yard, 100 PIECES, WIDER AND BETTER, at $1 25 and $1 50,

A REDUCTION OF FULLY THIRTY PER CENT. FROM FORMER PRICES.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, the most popular makes and qualities, at $1, $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, upward. POSITIVE BARGAINS.

A large assortment of BASKET AND FROSTED SILKS FOR MILLINERY TRIMMINGS. TWILLED SILKS, GROS DE SUEZ, AND VELVETS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

Large and attractive assortments of BONNETS AND HATS in all the latest and popular styles. ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS AND GARNITURES. UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN

RIBBONS.

NO. 12 GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, finest quality, all colors, 18c. a yard.

FINEST GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, best shades and pure silk, 44c. a yard.

BASKET SASH RIBBONS, entirely new, 7 inches wide, at 65c. a yard.

With a large line of PARIS FANCY RIBBONS, in all the choicest colors.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT

RICH PARIS FRINGES, our own importations. TAPE AND CRIMPED SILK FRINGES, RUCHINGS, TABLIERS, MARABOUT TRIMMINGS, TITAN BRAIDS, AND FANCY WORSTED FRINGES, a very large assortment, AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

LACE GOODS.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES AND OUR OWN MAKE.

SLEEVELESS JACKETS, SILK AND LACE FICHUS, POINT DE EPAIGNE LACE SCARFS, CASHMERE CAPES, CASHMERE LACE STREAMERS, TIES AND BOWS, KNITTED SCARFS, CREPE DUCHESSE AND LACE TIES AND BOWS, LACE PIN CUSHIONS, REAL DUCHESS TIES, &c.

NEW RUFFLINGS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SATIN PIN CUSHIONS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

L. SHAW, 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The largest assortment of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, positively retailed at wholesale prices, satisfaction guaranteed, or goods returnable. Just arrived from PARIS direct, a handsome assortment of COIFFURES, in elegant styles, from $5 upward. INVISIBLE FRONTS, in great variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly, $2 per inch, on real patent hair lace; on imitation hair lace, $1 per inch. HAIR SWITCHES at very reasonable prices, with three stems and long coverment, from $2 upward, all long hair from $5 upward.

L. SHAW'S newly-invented STEMLESS GRECIAN BRAID can be arranged in any style without difficulty, from $5 upward.

HAIRDRESSING, 50c. COMBINGS made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce, or by L. SHAW'S newly-invented method, roots all one way, equal to hair cut from the head. HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

CREME BLANCHE,

or the magic beautifier, imparts a brilliant transparent complexion, warranted to be harmless, $1 per box.

The celebrated AURORA, to bleach hair of any color to a fine golden blond without injury to the hair. Price for 3 ounce bottle, $1 50; for 6 ounce bottle, $2 50.

J. B. FONTANE'S wonderful preparation DERMANTINE, to remove all wrinkles from the face, $2 per bottle.

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, No. 54 West 14th st., near Macy's, and No. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st. Goods sent to all parts of the country, when prepaid, free of all charge, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH ST. & BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

500 DOZEN 2 BUTTONS AT $1 25.
500 DOZEN 3 BUTTONS AT $1 50.
300 DOZEN 5 BUTTONS AT $2 00.

In the latest Spring colors.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Also, will be exhibited on MONDAY, April 10, the choicest PARISIAN FLOWERS ever imported to this market.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

GREAT REDUCTION of prices in our

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

DEPARTMENT, to make room for

NEW GOODS.

OUR BUYERS IN EUROPE OBTAINING CONSIDERABLE CONCESSIONS, we are making the corresponding REDUCTION in prices in advance of fresh arrivals.

CENTENNIAL CUPS AND SAUCERS in great variety, a SPECIALTY, for $4 49 PER DOZEN. ASSORTED CHAMBER SETS, 11 PIECES, for $4 33. FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 PER DOZEN; GOLD BAND AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, FOR $9 97, NEVER BEFORE offered under $12.

IMPORTED GOBLETS, 99 CENTS PER DOZEN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

1876. JONES. 1840.

NEW STORE.

CHOICE DESIGNS IN CARPETS. TAP, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, from 40c. UPHOLSTERY GOODS. MATTRESSES, CORNICES, &c., CHEAP.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET. NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

LARGE STOCK RUGS, MATS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, REPS, &c. WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, LACE CURTAINS, IN SETS OR BY THE YARD, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED in ALL DEPARTMENTS, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS one of the most ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY, AND GREAT CARE HAS BEEN USED in the selection of new desirable GOODS in every department.

NEW DRESS GOODS OPENED DAILY.

SUITS AND DRESSMAKING under the management of Mme. Leger, late of Paris. Elegant new and stylish suits of our own importation and manufacture, in choice Spring styles and designs, in all the favorite fabrics of the season.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our recent and extended purchases at the large auction sales will enable us to offer great bargains in desirable colors as low as $1 per yard, former price $1 25; Black Silks from 80c., $1, $1 10, and upward. Great inducements in fine satin finish from $1 50 to $2 50.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Unusual attractions in our SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR at very attractive prices.

Linen, Table Damask, Irish Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c., IN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

GLOVES, LACES,

SCARFS, EDGINGS,

HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

FRENCH BONNETS, TRIMMED HATS,

FLOWERS, IN WREATHS, BUNCHES,

RIBBONS, ORNAMENTS, VEILS, &c., &c.

LARGEST AND DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST STOCK of DOMESTICS in the City, which will be sold by the yard or by the piece at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

A visit will prove to purchasers that our prices will be found lower than ever before offered to the public.

JONES. 8th av. and 19th st.

1876. JONES. 1840.

☞ SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.

FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

STRIPES and CHECKS, | GRISAILLE, RAYE ANNILLE,

☞ 75c. and upward. ☜

DRAP DE FRANCE, DRAP DE VIZILLE, DRAP DE PARIS, CACHEMIR DE RHONE, CHENIS GRISAILLE,

☞ 75c. and upward. ☜

JONES, 8th av. and 19th st.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

BLACK & COLORED SILKS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

LORD & TAYLOR

Having purchased, at IMMENSE AUCTION SALES, large invoices of BLACK SILKS, they offer during the ensuing week full lines, comprising the well-known fabriques of BONNET, PONSON, TEILLARD, BELLON, and GUINET, the most celebrated manufacturers in France.

ALSO,

LORD & TAYLOR'S highly popular GRAND FAMILY SILKS, recommended for durability and most perfect satin finish, from $1 50 to $6, former prices $2 to $6.

Special bargains in JAUBERT'S CACHMIRE DE L'OPERA, for overgarments, from $2 25 to $2 70.

GUIVERNAUD'S CACHMIRE CENTENNIAL, the most reliable and effective American manufacture, from $1 50 to $2.

TAFFETAS, 75c. to $1 50.
GROS GRAINS, 75c. to $1 75.
GROS BRILLIANTES, 85c. to $1 50.

ALSO,

CHENEY BROS. PLAIN FOULARD, best in the market, at LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO,

COLORED SILKS.

150 pieces PLAIN LYONS POULT DE SOIE, $1, former value $1 50.
150 pieces PLAIN LYONS TAFFETA, $1 25, former value $1 75.
200 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAIN, $1 50, former value $2.
150 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAINS, $1 65, former value $2 25.
150 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAINS, $1 85, former value $2 50.
100 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAINS, $2, former value $2 65.
50 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAINS, $2 25, former value $2 85.
50 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAINS, $2 50, former value $3 25.
50 pieces PLAIN LYONS GROS GRAINS, $3, former value $3 75.

ALSO,

FANCY SILKS.

CADRILLE NOIR AND COULEUR,
CADRILLE MI DEUIL,
CADRILLE COULEUR DEUX,
TAFFETA RAYE COULEUR,
TAFFETA CADRILLE,
QUADRILLE NOIR AND COULEUR,
RAYE MI DEUIL,
RAYE MODE DEUX TONS,
CAMMEYEUX, GRISAILLES, &c., &c.,

At 60c., 65c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1, and $1 10 per yard.

These goods are of the best Lyons and Zurich manufacture, and are recommended as being the latest style and very durable.

☞ Dress-makers are invited to critically examine the immense stock before purchasing.

SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

This department is now replete with a large and carefully assorted stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots, Low Shoes, and Slippers, especially designed and manufactured for our own trade.

The new styles for Spring and Summer wear combine taste, general utility, and workmanship of the highest order.

Special attention is called to our celebrated $3, $4, and $5 Dress and Walking Boots, which are acknowledged to be superior to any before sold in this City at the prices.

We exercise unusual care in measuring, and guarantee in all cases an easy and perfect fit.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 24TH ST.,

WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10,

Special Bargains in Every Department.

HATS.

OVER 5,000 DOZEN STRAW HATS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES. THIS DEPARTMENT IS ONE OF THE GREAT FEATURES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT, AND OUR DEPARTMENT IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS can supply themselves from our stock in any quantity at manufacturer's prices.

100 CASES AMERICAN CHIP HATS, Best shapes in plain and combination colors, at 78c., 85c., and $1.

EXTRA DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

100 CASES REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS at $1 75, all colors and shapes.

200 CASES MILAN and DUNSTABLE, ALL COLORS, for ladies, misses, and children, latest shapes, at 75c., 85c., $1, and $1 25, all fully twenty-five per cent. less than regular prices.

100 CASES LADIES' fine BLACK and BROWN STRAW HATS, latest styles, at 44c., worth 75c.

100 CASES LADIES' ROSEDALE AND FAIRMONT HATS at 25c., worth fully 60c.

10 CASES MISSES' SCHOOL HATS, fully trimmed, at 30c., worth 75c.

10 CASES BOYS' HATS, fully trimmed and lined, at 18c.

10 CASES BOYS' BROWN STRAW HATS, fully trimmed, at 25c.

50 CASES BOYS' AND YOUTHS' fine Straw Hats, fully trimmed and lined, at 50c., worth $1.

EXTRA DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Special inducement in MILLINERY SILKS, TURQUOISE, BASKET SILKS, FROSTED SILKS, DRAP DES INDES, &c., &c.

BASKET SILKS, $1 50 per yard, worth $2.

FROSTED SILKS, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

SOFT SERGE SILKS, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

10 PIECES BLACK AND BROWN SILK at 37½c., worth 85c. per yard.

CASHMERE LACES and NETS, in all colors, including CREAM, PEARL, WHITE, BLACK, BLUE, and PINK, at special bargains.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

both in imported sprays and of our own branching, in styles that can be found at no other establishment, at reasonable prices.

AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

In our

TRIMMED HAT DEP'T

we are displaying the largest assortment of elegant Bonnets and Hats for ladies and children, at extremely low prices. Our styles are the finest in the City.

PATTERN BONNETS FOR THE TRADE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF WHOLESALE BUYERS we have arranged A JOBBING DEPARTMENT on third floor. Our prices will be found lower than ever and our terms as usual.

SUIT AND CLOAK DEPT.

NEW SPRING SUITS at $2 90, $3 75, $5, $7 50, $10, and upward, all bargains.

SILK SUITS at $25, $35, $40, and upward.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Special attention is called to our elegant stock of imported silk suits, displayed during the opening of the past week. We now offer the same at greatly reduced prices to sell them off rapidly.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

SILK AND CASHMERE SACQUES in great variety.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

The largest assortment in the City without exception.

Will open on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, some unprecedented bargains in this department, both in imported and domestic goods.

A large job lot counter will be opened in the centre of the room on second floor to display these goods.

An early call is solicited. All the goods warranted first-class, being well-made and of good material only.

Enormous assortment of well-made CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, TOILET SACQUES, &c., &c., prettily trimmed, and worth 50 per cent. more, offered at **75 cents.**

Call early; at these prices the goods will be sold off rapidly.

MARSEILLES DRESSES, MARSEILLES CLOAKS.

We urge upon ladies to examine the styles and prices of this department.

PARASOLS.

Now ready, an immense assortment of all the latest novelties in LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, in BLACK and COLORED SERGES, TURCO SATINS, BROCADED and PLAIN SILKS, with PEARL, IVORY, ROSEWOOD, AGATE, and EBONY HANDLES, with real GOLD, SILVER, real SHELL, and NICKEL trimming,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

THE NEW CANOPY PARASOL, the latest novelty, black and colored, lined and trimmed with lace, with the most exquisite handle, at reasonable prices.

A CALL OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

OUR GOODS SHOWN WITH PLEASURE. NO ONE URGED TO BUY.

Bargains in DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.

OUR GOODS ALL WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, AND ANYTHING NOT PROVING SATISFACTORY WILL BE GLADLY EXCHANGED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289

NEAR 24TH ST.

REMOVAL

THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE

GREAT CLOSING SALE

OF

BLACK GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CASHMERES, TAMISE, HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES,

GRENADINES.

Black Silks, Black and White Silks.

SHAWLS, CRAPES, SUITES, BONNETS, &c., &c.

N. B.—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1 WE SHALL OCCUPY PREMISES NO. 777 BROADWAY.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of W. S. BRAGG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in the manner provided by the articles of agreement; either party is authorized to collect and pay bills, and sign the firm name in liquidation of its affairs.

JEROME WELLS,
W. S. BRAGG,
F. B. DOTEN.

CHICOPEE, Mass., April 5, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

ARE NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' COSTUMES,

SUITABLE FOR WALKING, DINNER, RECEPTION, AND EVENING PURPOSES, IN ALL THE LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES, AND AT POPULAR PRICES!

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Cashmere, Drap d'Ete,

&c.,

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, &C.,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE PARISIAN MARKET, FROM $10 00 UPWARD.

WE WILL OFFER UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS IN

CHILDREN'S JACKETS, PIQUE SUITS, Lawn and Swiss Dresses, INFANTS' OUTFITS, &c., &c.,

IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

LACE DEPARTMENT,

WHICH IS REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON; ALSO THEIR USUAL WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

Black Thread, Guipure, and French Trimming Laces,

Point Gauze, Applique, Valenciennes, and Duchesse Laces, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Capes, and Fichus, Black Thread Capes, Barbes, Parasol and Fan Covers, Ecru and Black Silk Guipure Nets for Polonaises and Sacques, White Silk Illusions, Brussels and Thread Nets, &c.

ALSO A CHOICE STOCK OF

HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, AND BANDS.

CREPE LISSE RUFFLINGS, APPLIQUE, NOTTINGHAM, AND GUIPURE TIDIES,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS. PLAIN AND COLORED BORDERS. MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS IN NEW DESIGNS.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Housekeeping Department.

WILL OFFER

On MONDAY, APRIL 10,

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

TABLE LINEN, BY THE YARD,

NAPKINS, CRASHES, &c.,

HUCKABACK TOWELS, 40 INCHES LONG, $2 PER DOZEN; WORTH $3.

PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN LAWNS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

A JOB LOT OF

COUNTERPANES AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.

10-4 SIZE, $1 75, $2, &c., &c.

Elegant Novelties

IN

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls!

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,

TWO cases REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, purchased at the last LONDON AUCTION SALE, AT PRICES LOWER THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR YEARS.

AT $85, GOOD VALUE $225.
AT $100, GOOD VALUE $250.
AT $115, GOOD VALUE $275.
AT $125, GOOD VALUE $300.

LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO MAKE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THIS VALUABLE STOCK.

One case of BLACK and SCARLET

STELLA SHAWLS,

in the most ARTISTIC DESIGNS for the COMING SEASON, at $35 upward.

A large stock of BROCHE, PAISLEY, and IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS, $10 to $40.

One case of ALGERIAN STRIPED for Summer wear, from $2 to $18.

THOSE IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS SHOULD CALL EARLY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

A choice selection of WRAPS, DOLMANS, JACKETS, &c., in SILK, CASHMERE, SICILIENNES, DRAP D'ETE, and the NEW SPRING CLOTHS, both imported and of our own superior manufacture, comprising all the NEW SHAPES, in CASHMERE from $8 50, in SILK from $17 50, to the finest goods imported.

We call special attention to a few ELEGANT PARISIAN GARMENTS, in SILK, SICILIENNES, and CASHMERE. Ladies who desire rich garments should call at once, as these cannot be duplicated this season.

Children's and Misses' SACQUES, from three years up, in the NEW SPRING CLOTHS, $4 50, $5, $6 to $20.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST

MILLER & GRANT

OFFER

RICH FRINGES AND BUTTONS, CREAM SCARFS AND TIE ENDS, FANCY FRENCH H'DK'FS, FANCY FRENCH TIES, &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

BOYS' CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT.

STYLISH, WELL MADE, and at UNUSUALLY low prices, suitable for boys three to fifteen years old.

CONTINENTAL BLOUSE SUITS, $3 24 up.
DERBY BLOUSE SUITS, $5 54 up.
ENGLISH JOCKEY SUITS, $5 54 up.
ENGLISH KILT SUITS, (new.)
FRENCH KILT SUITS, (new.)
FULL-DRESS English Walking Suits.
COMPLETE LINE SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Having made large purchases at the late auction sales, are now prepared to offer unusual bargains in their Dress Goods Department.

REAL CAMEL'S HAIR, 48 inches wide.

CAMEL'S HAIR BASKET CLOTH, in plaids and stripes.

CAMEL'S HAIR DE CACHEMIRE, in handsome shades.

VIGONORE CAMEL'S HAIR, French colorings.

A full line of very handsome plaids, striped and brocaded CAMEL'S HAIR, with plain to match.

The department is now supplied with all the newest and most fashionable shades of the season.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 10, in their

Cashmere Department

a full line of Damassé Arabaques, Soire de Cashmere, Armures, and India Cashmeres, in all wool and silk and wool.

All the new shades in Cashmere Parisiennes and Cretonne Cloths, at greatly reduced prices.

In the

POPLIN DEPARTMENT

Will be found brocaded and Damassé Ponges, Arabaque and Basket Cloths, in stripes and plaids, with plain to match. Silk and Wool Diagonals, Serges, Lyons Poplins, English Mohairs, and Brilliantines in great variety.

The popular

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with full lines of CHEAP SUMMER SUITINGS, from 12c. per yard upward, including the Cheviot, Sardinian, Cretonne, Melange, &c., plain, plaids, stripes, and brocades in endless variety.

SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MOURNING GOODS.

NOW IN STOCK A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING FABRICS, SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CASHMERES from 50c. per yard up.

TAMISE at 75c. and upward.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES from $1 10 to $3 50.

BARATHEA at 50c. and upward.

BALMORAL CREPE at 40c. and upward.

HENRIETTAS (with silk warp) at $1 25 to $3.

DRAP D'ALMA (extra fine) at $1 75 and upward.

DAMASSE (very elegant) at $1 75, $2, $2 50, and upward.

BROCADE MOHAIR and CASHMERE at 50c. and upward.

EMPRESS CLOTHS and SERGE REPS, &c., in light weights for Summer use.

ALSO,

A large and well-selected stock of BLACK GRENADINES, comprising new and beautiful designs in plaid and striped, from 25c. to $3.

RICH BROCADE from $1 up.

ELEGANT LACE and VELVET STRIPES, at $2 25 to $4 50.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES in the MEXICAN and OTHER MESHES, at 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upward.

ALSO,

the latest novelties in MOURNING RUCHINGS and JETS. Crape Veils in stock and to order at short notice.

BRUSSELS and CACHMERE NETS, SCARFS, and Ties. Mourning Handkerchiefs in great variety.

COLLARS and CUFFS in Crape and Linen.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPE in all the widths and qualities.

MOURNING OUTFITS furnished at short notice.

☞ Samples of goods sent free of cost to all parts of the United States.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

NOVELTIES IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

ALL WOOL, SUITABLE for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR; WORKMANSHIP, STYLE, and FINISH UNSURPASSED.

BLUE AND GRAY SEASIDE SUITS, $4 50 upward.

PLAY AND SCHOOL SUITS, $5 upward.

KILT SUITS FOR PLAY, $7 upward.

DOUBLE-BREASTED LONDON SACKS, ENTIRELY NEW, $8 upward.

EMBROIDERED KILT SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, $15.

LONDON BLOUSE SUITS, NEW, $6.

SINGLE-BREASTED ULSTER COATS, VERY STYLISH and ENTIRELY NEW, $8 upward.

SEPARATE PANTS to ALL SUITS, $2.

COLORED PERCALES in CAMISOLES AND WAISTS, NEW SHAPES.

BLUE YACHTING SHIRTS FOR BOYS from six to fifteen years, at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A LARGE VARIETY of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' WHITE PIQUE SUITS, FROM $1 50 to $5; good value from $2 25 to $7 50.

READY-MADE SUITS FOR GIRLS, Three to sixteen years, in SILK, SERGE, PONGEE, MOHAIR, SWISS, LINEN, CAMBRIC, &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.,

Have now open their new SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS in CLOAKS and COSTUMES, among which are many exclusive novelties not to be found in any other house.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUS and INFANTS' WARDROBES made up in the highest style of art.

NOVELTIES in NEW MATERIALS for LADIES' COSTUMES and OVERDRESSES.

STRIPED and BROCHE GRENADINES.

MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS.

NEW STYLES in GALLOONS, FRINGES, &c., both in wool and silk.

NEW MODES for our DRESS-MAKING, which we believe superior to any in the City.

We invite STRANGERS, FRIENDS, and CUSTOMERS to examine our stock. Thanking our patrons for their patronage in the past, we can assure them that this season they will find with us a very superior stock at prices corresponding with the present depression in trade.

WILSON & GREIG, No. 771 Broadway, corner 9th st.

GREATEST BARGAIN

OF

THE SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, TWENTY-FIVE CASES PACIFIC BANDED CAMBRIC PRINTS AND CORDED JACONETS, AT 12½ CENTS A YARD, REDUCED FROM 18 CENTS A YARD.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, importers of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models best makers. New openings MONDAY.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, WILL OPEN 20 CASES EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE STYLES OF 4-4 PRINTED PERCALES, ONLY 8 cents per yard; former price 10 cents.

25 CASES 4-4 PRINTED PERCALES, ONLY 10 cents per yard; former price 12½ cents.

50 CASES BEST QUALITY PRINTED PERCALES, WITH and WITHOUT BORDERS, ONLY 12½ cents per yard; former price 18 cents.

ZEPHYR SUITINGS, STRIPED and MIXED EFFECTS; SUITABLE for SPRING COSTUMES, ONLY 12½ cents per yard; recent price 18 cents.

MELANGE SUITINGS, STRIPED and PLAIDED, 12½c cents; good value for 18 cents.

RIZIA CLOTH. BLACK and WHITE PLAIDS, 12½ cents; CONSIDERABLY UNDER VALUE.

SPECIALTIES IN

CASHMERE BEIGES, ONLY 20 cents per yard.

MELANGE FRANCAIS, ONLY 20 cents per yard; recent case price 25 cents.

FRENCH MOHAIR SERGES, ONLY 30 cents per yard; former price 40 cents.

SILK AND WOOL FOULARD PONGEES, 50 cents per yard; good value for 75c.

PLAIN AND PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, FIFTY INCHES WIDE, $1 per yard; recently sold at $1 50 per yard.

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES, TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED.

MADRAS CLOTHS, FRENCH FOULARD, PRINTED PARIS JACONETS, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS, &c.

In NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, at VERY POPULAR PRICES.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF DE BEIGES, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, PONGEES, BASKETINES, GRENADINES, &c. AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AND THEY WILL OPEN ON THE TENTH STREET SECTION

500 PIECES 3-4 ALL WOOL FRENCH MIXTURE, At 37½ cents; former price 50 cents.

250 PIECES 6-4 ALL WOOL PLAID AND STRIPED SUITING, At 85 cents; former price $1 25.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CHOICE NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED in this City in

SILKS,

ALL SILK AND SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, SELECTED EXPRESSLY for their BEST RETAIL TRADE.

1,500 PIECES LYONS COLORED FAILLE SILKS, AT PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES have been OFFERED in FIFTEEN YEARS.

SPECIAL LINES, $1 25, $1 35, and $1 50; CHOICE NEW SHADES, SUITABLE for SPRING WEAR.

HIGHER GRADES at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

1,000 PIECES LYONS BLACK GROS GRAIN AND CACHEMIRE FINISH SILKS,

Of the BEST BRANDS, in part PURCHASED at the RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, AT TWENTY per cent. LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

FANCY SILKS, NEWEST STYLES, in BLACK and WHITE and COLORS, from 60 cents per yard upward.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

PARIS TRIMMED HATS, FROM VIROT AND OTHERS; VERY ELEGANT.

NEW-YORK TRIMMED HATS, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES of $5, $8, $12, and $15.

PARIS, BERLIN, AND NEW-YORK READY-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES.

PARIS AND BERLIN READY-MADE SACQUES, MANTLES, DOLMANS, POLONAISE, &c., AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS in ALL the NEW SHAPES, $2 50 upward.

ECRU NET AND SPANISH LACE OVERSKIRTS, BASQUES, FROM $8 upward.

DECIDED BARGAINS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, BERLIN AND DEVENTER CARPETS. VARIOUS SIZES IN ONE PIECE.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS. VERY CHOICE, RECEIVED DIRECT, AT PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS. FRESH GOODS, of the VERY BEST QUALITY; HANDSOME DESIGNS, JUST FROM THE LOOMS.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ALSO, FRESH GOODS, BRIGHT COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS.

INGRAINS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A GREAT VARIETY of the LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS AND VELVET CARPETS, BY THE YARD. THE GREATER PORTION CONFINED STYLES and VERY CHOICE.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

OFFERING an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to HOUSEKEEPERS TO SPUPLY THEIR WANTS at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES have been sold for in ten years.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS REFORM.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDER GARMENTS

Made upon Hygienic Principles.

Dress-making in all its branches.

Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson,

No. 15 East 14th st., New-York.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with inside burglar proof, nearly new. Also, new black walnut counter, with plate glass top, suitable for bank or office. To be seen by applying to janitor at No. 776 3d av., corner 48th st., and for terms apply to Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway or No. 504 3d av.

DRY GOODS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY next a splendid stock of PLAIN COLORED FAILLES AND TAFFETAS, LOUISINES AND FOULARDS, FANCY STRIPED, CHECKED, BROCADE AND DAMASSE SILKS.

BLACK SILKS,

All grades, of the most approved manufactures. These goods will be found, on examination, to be FAR BELOW THE PRICES that the same grade has been offered for in many years.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

SPRING STYLES OF

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas

NOW OPEN.

MOUNTING of LACE COVERS ARTISTICALLY done at short notice.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

A. C. & CO.'S SPRING STYLES

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts,

IMPROVED CUT.

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

READY MADE or to order, and warranted to fit.

LINEN and JEAN UNDERWEAR.

CHOICE NOVELTIES in NECKWEAR for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

"CHOSSON'S" celebrated GLOVES.

KID and GANTS DE SUEDE. 1 to 6 Buttons.

SILK and LISLE THREAD GLOVES (kid cut.)

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway and 19th st.

NOW OPEN.

SPRING NOVELTIES

In COSTUMES, RECEPTION and EVENING DRESSES.

SILK AND LACE MANTLES, OVERDRESSES, CARRIAGE WRAPS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

For LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.

Ladies' Cambric and Nainsook Breakfast Dresses, Misses' Piqué and Camel's Hair Suits, Misses' and Children's Cloth Sacques, Cloth Suits for Boys from 3 to 7 years old, French and American Underwear, Infants' Wardrobes and Wedding Trousseaus, Corsets, Dress Improvers, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CHOICE NOVELTIES.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS MATERIALS, PLAIN and DAMASSE GRENADINES and GAZE DE SOIES.

PLAIN, STRIPED and DAMASSE CAMEL'S HAIR, STRIPED GAZELINE and SOLID COLOR CASHMERES.

PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES and JACONETS, PRINTED LINEN LAWNS.

FOULARD CAMBRICS, CRETONNES, ZEPHYR GINGHAMS.

FRENCH BATISTE, SHIRTING CAMBRICS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

Cloth Department.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open their SPRING IMPORTATION of SCOTCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, BLACK, BLUE, AND PLAID CHEVIOT SUITINGS, ENGLISH PLAID SUITINGS, NEW SHADES IN LADIES' CLOTHS FOR RIDING HABITS.

Choice Colorings in ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATERPROOFS, NOVELTIES IN WHITE AND FANCY FRENCH CLOAKINGS FOR CHILDREN.

Cut in any quantity to suit purchasers.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

MOURNING GOODS.

A full and complete assortment of the NEWEST FABRICS adapted for DEEP AND LIGHT MOURNING, now open AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

HOSIERY

AND UNDERGARMENTS.

A fine assortment of COTTON, LISLE THREAD, SILK and MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS. COTTON, LISLE THREAD, SILK, BALBRIGGAN, and FANCY HOSE and HALF-HOSE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Economy in Boys' Clothing.

LORD & TAYLOR

Are now selling SCHOOL and DRESS SUITS, MANUFACTURED THIS SEASON, ON OUR OWN PREMISES, for boys from two and one-half to fifteen years, at VERY LOW PRICES.

SCHOOL SUITS, all wool, $6 50.
DERBY SUITS, all wool, $8 upward.
KILT SUITS, all wool, $8 upward.

A full line of CAMBRIC and LINEN WAISTS, 50c. upward. Extra pants, with all our suits, from $2 50.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION given to CUSTOM ORDERS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 30 WEST 33D ST.—Latest Parisian styles in evening dresses, from $75 upward; suits, material and silk, from $50 to $75; silk and velvet, $80; Misses' du ... suits, $35 and upward.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must defer until next week the publication of a number of receipts for which we cannot at present make room. The interest excited by this department, it will be observed, increases rather than diminishes, and the information solicited comes from all parts of the country. It is to be wished that our correspondents would not confine themselves to culinary topics, and would take into consideration the advisability of supplying brief suggestions, the outgrowth of their personal experience, as to methods of promoting neatness and economy in all departments of the household. The exigencies of the period would make advice of this sort, we are sure, generally welcome.

QUESTIONS.

Please send me a receipt to bake Streitel cakes.—H. K. D.

Will some one please inform me how to make gold and silver cakes?—CONSTANT READER.

Can some one give me the receipt for German pancakes, such as can be found at some of the best German restaurants down town? Also, tell me if there is any way of using the long tough end that belongs to a porter-house steak?—BROOKLYN.

Will some one please tell me how to make cream-candy?—LILLIAN.

Will some tell me how to do up shirts, giving them a polish? And how to prevent the iron from becoming coated?—MRS. C.

Can some reader inform me what I shall do for my canary. He makes a whistling noise most of the time, opens his mouth to breathe, and to all appearances acts like a person who has the asthma?—MRS. L. DAW COOK.

Will S. W., in Household Column, please tell where "King Soap," for cleaning zinc, can be obtained, as I cannot find it at any grocery in Brooklyn, and oblige—BROOKLYNITE.

Will you please furnish me with a good receipt for sage pudding?—GUMPY.

Can any of your numerous readers inform me of any apparatus for partial deafness, and where it is to be found, and oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Please give J. F. D. a receipt for making tapioca jelly, and a receipt how to make apple puddings sweetened with molasses?

Can you inform your readers through your valuable columns how to destroy the small green bugs that gather upon house plants. Also how to destroy that lawn scourge, the mole?—A CONSTANT READER.

Will somebody give me a remedy which will moderate perspiration? I perspire so freely that I ruin my dresses.—BELLE.

Please ascertain through your columns a sure cure for habitual drinking, and even drunkenness, and oblige—A SUFFERING WIFE.

Can anyone give me the name of a jet-black ink—not writing fluid—not David's ink, which is only so so, but one of those jet-black inks with a metallic lustre which delight the eye in letters from France and England?—CONSTANT READER.

Please give receipt for potted ham without vinegar.

Please give information on the following subjects: Will it injure white clothes to soak them in borax and sal soda water one night? Will the same water injure house plants if applied to them? Will it injure painted floors? Will freezing fade calicoes or take the starch out? Can you inform me why bread set to rise should crust, especially when care is taken to cover the loaves so as to exclude the air, and where can I get the compressed yeast spoken of in the Household Column? Also, a plain receipt for ice cream? Should the preparation boil, or merely scald? Should Graham bread be kneaded or stirred? In cold weather, when sufficient cream cannot be accumulated in a week to churn, then at what temperature must the cream be kept? Is it best to keep the cream at 60° or very cold, and then heat it up just right when ready to churn?

I would like a receipt for rock cake, plain pound cake, and cracked wheat bread. Are colored eggs fit to be eaten?—E. S. S.

Please let me know which is the best way to get rid of knot grass.

Will some one tell me how to freshen black alpaca that has become faded and gray; also how to color worsted goods black, in some way that will not rub off the color in wearing?—SHAWANGUNK SUBSCRIBER.

Will some one please tell me how to prevent grape vines from bleeding when trimmed too late in the season?—M.

Can any correspondent inform me of the best water-proof glue or cement for wood, glass, or metal?—R. A. M.

Will some kind housekeeper give me a good receipt for cooking cranberry jelly, how much water and sugar to be used to one quart of berries, and how long to cook them? I never can make a jelly of them to stand.—NELLIE.

Will some one please inform me how to skeletonize leaves in the simplest way?—YOUNG COOK.

Will any of your readers tell me of an effectual hair restorative?—BIXBY.

Will some one please inform me how to make a cake of soap of the small pieces which accumulate on the wash-stands of a large family?—S. M. J.

Will some correspondent give me a receipt for gooseberry catsup?—Mrs. P.

Will some one give me a receipt for making the best varnish for chromos? Can steel engravings be varnished? If so what kind is used? And also how to make liquid gilt or how to regild frames?—OHIO.

Will some of your correspondents give a receipt for making root-beer from dandelion and other roots, giving full directions?—LEON.

Can any lady recommend a shoe polish that will not crack the leather?—LOUISE.

RECEIPTS.

CHICKEN OR LOBSTER SALAD.—To make salad say for six persons, take the meat from the bone of a good-sized, tender, cold chicken, (boiled preferred,) cut up very small, but not minced; take lettuce or celery, wash carefully, and dry well; cut it up fine and mix in a bowl with the chicken, adding a little mixed mustard and salt, a little cayenne, half a cup of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of sweet oil; mix well; then take a clean cold soup-plate, the yolks of one raw and one hard-boiled egg, beat well together with a fork or spoon, then add oil, very gently stirring all the while; do not pour the oil on too quickly, as it will curdle; add vinegar enough to make it the right consistency for spreading; then take your salad, drain off any liquor that is not absorbed; pile up nicely and closely on a high, round dish, tapering off at the top; then spread on the dressing with a knife, leaving a space around the base which the garnishing will cover; you can decorate by placing hard-boiled eggs, cut in half-quarters, close together around the bottom on a wreath of small sprigs of celery tops; sprinkle over the top red beets or white of hard eggs, or celery-tops minced fine; use these according to taste. The lobster-salad is made in the same way, with the exception of a little cayenne pepper.—J. W.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—Split a calf's head and take out the brains and tongue; put the head on the fire with five quarts of cold water and some salt, and let it boil until the flesh will come off the bones easily, but not in rags. Take the flesh all off, and put the bones of the head back into the water in which it was boiled, with four or five pounds of shin of beef, two carrots, one turnip, a leek, some celery tops, a sprig of thyme, two of parsley, and one-half a bay leaf, and let it simmer very slowly for four or five hours, skimming carefully. Then strain and set it away. This stock should be made the day before the soup is wanted. The next day chop two onions and fry them in two large tablespoonfuls of butter, add three heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until it is a bright brown; then add the stock from which you have taken all the fat, six peppercorns, four or five cloves, the same of allspice, and two or three strips of lemon peel pared very thin without any of the white. Let it simmer an hour and then strain carefully through a fine sieve. About fifteen minutes before serving add some of the head cut in small slices, and when it is in the tureen add lemon juice and sherry to taste. If egg balls are wished in it mash the yolks of two hard boiled eggs with one raw yolk, salt and pepper, and make into balls the size of hazel-nuts, using a little flour to mold them. Drop them for a minute or two into boiling water, and put them into the soup after it is in the tureen. The remains of the head, tongue, and brains make a very nice entrée served with tomato, mushroom, or white sauce.—REFORM.

PICKED CODFISH A LA CREME.—Put the quantity desired over the fire in a saucepan and cover it with cold water; when it has boiled ten minutes take off and drain, and pick, into fine bits; put it over again and freshen to suit the taste; also boil it again if it should require more cooking, then drain through a colander; put into a vegetable dish and have ready the following sauce: One pint milk, put in farina kettle to boil; when boiling hot stir in one yolk of egg and one tablespoonful of flour, well beaten together; when thoroughly cooked, which will take a moment or two, put in a very small piece of butter, stir all together, pour over the fish, and serve. The same cream is most delicious poured over buttered toast, and makes what we call "cream toast." Cauliflowers are also good served with this cream.

ANSWERS.

TO TAKE GREASE SPOTS OUT OF BRUSSELS CARPET.—Scrub the spot with boiling water and Babbitt's soap, then rinse with clear hot water and rub until dry.—PAULINE.

TO TAKE GREASE SPOTS OUT OF BRUSSELS CARPET.—Spread on a thick paste of potter's clay; tack over it some thick brown paper, and at the end of a week brush off the clay. It may be necessary to repeat the process, but one application is usually sufficient. If the grease has penetrated the floor it is best to raise the carpet and put the clay on the floor in the same manner.—J. F. D.

FOR TAKING WINE, PEACH, AND ALL KINDS OF FRUIT STAINS FROM TABLE LINEN.—Two ounces chloride of lime, two ounces sal soda. Dissolve the lime in one pint of water, stirring it until there are no lumps. Dissolve the soda in one pint of warm water; mix together and let it stand for half an hour, or until clear, then pour into a bottle and cork tight. When used add one-third clear water. This will whiten the linen also.—L. S. D.

CANARIES.—Insects often worry canaries and prevent their singing. Make a little bag of thin muslin, fill it with powdered sulphur and hang in the top of the cage; it will gradually sift through on the bird. sprinkle a little maw-seed in the bottom of the cage every day; give plenty of canary and rape-seed, celery and apple; do not feed much hemp-seed, cake or sugar.—CENTENNIAL.

TO REMOVE "RED MITES" FROM CANARIES.—Put into the cage as a perch one or more hollow sticks, with holes cut into them at short distances, as in a cane pipe. The insects crawl into these, and can easily be knocked or shaken out, or destroyed by letting hot water run through the sticks. This should be done every day till the bird is relieved.—GERTRUDE.

TO REMOVE RED MITES FROM CANARIES.—Hang a piece of new white flannel in the cage at night next the perch so that it shades the bird from the light. In the morning you will find the mites on the flannel; wash or put a new piece the following night, and continue doing so until they are all removed. It is also well to scald the cage. The perches should be of red cedar wood.—S. C.

OAT-MEAL GRIDDLE-CAKES.—Mix in a pitcher a cup and a half of Canadian oat-meal, same quantity of water; add two teaspoonfuls of sugar, two salt-spoonfuls of salt, carbonate of soda about size of a pea; mix thoroughly together; let stand over night. In the morning beat an egg, to which add a cup of milk and enough flour to make it the consistency of buckwheat batter; pour on to a hot griddle; when set, turn them; time for cooking, about two or three minutes.—S. C.

HOW TO COOK CRANBERRIES.—Put one quart or more of cranberries to cook, with cold water to cover them. Let them boil slowly for one hour, then strain through a sieve or fine cloth, pour back in the stew-pan or pot, and to every cup of juice put one cup of sugar, white or brown. Let boil for another hour; then, before taking them up, add corn starch to thicken to taste for a nice jelly; one teaspoonful and a half to every quart will be enough.—A. G. S.

ICE CREAM.—The best ice cream is made from the pure cream, not too rich, flavored and sweetened, allowing two cups of sugar to one quart of cream. When you cannot get pure cream one quart of boiled custard added to one quart of thin cream makes a very good substitute.—B. A. C.

ICE CREAM.—Take one quart of milk, let it come to a scald, then add one-half pound of sugar and five eggs well beaten. Leave it on the fire until it thickens, stirring constantly; flavor according to taste.—A. L. S.

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF WHITE GOODS.—One teaspoonful of chloride of lime in about three quarts of water will take any kind of stain out of white goods; put the part with the stain on it in the water and let it remain until out. It will not injure the cloth if prepared in this way; only spots on white goods can be taken out in this manner.—BROOKLYN.

TO RELIEVE THE SWOLLEN JOINTS OF THE FEET.—Paint the joints with iodine morning and night; wear shoes big enough for the feet, even if they are large; shoes require to be long as well as broad, and have low heels; new shoes will not hurt if they are large enough.—BROOKLYN.

TO SET THE COLORS IN COTTON STOCKINGS AND CALICOES.—If "M. A." will put some sugar-of-lead in the water to wash colored stockings and calicoes, it will set the color; any druggist will tell how much sugar-of-lead should be used in a gallon of water.—BROOKLYN.

TO DRIVE AWAY ANTS.—Put red pepper in the places the ants frequent the most, and scrub the shelves or drawers with strong carbolic soap.—BROOKLYN.

FRUIT CAKE WITHOUT BRANDY OR WINE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of hot strong coffee, one cup of molasses, one egg, four cups of flour, one pound of raisins, one half pound currants, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, two ounces of ground cloves, two ounces of cinnamon, a grated nutmeg, and a little citron cut in thin strips. Bake one hour.

RICH JUMBLES.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, eight cups of flour, six eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, one grated nutmeg. Roll tolerably thin, form in rings, and bake on flat tins.—KNICKERBOCKER.

JUMBLES.—One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, three eggs, half a pound of butter, half of a small grated nutmeg; dipped into sugar.—BROOKLYN.

HOW TO TAKE SPOTS OUT OF A KALSOMINED WALL.—Spots which show are generally of a greasy nature. First moisten the spots with strong alum-water. When dry, apply Crawford's prepared kalsomine of the consistency of thick cream. I have found this to work admirably, as it will not rub off.—CLARA.

"WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR A SLEEPLESS CHILD?"—It depends upon the age of the child as to the necessity for feeding it at night at all. Assuming that it is in sound health, and that the habit of waking does not arise from any ailment whatever, I should try to keep it out in the open air and give it as much exercise as possible during the day. If that fails to produce sound sleep, I should refuse to feed it when it wakes, and let it cry itself to sleep once or twice. Such treatment will usually prevent further trouble. Another very important point is to regulate the child's diet, and not to give hearty food in the evening.—J. F. D.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.—The wakefulness of the child under the circumstances described is no doubt occasioned by its being fed on food too quickly digested and not sufficiently nourishing—arrow-root, farina, and rice, or some such poor, starchy diet. It probably needs animal food in some suitable form, and plenty of good, rich milk. After the appearance of the eye-teeth animal food soon becomes imperative.—MEDICUS.

THE BEST BLANKETS.—The "California Rose Blanket" is the best if you want a downy, white, and handsome blanket. English Rose blankets are very nice. For Spring and Fall use the Shaker flannel is very nice. To "Fellow."—RIDGWOOD.

MAYONNAISE.—Boil an egg very hard; a salt-spoonful of raw mustard; mix with the mustard the well-pulverized pulp of the yolk, adding sweet-oil drop by drop, continuing in quantity and adding the yolk of a raw egg; beat into a smooth cream; add a very little tarragon vinegar or lemon juice, and a little salt.—RIDGWOOD.

WHEAT BREAD.—Take six quarts of sifted flour, make a hole in the middle of it and put in one tablespoon of salt, one quart of lukewarm water, and a teacup of yeast; beat thoroughly, with flour enough to make a stiff batter, which is called sponge; set at night in a place the temperature of which is about 60°, and in the morning add the rest of the flour, kneading it at least half an hour; let it rise till quite light, then mould into loaves (this will make four) with very little working, and let it rise about half an hour. Bake one hour.

PIE CRUST.—Four cups of flour, one of lard, one of butter, one of ice-water, one teaspoonful of salt; mix with a knife and handle as little as possible. Bake in a quick oven.

MACARONI AND CHEESE.—One-half pound macaroni broken into inch pieces; wash, put on the stove to soak till soft, then drain; grate one-half pound of old cheese; put layers of macaroni and cheese, with bits of butter, pepper, and salt, and three tablespoonfuls of milk; let the last layer be cheese. Bake for three-quarters of an hour.

BROILED SALT MACKEREL.—Soak a mackerel over night, being careful to lay it in the water with the skin upward or it will not freshen. In the morning remove it from the water, dry it, trim off the fins, head, and tail, and cut it in halves. Broil it carefully without smoking, and send it to the table with butter sauce.

BUTTER SAUCE.—Mix one quarter of a cup of flour to a smooth paste with cold water, stir it into a half pint of boiling water for two minutes; remove it from the fire and stir into it a pinch of salt, quarter of a pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, and the juice of half a lemon; then return it to the fire to warm, but do not let it boil. Lay the mackerel upon the dish with a sprig of celery or parsley and a few slices of lemon; serve the sauce in a boat, and serve both to the table with a dish of plain boiled potatoes.

MAGIC CAKE, OR CAKE OF FAITH.—Receipt for cake, with hartshorn, (over fifty years old.) One pound and one ounce of flour, one pound of currants, three-fourths pound of butter, one pound sugar, (white,) half dozen black pullets' eggs, half pint sour milk, a piece of hartshorn the size of a sixpence.—R. A. M.

TO HAVE POT-PIE ALWAYS LIGHT.—Use Hecker's prepared flour; mix with milk or water.—YOUNG COOK.

GOOD, BUT NOT EXPENSIVE, WEDDING CAKE.—Three pounds flour, one and three-fourths pound sugar, one and three-fourths pound butter, one pint milk, one pint good home-made yeast, one pound raisins, stoned; one-fourth pound citron, one glass of wine or brandy, two teaspoonfuls of mace, three eggs. Reserve half the sugar to beat up with the eggs, to be added with the fruit and brandy after it has well risen. Let it rise very light after the fruit and brandy are added; mace finely pulverized.—E. M. N.

RECEIPT FOR MENDING RUBBER BOOTS.—Cut virgin or native india-rubber with a wet knife into the thinnest slices, and with shears divide these into threads as fine as fine yarn. Put a small quantity of the shreds (say one-tenth of the capacity of the bottle) into a wide-mouthed bottle, and fill it three-quarters full of benzine of good quality, perfectly free from oil. The rubber will swell up almost immediately, and in a few days, especially if often shaken, assumes the consistency of honey. If it inclines to remain in undissolved masses, more benzine must be added, but if too thin and watery it needs more rubber. A piece of solid rubber the size of a walnut will make a pint of cement. This cement dries in a few minutes, and by using three coats in the usual manner will unite the leather straps, patches, rubber soles, backs of books, &c., with exceeding firmness. The india-rubber, unvulcanized, can be obtained at most large stores where rubber goods are sold, and at some drug stores.—TILIE.

SEA FOAM BAKING POWDER.—In reply to L. E. B., who asks if the baking powder called "Sea Foam" contains anything injurious, I should say not. I have used it in my family for five years, to the exclusion of all others, and have never known anything deleterious resulting therefrom. Hearing that it was in constant use in the proprietor's own family, I felt perfectly safe in using it in mine. HOUSEKEEPER.

BEEF A LA MODE.—Remove the bone from a good-sized round of beef and beat it well to make it tender; make a dressing of sweet herbs, raw onions chopped, parsley, pepper, salt, the marrow of the bone, and about a quarter of a pound of suet; add grated stale bread, the yolks of three or four eggs, with a little nutmeg or mace; tie a tape or band of muslin around it to preserve the shape, and fasten with skewers to keep it compact; cover the bottom of the pan with slices of bacon and the top of the beef the same; place around it four large onions, four carrots, and four turnips, all cut in thick slices; pour in from half to a pint of water; bake from six to eight hours, according to quality; remove the bacon when done, and skimming off the fat carefully, strain the gravy into a saucepan; add port wine and pickled mushrooms or mushroom catsup to the gravy; barely boil, and lay the vegetables around the beef when sent to table.—RIDGEWOOD.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaddock of the Seventy-first Regiment, has received leave of absence for two months.

Senior Vice Commander Charles C. Ducharme, of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., died at his residence, in Brooklyn, last Sunday.

The Eighth Regiment will parade for review, battalion drill, dress parade, and guard mounting at the Hippodrome on Friday, the 21st inst., at 7:30 P. M.

Company D, "Cameron Guard," Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, paraded sixty-eight men at its opening drill last Thursday evening.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and his staff have been practicing at the targets in the State Arsenal during the past three Saturday evenings.

The "Garde Lafayette" will give a dramatic and musical entertainment at Steinway Hall next Tuesday at 8 P. M. Several noted artists have been engaged for the occasion.

Lieut. Col. W. H. King, Inspector of the Second Brigade, will muster two new companies into the Eleventh Regiment to-morrow evening. They will be respectively designated K and H.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, will parade in full uniform for dress parade, battalion drill, and guard-mounting at the rink in Third avenue on Monday, the 24th inst, at 7:30 P. M.

Ex-Capt. Thomas H. Cullen has been elected Captain and ex-Capt. Colfax First Lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment. They announce their intention to build up the company and remain with it for a full term.

Capt. Charles Moehring, late of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has been elected Captain of Company H, and John Ruede, Second Lieutenant of Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Ex-Col. Schirmer has been appointed Surgeon in this command.

Mansfield Post No. 35, and Metternich Post No. 132, G. A. R., will give an entertainment in aid of a fund for the erection of a home for disabled soldiers and sailors, at Turn Hall, No. 61 Meserole street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 26.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James A. McLeer commanding, paraded for battalion drill at the Portland Avenue Arsenal last Tuesday evening. The tempestuous weather prevented a very large attendance. The regiment will drill next Thursday evening.

Major C. A. Van Horn, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twenty-fourth Brigade, has forwarded a challenge to any team of either twelve or twenty-four men in the Sixth Division, to shoot a rifle-match under "Creedmoor rules." He proposes to select his team from the ranks of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment.

The Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment held a theoretical drill at the regimental armory last Thursday evening, under the direction of Col. J. R. Hitchcock. The Board of Officers received a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions from "Morton" Commandery Knights Templar recently, thanking the board for the use of its armory for drilling purposes.

Commissions have been received at First Division Head-quarters for the following officers recently appointed on the staff of Major Gen. Shaler: Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon, Judge Advocate; Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Willard B. Farwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Charles A. Post and Elijah Alliger, Aids de Camp.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. John B. Meyenborg commanding, is under orders to assemble in full uniform for drill and inspection at its armory, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, to-morrow evening. The command will hold a dress parade and hop at its armory on Monday, the 17th inst. Capt. Peter Alsgood, of Company A, has presented a valuable portrait of himself to his command.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. H. E. Roer commanding, will give a reception to ex-Brig. Gen. Meserole on Wednesday, May 17. The latter will present a stand of colors to the regiment on behalf of the State on that occasion. This regiment will parade with the German civic societies at Fort Greene, on July 4. Diedrich Cordes was elected Second Lieutenant of Company H last Tuesday evening.

The Washington Gray Cavalry, Capt. Baker commanding, will hold a full dress drill at the State Arsenal during the latter part of the month. A silver trophy, valued at $50, has been presented to the troop for monthly competition at Creedmoor during the coming season. The trophy will be awarded to the contestant scoring the greatest number of "bulls eyes" during the season. Private J. E. King has been expelled for using language unbecoming a gentleman to his superior officer.

The left wing, Companies B, F, G, I, and K, Eighth Regiment, Col. G. D. Scott commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform for drill, at the State Arsenal, next Thursday at 8 P. M. The right wing held a drill last Wednesday evening. The regular meeting of the Board of Officers will take place at the armory to-morrow evening. Officers and members of this command are directed in orders to provide themselves with the new full-dress hats in time for inspection, which will occur during the last week of this month.

The members of Company K, Seventh Regiment, paraded over one hundred men at the armory last Wednesday evening. Private F. G. Gardner has been dropped from the roll. The following non-commissioned officers have recently been elected in this company: J. E. Schermerhorn, Sergeant, vice Bacon, resigned; Corporals—G. B. De Forest, vice Ogden, and K. B. Lane, vice Schermerhorn, promoted. Sergt. Schermerhorn is not the efficient Secretary of the National Rifle Association, as has been published.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Briggs commanding, will have a full dress parade next Friday evening. Gen. Dakin will review the command on that occasion. This Regiment will assemble for instruction in guard-mounting as follows: Companies B and D, to-morrow evening; F and A, Tuesday evening; I and H, Wednesday evening. Henry L. Jarrett has been appointed Sergeant Major, and Joseph B. Leggett and William R. Gear, Sergeant Standard Bears. Corp. Thomas E. Moran, of Company E, has been reduced to the ranks for conduct unbecoming an officer.

At the monthly meeting of the Separate Troop Cavalry last Wednesday evening, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, Corp. Philip Merckel was promoted Sergeant, vice Apel, reduced to the ranks, and Jacob Kraemer Corporal, vice Merckel, promoted. The troop decided to commemorate its twenty-eighth anniversary, which falls on Sunday, May 7, in a suitable manner. The first mounted drill of the season will take place at the "Rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth street, next Wednesday evening. Members will assemble in full uniform on that occasion.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will drill at the Fourth Street Armory to-morrow and Wednesday evenings. Alvah G. Brown has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice George C. Bradley, promoted. The following elections have been promulgated in orders: Edward F. Gaylor, First Lieutenant Company K, vice Brownell, resigned; Frank M. Pierce, First Lieutenant Company G, vice Squires, resigned; Frank L. Wenzel, Second Lieutenant Company B, vice Wardell, promoted. The following non-commissioned officers have been elected: John F. Oltrogge, Sergeant, and Robert Stark, Corporal, Company B; James F. Cosgrove, Corporal, Company F; H. F. Clark, Corporal, Company G.

The experience of the Boston Lancers in endeavoring to secure accommodations for an encampment at Philadelphia next Summer, is similar to that related by several committees representing the National Guard in this City. Although the Commissioners have purchased or leased 280 acres of land adjoining the Exhibition grounds for the use of the various military organizations visiting Philadelphia, they have evidently kept a weather eye on the welfare of the hotels by placing so many restrictions upon the use of the land as to render it comparatively useless for a camp-ground. "The sod cannot be cut; no holes may be dug; no cookhouses will be allowed, and even teams will not be permitted on the grounds excepting for delivering and receiving baggage." The Lancers will probably put up at a hotel, however, and thus the apparent wishes of the Commissioners will be gratified.

Capt. Frederick Whittaker, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Fifth Regiment, has resigned. Drummer Louis Bühler, of Company K, having enlisted in the United States Army, has been dropped from the roll. The following non-commissioned officers have been elected in Company D: Corp. Hipolite Elor, Sergeant; Privates A. Amann and Frederick Goeplert, Corporals. Col. Spencer has written a letter to Col. Denny, Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, in which he charges one Alexander Schottky, formerly a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, with having enlisted in Company G of his command on Jan. 18 last, and subsequently enlisting in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, where he is at present performing active service. An investigation of the case is being made.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Joseph Burger commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, for drill, as follows: Companies C and D, to-morrow; Companies E and G, April 24; and H and I, May 4. Assembly at 8 P. M. Battalion drills will occur on the following evenings: Thursdays, April 13, 20, and 27. An elementary class has been established under the direction of Capt. George Giehl, and First Lieut. August Kaisemann. Capt. Henry Hesse has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. The following elections have been announced in orders: John D. Martens, Captain of Company G, vice Schweizer, resigned; John H. Ostermann, Captain of Company I, vice Ihlig, resigned; George Fries, First Lieutenant Company B, vice Hesse, promoted. The following non-commissioned officers have been elected: Henry Schuchardt, First Sergeant; Otto Thogode, Sergeant, and Frank Marshall, Corporal of Company A; Albert Beck, Quartermaster Sergeant; Ferdinand Mengel, Frank Full, and Anton Kirschner, Corporals of Company C.

The Twelfth Regiment held a battalion drill last Monday night, parading eight companies of twelve files. Col. Ward was in command, and drilled the battalion in the full school, particularly in movements by the left. A review and dress parade closed the ceremonies. The right wing of the regiment, comprising Companies A, B, F, and K, paraded four companies of sixteen files on Thursday evening, drilling in the manual of arms, and loading and firing, and the left wing held a similar drill last Friday evening. The right wing will parade for inspection and instruction in the school of the battalion, to-morrow evening, and the left wing will assemble for like manœuvres on Tuesday evening. The entire regiment will parade, without the band, for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, next Friday evening. Commandants of Companies I and K are directed in orders to detail one half file for guard duty, on the evening of the drill.

The Twenty-third Regiment Rifle Club, Brooklyn, will compete for prizes during the present month on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. The regiment will take its departure for Philadelphia on Saturday, July 1, returning on the following Thursday. The estimated expense per capita is $15. Bandmaster Conterno is composing a new march, which will be performed during the passage of the regiment in review on July 4th. He is also composing a new piece to be dedicated to Company A. Corp. Charles S. Kennedy, of this company, was promoted Sergeant last Monday evening, vice Howard, resigned. The left wing of this command paraded for drill and instruction at the armory last Thursday evening. The ceremony of guard-mounting was fairly performed by details from Companies A, C, D, and E. A dress parade and review were well performed. Corp. William P. Talbot has been elected Fifth Sergeant, and Private W. S. Bellew, Corporal of Company K. This company held its closing drill at the armory last Thursday.

Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. R. S. Orsor commanding, will parade at the armory to-morrow evening, and on Wednesdays, April 12, 19, and 26, at 8 P. M. The non-commissioned officers are directed in orders to assemble in civic dress at the armory on Monday evening, the 17th inst., for revision of the company roll. Company C, Capt. Vantine commanding, will hold a full-dress reception and drill at Irving Hall on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Companies A and H have been consolidated under the last-named letter, and the officers of Company A have been rendered supernumerary. Capt. Des Marets, of Company A, states that the code of rules and regulations which he tore down from the walls of his company-room had only recently been placed there, and bore no signature. In his opinion they could not be considered in the light of regimental orders, and he had no knowledge of the fact that they were placed there by order of Col. Vose. He further states that none of the members of his company were present at the time of the occurrence, as has been charged, and he had no intention of committing a breach of decorum or creating mutiny in his company by the transaction.

THE ST. ALBANS BANK'S REIMBURSEMENT.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* says: "A dispatch to E. A. Sowles, Esq., from Gov. Hendee, on Saturday, announced that the bill for the payment to the First National Bank of St. Albans of the sum of $28,650 had become a law. This claim grew out of the St. Albans raid in 1864. The bank was a depository and financial agent of the United States, and had received subscriptions as such by direction of the Government for $35,000 of Treasury notes from about forty subscribers in Franklin and Grand Isle Counties. On Saturday before the raid the notes reached the bank for distribution to subscribers. On the following Wednesday they were taken, except $6,350 which had been delivered. The Government had received its pay from the subscribers through their agent, the bank. The subscribers, numbering about thirty, claimed that the bank should make delivery of the notes to them. The bank's attorney, Mr. Sowles, insisted that the Government was liable to the subscribers, and not the bank, but the subscribers having importuned the bank officers for about a year, the latter decided to deliver other notes in the place of those stolen. For prudential reasons the bank supplied the subscribers and took its chances. After eleven years of persevering efforts on the part of the attorney, a bill has been passed reimbursing the bank without interest, which would have amounted to nearly as much as the claim itself. Another bill for the payment of other losses sustained by this bank, as well as other claimants, was reported on adversely by the committee, but Mr. Sowles is still hopeful that he may at some distant day be able to get indemnity for all."

ROCKING THE CRADLE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The mother that rocks and sings her child to sleep is unconsciously illustrating a scientific principle. The heart and the system of circulation are popularly thought never to rest. But science shows that under usual and fair conditions their rest is perpetual. In other words, by their rhythmic or measured motion in health, the organs of circulation rest between each pulse—that is to say, eight hours out of the twenty-four; as has been calculated by computing the pauses between the beats of the pulse. The monotonous rhythm of a simple cradle song, and the gentle motion of the rocking-chair or cradle are in harmony with the rhythm of the heart, and, the brain being disengaged, sleep follows. The brain may be said to be the part of the animal economy which sleeps entirely. During healthy sleep the brain is to a great degree bloodless, and this is shown indirectly by the greater circulation of the blood in the skin and extremities during sleep. Healthy digestion, after a fairly full but not excessive meal, promotes sleep, by the calling off of the blood from the brain to the stomach. A curious but familiar illustration of the accord between the heart movements and external measured sounds or motions, is shown when the nurse stops 'humming' and the troublesome baby wakes straight up and provokingly opens its staring eyes. The 'concert' is interrupted and the sleepy accord of the heart with the successive cadences of the lullaby is broken. This is why the cessation of usual sounds will wake an adult sleeper. It is even stated that soldiers who have fallen asleep during a cannonade have wakened when the noise suddenly ceased."

A LADY SEEKING DAMAGES.

The Montreal *Witness* prints the following: "An American lady, a professional elocutionist and reader, bought a ticket at Cobourg for Toronto on the 3d of March, but was obliged to lie over at Newcastle, owing to illness. On proceeding a day or so after on board the mixed train, George Doyle, the conductor, refused to take her ticket, and, though she had paid her fare from Cobourg to Toronto, ejected her from the train at Bowmanville. The unfortunate lady was still very weak and in ill health, and fainted, owing to the ungallant conduct of the officer, who coolly proceeded with his train and left her. She was detained at Bowmanville ten days by illness, superinduced to a great extent by the shock to her nervous system, and on recovering, believing that she had been the victim of a gross outrage, she came to Montreal last week to seek redress at the hands of the Managing Director. As yet, she has been unable to see him, and has been put off with promises to investigate instead of a definite answer being given. She feels reluctant to appeal to the law for justice, but thinks of doing so if the company sees fit to sustain the cruel action of its employe in putting a sick lady off a train, though she had paid her fare."

ARMY OFFICERS IN CIVIL POSITIONS.

Congressman Banning has sent the following telegram to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, April 2.

C. M. Holloway, Esq., President Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: Yours containing resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the Signal Corps received, and sent to the Appropriation Committee. In the matter of Gen. Weitzel, the Military Committee authorized me to report back the resolution, which, doubtless, you have seen published. The House did not consider it favorably, and I got it recommitted. Civil Engineers are sending protests from all parts of the country against the detail of Army officers on civil duty. The Military Committee is now investigating (by direction of the House) the right of Army officers to hold civil positions. Babcock, Porter, and others, who have held civil positions, have brought disgrace upon the country by their management of affairs. I know Gen. Weitzel is a good and able man, and his management will be all right. I mention these instances to show the cause of the adverse public sentiment. I have the matter before the Military Committee this week. I am very truly yours, H. B. BANNING.

PAUL JONES.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* copies the sketch of John Paul Jones given in the correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*, and says: "Numerous descendants of the illustrious brothers, Allen and Willie Jones, are found in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. While the brothers Jones were distinguished, their wives were conspicuous for feminine virtues, and both are mentioned in Mrs. Ellett's *Women of the Revolution*. To Mrs. Minnie Jones is attributed the well-known repartee made to Tarleton when he spoke sneeringly of Col. William Washington as being so ignorant that he could scarcely write his name, 'You, Colonel, bear on your person proof that he can at least make his mark.' The allusion was to a wound he had received from Washington. It may also be not amiss to mention in the Centennial year that there is in the possession of Col. Cad. Jones, of York, the sword of Gen. Jones, which has been borne by four generations in direct descent through the three great American wars."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

$1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 64	200 Erie Railway..... 19⅜
20,000 St. P. C. s. F.. 88¼	1000 do.......... 19¼
55 Hanover Bank... 75	400 do.......s3. 19⅛
25 Del. & Hudson...117½	200 do.......b3. 19¼
100 Michigan Cen.... 60¾	500 do.......... 19⅛
200 do.......... 60½	1000 do.......... 19
500 Western Un...s3. 67¾	900 do.......... 18⅞
300 do.......... 67⅞	3600 do.......... 18¾
100 do.......s3. 67¾	100 St. Paul........c. 41⅜
600 do.......... 67¾	100 do.......s3. 41⅛
600 do.......... 67⅝	300 do.......... 41⅛
1000 do.......s3. 67½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 66¾
800 do.......... 67½	100 do......s30. 66¾
400 do.......... 67⅝	500 Lake Shore....... 60¾
40 N. Y. C. & Hud...113	900 do.......... 60⅝
25 do..........113¼	300 do.......s3. 60⅝
40 do..........113	200 do.......s3. 60¼
1000 Pacific Mail..... 17¾	500 do.......s3. 60⅜
100 do.......... 17⅞	300 do.......s5. 60⅜
400 do.......s3. 17¾	700 do.......... 60½
400 do.......... 17⅝	400 do.......b3. 60½
400 do.......... 17⅝	400 Union Pacific..... 64¾
1400 do.......... 17¼	100 do.......... 64½
500 do.......... 17¾	100 do.......... 64¾
300 do.......b3. 17½	300 do.......... 64⅝
200 do.......... 17½	100 North-western... 42½
100 Toledo & Wab.... 3⅛	200 do.......s3. 42⅜
100 do.......c. 3⅛	200 do.......s3. 42¼
100 Ohio & Miss...... 18⅜	100 do.......... 42⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.121½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b.c.121⅝
5,000 do.......b.c.121⅝	1,000 do.........c.121¾
30,000 do.......12.121½	20,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.118½
1,800 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b.c.119¼	10,000 U. S. 6s,R.,'81.118⅝
10,000 do.......12.119⅜	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..126½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. C. F. Act 66. 11	500 West. Un. T..b.c. 67⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 86s.....103½	500 do.......s3. 67⅝
4,000 B., H. & E. G'd. 25½	500 do.......b3. 67¾
2,000 L. & W. B. Eu. 95¼	200 do.......... 67¾
7,000 do.......... 95½	300 do.......... 67⅝
1,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88⅛	1100 do.......s3. 67½
2,000 M.&St.P.C.&M. Div........... 98	500 do.......c. 67½
7,000 C.&N.W.C.G.B. 93	1000 do.......... 67½
5,000 C.C.,C.&I.1st.111	1300 do.......b3. 67½
2,000 Erie 5th.......103½	800 do.......s3. 67⅜
500 C.,P.& Ash.old.105½	1800 do.......... 67⅜
1,000 Long Do'k bds.107	2600 do.......... 67¼
3,300 Har. 1st 7s, R.120	400 do.......s7. 67¼
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 95½	1000 do.......... 67⅜
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.105	400 Pac. Mail....b.c. 17⅜
1,000 O. & M. Con.. 99	100 do.......s3. 17⅜
1,000 do.......... 98¾	200 do.......b3. 17½
1,000 C. P. 3. Bds..107⅝	100 do.......c. 17½
10,000 do..........107¾	200 do.......... 17½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅜	600 do.......... 17¼
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91½	500 do.......... 17⅛
5,000 Tol.& Wab.2d. 61	100 do.......c. 17⅛
1,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc. 74	700 do.......... 17
9,000 L. & N. C.'98.102½	100 do.......s5. 16⅞
6,000 W.U.T.r.1900.102½	200 do.......s3. 16⅞
2,000 Gt. W.1st,'88. 89	100 do.......... 16¾
6,000 M.S. S.F..b3. 110	300 do.......s3. 16⅝
50 Am. Ex. Bank....115	2300 do.......... 16¾
5 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 94	100 do.......c. 16¾
5 Park Bank........123	1200 do.......... 16⅞
20 B'k S. of N. Y.... 43	1600 do.......... 16¾
25 Phœnix Bank.... 95	18 do.......... 17
10 Continent. Bank. 79½	100 do.......s3. 16¾
20 Met. Bank........127½	600 do.......... 16⅞
100 Un. Min'g. Co. of Tenn.........b.c. 1⅝	100 do.......b3. 17
100 Prod's. Con. L. & Pet. Co......b.c.110⅝	20 N.Y. Cen.& H.b c.113¼
100 At. & P. T..b.c.b3. 18	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 60½
50 U.S. Express..b.c. 74	200 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 60½
20 American Ex.b.c. 61	400 do.......b3. 60⅝
50 D. & H. Can.b.c.c.116	300 do.......... 60⅝
200 C.R.of N.J.b.c.op.102	1000 do.......... 60¾
150 do..........102½	700 do.......... 60⅝
100 do..........102¾	300 do.......s3. 60½
6 do.......op.102¾	200 do.......... 60½
200 Chic. & R.I.b.c.s3.105¼	1300 do.......b3. 60½
100 do..........105⅜	100 do.......s3. 60½
600 Erie.......b.c.b3. 18¾	100 do.......b3. 60⅝
500 do.......... 18¾	600 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......... 18⅞	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 64¾
100 do.......b3. 18⅞	100 do.......... 64½
500 do.......... 18¾	70 Cl. & Pitts. Gt'd.. 42⅜
100 do.......s5. 18⅝	100 Chic.& N.W..b.c. 42½
1000 do.......... 18⅝	35 Chic.&N.W.P..b.c. 62½
100 do.......c. 18½	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 41¼
2000 do.......... 18½	200 do.......... 41¼
800 do.......... 18⅜	500 do.......... 41
300 do.......... 18¼	300 do.......... 41⅛
450 do.......... 18⅛	200 M. & St.P.Pf..b.c. 67
200 do.......b3. 18¼	100 T., Wab.& W..b.c. 3¼
1200 do.......... 18⅛	200 do.......b3. 3⅛
1100 do.......... 18	100 C., C., C. & Ind... 55
400 do.......... 17⅞	19 Chic. & Al....b.c.104
3800 do.......... 18	100 do.......s3.104
300 do.......... 18⅛	100 New-Jer. So...b.c. 1½
	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 4
	1200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 18
	600 do.......... 17⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 D.&H.R.bs.84.109½	100 Erie Railway..... 18⅛
10,000 C., C. &I.C.1st. 49½	100 do.......s3. 18⅛
15,000 Cen. Pac.G.bs.107¾	800 do.......b3. 18¼
10,000 Tol. &Wab.2d. 61	1100 do.......... 18¼
5,000 N. J. C. 1st n..113½	600 do.......s3. 18¼
25 Bank of N. A..s3. 96	100 do......s10. 18¼
40 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 94	1600 do.......... 18⅜
100 Western Union... 67½	100 Union Pacific..... 64
800 do.......... 67⅜	300 Lake Shore....s3. 60½
300 do.......b3. 67½	200 do.......b3. 60⅝
25 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86	200 do.......s3. 60⅝
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 16⅞	500 do.......b3. 60¾
600 do.......... 17	100 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......s3. 17⅛	60 Pittsburg........ 96
100 do.......... 17¼	700 St. Paul......... 41¼
200 do.......... 17⅜	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 3⅛
300 do.......... 17½	200 Del., Lack. & W..116¼
100 do.......s3. 17½	200 Reno 2d Pref.....105½
200 do.......... 17¼	300 Kansas & Texas.. 13½
100 do.......... 17⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 18

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,500 U.S.5-20R.'67, small.........121¾	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 18⅜
100 Md. Coal.......b.c. 15	100 do.......... 18¼
400 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3. 67½	100 do.......s3. 18
300 do.......... 67⅜	1000 do.......... 18
50 do.......... 67½	50 do.......... 17⅞
1000 do.......s3. 67¼	800 do.......... 18
1300 do.......... 67¼	200 do.......b3. 18⅛
100 do.......c. 67¼	1400 do.......... 18⅛
200 Quicksilver....b.c. 17¼	500 do.......s3. 18
200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 17¼	100 do.......... 18⅛
400 do.......... 17⅛	100 Lake S....b.c.s3. 60½
300 do.......s3. 17	100 do.......... 60⅝
600 do.......... 16⅞	200 do.......... 60½
600 do.......b3. 17	100 do.......s3. 60⅝
600 do.......... 17	100 do.......c. 60⅝
300 do.......s3. 16⅞	50 C. R. of N. J..opg.102
17 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86	50 do.......opg.102½
1000 Mo., K. & T..b.c. 13½	200 Chi. & R. I....b.c.105½
100 D., L. & W..b.c.c.116¼	200 do.......b3.105½
13 Chicago & A..b.c.103¾	100 T., W. & W..b.c.s3. 3⅛
150 S. L., I. M. & S.b.c. 22	30 C., H. & D.....b.c. 57

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.........121⅝	700 Lake Shore....... 60¾
1,000 B. & S. Ill. 1st. 91½	1000 do.......s3. 60¾
7 Fourth Nat. B'k. 94	1000 do.......b3. 60⅞
50 Union Min. Co..... 1⅝	300 do.......... 60¾
100 Western Union... 67⅞	500 do.......... 60¾
900 do.......b3. 68	200 do.......b3. 60¾
1300 do.......... 68	100 North-western.... 42⅜
300 do.......... 67⅞	100 do.......b3. 42⅜
600 do.......s3. 67⅞	300 do.......s3. 42⅜
600 do.......b3. 67⅞	400 do.......... 42⅜
800 do.......... 67⅞	200 do.......... 42⅜
1000 do.......... 67¾	100 Union Pacific.... 64⅝
200 U. S. Express.... 74	200 do.......... 64¾
100 do.......... 73¾	100 St. Paul.......b3. 41¼
500 Pacific Mail..... 17½	100 do.......s5. 41½
1200 do.......... 17⅝	100 do.......... 41⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...113¼	200 St. Paul Pref..b3. 67⅛
400 Erie Railway.... 19½	400 do.......... 67¼
100 Harlem...........139¼	300 Ohio & Miss....... 18⅛
100 Mich. Cen.....s3. 61	100 Han. & St. J..b3. 16¼

SATURDAY, April 8—P. M.

The bank statement is an unfavorable exhibit, the principal change being a decrease of $3,018,100 in legal tenders. This average was a falling one on the last statement, and hence the heavy decrease. There is a further loss in specie and an increase in loans, the deposit line being reduced some $3,500,000. The banks held an excess of $7,038,875 over legal requirements, against $9,999,325 last week, a decrease of $2,960,450.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	April 1.	April 8.	Differences.
Loans	$261,351,200	$261,786,200	Inc. $435,000
Specie	21,171,100	20,336,800	Dec. 834,300
Legal ten'rs.	41,718,500	38,700,400	Dec. 3,018,100
Deposits	211,561,100	207,993,300	Dec. 3,567,800
Circulation	16,364,000	16,297,600	Dec. 66,400

The situation of affairs on the Stock Exchange remains without material change, the course of speculation continuing to be characterized by dullness and depression. Prices to-day recorded a decline ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent., Pacific Mail, Erie, and Western Union leading the downward movement. Pacific Mail would appear to be in a very hard way indeed, the Directors, as we learn, admitting that unless help comes from some quarter or other the company must inevitably pass into the hands of a Receiver. The responsibility for this state of affairs, according to the Pacific Mail people, rests with the Panama Railroad Directors, while the latter claim that the parties controlling Pacific Mail are alone to blame. Whatever may be the merits of this interesting controversy it is certainly not a little to be deplored that the only great American steam-ship line in existence should be ruined, and the commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States crippled, owing to the selfish schemes of stock-jobbing officials. Erie made the greatest decline, falling off from 19⅜ to 17⅞, with closing sales at 18⅛. There is nothing said nowadays about the third rail. Western Union declined from 67⅞ to 67⅛, and was weak at the close. Union Pacific fell off one per cent. The other changes were less important. Investment shares were firm.

Money was easy at 3@4 ₱ cent., and even after the publication of the bank statement large offerings were made at the former quotation, some exceptional transactions being reported as low as 2½ ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $1,500,000, making a total for the week of $2,660,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £53,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance to-day. Affairs at the London Stock Exchange were dull, owing to the absence of operators and brokers to attend the university boat race. Consols were steady at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾@94 13-16 for the account. In United States bonds the only changes of importance were an advance in 1867s to 109⅛@109⅜, and a decline in 10-40s to 106¼, old 1865s being steady at 106⅜@106½, and new 5s at 106⅝@106¾. Erie was weak, and declined to 17½@17⅝. The sterling exchange market ruled steady under a fair demand. Actual business was $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' sixty day bills, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. Gold opened firm at 113¼, but afterward fell off to 113, which was the closing price. Speculation was very tame and the market presented no special feature. Cash gold loaned flat and at 1 to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments for Europe to-day consisted of $50,000 gold coin, $90,000 silver bars, and $54,000 gold bars.

Government bonds were firm, and prices were well sustained. Railroad bonds were firm on small dealings, and State bonds were dull and steady. Bank shares were firm, the most important change having been an advance of 3 ₱ cent. in the shares of the Bank of the State of New-York, which sold at 43, a small amount changing hands.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1876.

Gold receipts	$192,894 23
Gold payments	31,962 76
Gold balance	45,778,879 71
Currency receipts	622,406 31
Currency payments	277,720 88
Currency balance	35,517,844 08
Customs	154,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	113¼	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121½
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	105½	105½
Pacific Mail	17⅝	16½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41⅜	41⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	67¼	66⅝
Lake Shore	60⅝	60½
Chicago and North-western	42⅜	42¼
Chicago and North-western Pref.	62⅝	62⅝
Western Union	67¾	67⅛
Union Pacific	64¾	63¾
Toledo and Wabash	3¼	3⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	116¼	116¼
New-Jersey Central	102	102¾
Panama	127⅝	128
Erie	19½	18⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	18½	17⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	139¼	139½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16¼	16¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	24½	24½
Michigan Central	61	60⅜
Illinois Central	98	98
Missouri Pacific	14½	14¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
Erie	19⅜	17⅞	39,300
Lake Shore	60¾	60¼	14,700
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	700
North-western	42½	42⅛	1,100
North-western Preferred	62⅝	62⅜	135
Rock Island	105½	105¼	700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41⅜	41	2,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	67	66⅝	900
Delaware, Lack. & West	116¼	116¼	300
New-Jersey Central	102¾	102½	550
Michigan Central	60¾	60⅜	1,050
Union Pacific	64¾	63¾	900
C., C., C. & I.	55	55	100
Iron Mountain	22	22	100
Chicago & Alton	104	104	100
Dela. & Hudson Canal	115½	115½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅜	17¾	3,200
Missouri Pacific	14¼	14¼	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	4	4	100
Western Union	67⅞	67⅛	25,050
Atlantic and Pacific Tele.	18	18	100
Pacific Mail	17⅞	16½	23,000
Quicksilver	17¼	17¼	200
Union Mining	1⅝	1⅝	100
Kansas Pacific	10	10	200
Kansas and Texas	13½	13½	1,400
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	100
Total sales			116,885

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126½	126⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, n. coupons	119¼	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg.	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118½	118⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $19,000 for interest and $29,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$26,358,000
Gold balances	1,211,047
Currency balances	1,441,595

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$58,401,670
Currency balances	2,592,948
Gold exchanges	3,560,442
Gold balances	533,927

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$387,862,835
Currency balances	18,799,680
Gold exchanges	32,694,117
Gold balances	4,627,834

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 34	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 16¾
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 35	N. C. N. C. R. J & J. 60½
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 35	N.C. N.C.R.Ap&Oct. 60½
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 34	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ&J. 45
Arkansas 6s, Fund... 35	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA &O. 45
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 10	N. C. Fund'gAct '66. 11
Ar.7s,M.,O.& R.Rv. 10	N. C. new bds.,J.&J. 8
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cent. R. 10	N.C.new bds.,A.&O. 8
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.Spl. Tax class 1. 2¾
Georgia 6s.......... 95	N.C.Spl. Tax class 2. 2
Ga. 7s, new bonds...104	N.C.Spl. Tax class 3. 2½
Ga. 7s, indorsed....102½	Ohio 6s, 1881.........107
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds...104	Ohio 6s, 1886.........111
Indiana 5s..........103	Rhode Island 6s.....109
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..103	South Carolina 6s.... 36
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..103	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 36
Illinois War Loan...103	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 36
Kentucky 6s.........103	S. C. Fund'g Act '66. 36
Louisiana 6s........ 45	S. C. L. C. '89 J. & J. 36
La. 6s, new bonds... 45	S. C. L. C. '89 A. &O. 36
La.8s,Lev.bds. of '75. 45	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 37
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 43
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 40¾
L.B.due in'82to'90 in.104	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40¾
Fund.bds.due 1894-5.104½	Virginia 6s, old...... 35
Asy.orUni. due 1892.103½	Va. 6s, new bds. '66. 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1876.101	Va. 6s, new bds. '67. 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1886.103	Va. 6s, con. bonds... 76
H. & St. Jo. due 1887.103	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 68
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.104½	Va. 6s, con. 2d series. 41½
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.104½	Va. 6s, defer. bonds. 8⅞
N. Y.6s,Gold L'n '91.120	Dis.of Col. 3-65s,1924. 70

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st......115⅝	C.,P'ville &Ash.o.bs.105
Alb. & Sus. 2d......107	C.,P'ville &Ash.n.bs.103
Bos., H. & Erie 1st. 22½	Det.,Mon. & Tol. bs.101
Bos., H. & Erie G... 25½	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.104
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,G. 45	Buf. & State Line 7s.104
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 33	Kal.& W.Pigeon 1st. 85
Chic. & Alt. 1st.....116½	Lake Shore div. bds.102½
St. L., J. & C. 1st....102	L.Shore con. cou. 1st.107
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.114	Marietta & Cin. 1st..106½
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.109¾	M. Cen. cons.7s,1902.105
C., R. I. & P. S. F., Inc. 6s, '95......... 98	M.Cen.1st8s,1882,S.F.110
C.of N. J. 1st, new..113	N.J.Southern,1st,7s. 25
C. of N. J. 1st, Con..108	N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1883..105
C. of N. J. 1st,Conv.108	N.Y.C&Hud.1st,reg.120
L., & W. B. Con., G. 95	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.120
Am. Dock & Im.bds.101½	North Missouri 1st.. 95½
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D..115	Ohio & Miss.con.S.F. 99
M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10PD 97¾	Ohio & Miss. cons.. 98¾
M.&St.P.1st,C, & M. 97	Ohio & Miss. 2d,con. 74½
M.&St.P.1st,C. S. F. 88	Cent. Pacific, G. B..107½
C. & N. W. S. F.......106¾	C. P. San Joaq.B'ch. 92½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.105	Western Pacific B.. 99
C. & N. W. Con.bds.103¾	Un. Pacific 1st bds..105⅜
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.. 95	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.100⅛
C. & N. W. 1st........106¾	Un. Pacific Sink. F. 91¼
C. & N. W. C.G.bds. 92¾	So. Pac. bds. of Mo.. 67½
C. & N. W. R.G.bds. 92½	Pac. of Mo. 1st...... 92½
Chicago & Mil. 1st..100	Pac. of Mo. 2d...... 78
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.111¼	P., F. W. & C. 1st...117
Morris & Essex 1st.118	P., F. W. & C. 2d....110
M. & E. bonds, 1900.100	P., F. W. & C. 3d....101
M. & E. Construct'n.101	C. & P. 4th S. F......103¾
M. & E. 7s of 1871....106	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 48
M. & E. 1st.Con.G'd.108¾	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 15
Erie 1st, Extended...110	St. L. & I. M. 1st....100
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879......101	Alt. & T. H. 1st......107
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883......102	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...101½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880......100¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 71½
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888......103½	T., P. & W. 1st, E.D. 83
Long Dock Bonds....106½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 88½
B.,N.Y. & E.1st,1877. 90	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 65
B.,N.Y.&E.Large bs. 90	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 61
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 75	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 40
Mich.So.,7 ₱ cent.2d.104	Han. & Naples 1st.. 36
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.109½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 88½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.......107	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 60
Cleve. & Tol. n. bs..102½	W. U. bds., 1900, c...102⅞

And the following for City bank shares:

American Ex.......115	Imp. & Traders'....193
Butchers' & Drov's.136	Manhattan.........147
Central National....101½	Market.............114
City...............301	Merchants'.........117
Commerce..........115	Metropolitan.......127½
Continental........ 79½	Nassau.............103⅜
Corn Exchange.....130	Ninth National..... 80
First National.....200	North America...... 98
Fourth National.... 93¼	Park...............120
Fulton.............150	Phenix............. 94
Gallatin National...128	Republic........... 79
German American... 78	State of New-York.. 43
Hanover........... 75	Union..............14[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	137½	
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅛	57¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	47¾	47⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	36¾	36⅞
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104½	104⅝

Annexed is the statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of March, 1876	$1,133,000
For the month of March, 1875	1,136,267
For the month of March, 1874	883,423
Earnings first three months 1876	3,094,000
Earnings first three months 1875	3,006,366
Earnings first three months 1874	2,535,022

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; 10-40s, 106¼. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 29.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 17½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53,000.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 102.

PARIS, April 8—4 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 25c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is tending down; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,800 bales, all American. Futures—Sellers offering at 1-32d. decline; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 7-32d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do., do., August and September delivery, at 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6¼d. Provisions—Beef 89s. ₱ tierce for prime Mess; Lard, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅜d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6½d. Of the sales to-day 3,300 bales were American.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Lard—Prime Western dull at 60s. 3d.

LONDON, April 8.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₱ gallon, Spirits of Turpentine, 24s.@24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

A WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

THE CONFESSION A NEW-JERSEY FARMER MADE CONCERNING HIS WIFE—THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AFFAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLATBROOKVILLE, N. J., April 8, 1876.

Ten years ago, a farmer of Stillwater township, this County, named Savercool, died under circumstances that led his neighbors to believe that he was murdered. He had in his employ a farm hand named Enos Mann, who, according to general rumor, was on terms of intimacy with the farmer's wife, rumors which Savercool scouted as false. The hired man and his employer's wife were much together, and by their conduct gave some foundation to the rumors. The day the farmer died he was at work in the harvest field, and soon after eating a lunch which his wife had brought to him, was seized with violent convulsions and vomiting. He was taken to the house by Mann, and died in a few hours. The opinion throughout the neighborhood was that he was put out of the way by his wife and Mann, but no move was made to obtain any proof of the charge. The opinion that murder had been committed was strengthened a few months afterward by the marriage of the farmer's widow with Mann; but the matter was allowed to rest without investigation, and the whole affair was forgotten. But it has suddenly been brought again into more prominence than ever by statements of Enos Mann, who declares that Savercool was poisoned to death by his wife, the murder having been long and deliberately planned by her.

The marriage of Mann and Mrs. Savercool resulted miserably, and a few weeks since she had him arrested and lodged in jail, charged with a deadly assault on her person. In a spirit of revenge he has made the revelation already mentioned. He says that his wife had wanted to get rid of her then husband for some time, and after forming and rejecting several plans for his death finally concluded to poison him. To avoid suspicion she went to Stroudsburg, Penn., where she was not known, and purchased the poison. Mann took her to that place on one of their drives together. She placed a quantity of the drug in her husband's lunch, with the result stated. When the statement of Mann was made public the excitement became intense, and Mrs. Mann was arrested and placed in jail in Newton to await further investigation. She denies her husband's story, and says his object in telling it is that he hopes he may get rid of her thereby. If there was murder committed, the opinion is general that Mann is as guilty in the matter as his wife.

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN INTO PIECES—THREE MEN KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TYRONE, Penn., Friday, April 7, 1876.

A fearful boiler explosion occurred on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad on the afternoon of the 4th inst., by which three men were instantly killed. Engine No. 91 was pushing the train up the mountain a few miles from this place, going at the rate of ten miles an hour, when suddenly the boiler exploded. A large part of the locomotive was hurled ahead, over two cars, on the second of which William Miller, a brakeman, was standing. The cars were crushed beneath the weight and force of the flying piece, and Miller was instantly buried in the wreck. Campbell was thrown a hundred feet off into the woods, and was picked up with nearly every bone broken. John Shannon, the flagman of the train, was riding on the engine. He was hurled upward a considerable distance, and fell back to the ground, within ten feet of the track, a shapeless mass. Harvey, the fireman, was discovered lying in the water tank, or tender, which had been forced about twenty-five feet away. He was terribly scalded and buried in débris, but was alive and conscious when found. He said that at the time of the explosion he was about putting a shovel of coal in the furnaces. The engineer was looking out of one of the cab windows and the flagman sat by another. There was four gauges of water and 120 pounds of steam on, ten pounds less than the engine was permitted to carry. Harvey subsequently became unconscious, but is now in a fair way to recover. He was once before blown up on a locomotive, and was at the time of this accident suffering from the effects of the first. The engineer lived in Tyrone, and leaves a large family. The flagman was a resident of Bald Eagle, where he had a wife and four children. Miller, it is said, had no family.

A RHODE ISLAND CLAM.

The Providence *Press* describes an exciting adventure thus: "A clam of the large, hard-shell species taken at the beach, with a grip like a vice, had been left lying loose, and had opened its mouth wide for a breath of air and gone to sleep with it open, when a grimalkin chanced to pass that way, and inhaling the scent of the delicious morsel, forthwith, commenced a search, which revealed the whereabouts of the bivalve. Pussy was bound to possess the clam. Cautiously, yet earnestly, she went to work. First she walked round and round it, eying it on every side. Then she poked it with her paw, turning it round and round. The clam, by this time, had got its eyes open. Its curiosity was aroused to see what the cat would do. Next pussy tried to insert its nose between the shells. The clam knew she couldn't do it, and he lay there and laughed in his sleeve. Next pussy inserted one of her paws between the shells and rapidly withdrew it, watching its effect on the objective point. Not a muscle, however, did his clamship move, not so much as an eye-winker. Emboldened by this, puss put her paws full upon the coveted carcass of the bivalve. The latter winked with one eye, as much as to say, 'Now, old lady, I've got you!' and, bringing those two jaws of his together with a snap, held that cat's paw with a grip that filled her with astonishment. First came a spit, then a prolonged yell, then spit and yell, alternately, and a series of gyrations that would have done honor to a circus performer. She snaked that clam all over the yard, up against a door-step, between two fence pickets, and over a stone wall. But the clam meant business, and wouldn't let go. Finally the cries and antics of the poor creature brought two men to the scene, and by their united efforts the grip of the clam was loosened and puss released."

VERDICT AGAINST L. D. CAMPBELL.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Thursday says: "The United States Jury yesterday evening returned a verdict of $20,000 for the Government against Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler County. The suit on which this verdict was returned is familiar to our readers. Col. Campbell was bondsman in the above amount for his brother, now dead, who was engaged in distilling near Dayton at the time the bond was entered into. A lot of whisky was removed from the distillery without having the requisite tax on it paid and thereby defrauding the Government out of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The defendant aided the Government in ferreting out a part of these frauds and in recovering part of the unpaid taxes, under the agreement that he by so doing should receive credit in full for all the taxes thus reclaimed. This amounted in all to $19,400, so that the balance really due on the judgment found yesterday is only $5,600 after the credit is deducted. But there is another judgment for $25,000 standing against Campbell, on another violated bond, against which there are no credits."

HIS MEANS OF SUPPORT.

The Toronto *Leader* relates the following: "At the Division Court yesterday a witness was under examination in the case of an unpaid account. Judge Boyd put the question to him, 'What is your occupation?' The witness did not seem to understand the meaning of the word 'occupation,' and answered with 'Eh?' The Judge—'What do you do for a living?' Witness—'Oh, my wife's a dress-maker!'"

VARIETY SHOWS.

THE WAR THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

THE CHANGES THAT THEY HAVE UNDERGONE—PARTS THAT HAVE BEEN RETAINED—THE IMPORTANCE OF MINSTRELSY IN THEM—THE BALLET UNPOPULAR IN AMERICAN AUDIENCES.

There has been in progress during the last few years a decline in the number and in the prosperity of legitimate theatres which is unmistakable. This has been accompanied by an extraordinary increase in the number of theatrical buildings devoted to what are styled variety entertainments. It is unnecessary to multiply instances, or to give the names of theatres that have passed out of the region of the drama and have been conquered by this inferior branch of the Thespian profession. The fact is undoubtedly so, and instead of questioning it or denying it, the better plan is to analyze the nature of the new competitor for the favor of the public, and learn to what causes are due this sudden and portentous growth. It has been suggested that this is due to the enormous runs of popular plays at two or three houses. It is said that the New-Yorkers, having seen a play once, twice, or thrice, are perfectly satisfied, and in fact satiated with that entertainment, and long for something else. In a short time, like the goat tethered to a peg, they have exhausted the range of their theatrical pasturage, and must either starve or go over the same ground *ad nauseam*. This want has found relief in the variety show. Thus it is reasoned, with the most extraordinary want of reason, however, for the relief afforded has nothing to do with the want. If a man wants to see a play, and has exhausted the limited répertoire the town affords, he certainly will not find what he desires by going to see no play at all at a variety show. The argument is as defective as if a man should account for the extraordinary number of the great staring yellow advertisements in Philadelphia of gargling oil by the wetness of the season, and the frequent cases of pleuro-pneumonia. There is a connection, but no consequence. No. Such simple reasoning is absolutely inadequate to account for a result brought about by a complication of causes and of circumstances. And to obtain a right idea of the exact state of the case it will be absolutely necessary to give an idea of the variety show, premising that as there are stars of various magnitudes, so there is much variation in this species of entertainment, whose quality, and, what is more, whose decency, depends almost entirely upon the personal character of the person who directs it.

The variety entertainment first sprang into notice during the war, and was developed by astute managers as the sort of thing which would be most likely to please soldiers on furlough, and bounty-jumpers, who swarmed in all the large cities of the North. It consisted of considerable minstrelsy, in the technical acceptation of the word, humorous charcoal sketches, plantation songs and dances, and nigger-character representation. To this was added performances on the trapeze, singing by some young lady vocalists, who were superbly dressed *de rigueur*, the costume being thought far more important than the voice, performances by acrobats and prestidigitateurs, occasionally a *pas-seul* by a ballet dancer, and a wind-up of some outrageously absurd farce, replete with patriot soldiers and comic niggers, and screeching devotion to the flag, closing with a grand transparency of Gen. McClellan or of President Lincoln. This species of dramatic entertainment had in it but one feature of life, the minstrelsy, but it was exceedingly remunerative so long as the war lasted. After the Winter of 1865, by which time the most thrifty of Uncle Sam's nephews had spent his last dollar, it began to wane, and the various variety theatres commenced one by one to close their doors. There were, however, some managers who were more enterprising and more intelligent than the rest, and they, by retaining what was good and possessed of vitality in the old programme, and adding other attractions from hints taken from English music-halls and Parisian dancing salons, evolved that form of variety show which still survives. But the great increase of variety entertainments in New-York, though professedly of houses of this class, is not so. Of the seven which now exist there are but two which are in reality variety shows, and the remainder are either branching off in the direction of burlesque and comedietta, or have their excuse as a variety show but their *raison d'être* in that depravation of taste and degeneracy of public morals which commenced with the "Black Crook," sank lower and lower through the strata of British blonde and French opera-bouffe, and has found its hideous apogee in these filthy entertainments which disgrace the upper part of the City and are a standing reproach to our Municipal Government.

The variety show proper has for its backbone that form of minstrel performance of which an American public never will be tired—the charcoal sketches and the plantation songs and dances. In this specialty there need not be any monotony, for there is the widest possible range, and of good performers there is no lack. The varieties of negro representation are striking, and touch every gradation. There is the handsome, foppish negro, whose light and elegant jigs are very much more graceful than the arithmetical graces of the ordinary ballet danseuse, with her painful fixed smile, her calculated pose, and her counted steps. Then there is the rough, mechanical negro, full of unexpected turns of wit, who generally appears as a bootblack, or a coal-shoveler, or as the victim of some malevolent manager, or frenzied tragedian. Then there is the old whitewash veteran, the seller of "water-millions," the driver of "mools," &c., all of whom are so well portrayed as to evoke and hold a lively interest in every audience. There is also the "wench," or female negro singer, who attempts operatic airs in a strained falsetto, which is constantly breaking into a deep, harsh bass, the gist of the jest being in the contrast of the two voices, and of the height and muscularity of the singer with the ultra splendor of his female attire, and the absurd assumption of all the airs of feminine languishment. The charcoal sketches are generally combinations of the single parts, and are rather degraded than assisted by a superabundance of horse play, in which the stuffed club plays a prominent part. But they are seasoned with the genuine attic salt, and under their burned cork the performers do not fail to get off those sarcasms upon public men and public events which are so dearly relished by Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American audiences. The minstrels have not failed to get hold of Sammy Tilden's famous *mot*, "I will see you later," and bring it out under such circumstances and with such accompaniment of droll look, accent, and gesture as invariably provoke shouts of laughter.

The attraction borrowed from the English music halls is the "Sensation Comique," as he is termed in the bills. This comic singer has obtained here what may be called a *succes d'estime*, but none of them, not even the most celebrated, have ever really pleased an audience. The costume of these gentlemen is invariably faultless evening dress, including the white choker and white kid gloves and diamond studs of the modern hour. The songs of these gentlemen are of the most feeble flatness, and have neither the trick of melody which catches the ear, nor the charm of reckless drollery which attracts the mind, and by contagion makes an audience laugh with the performer. The "comique" comes upon the stage in his sables, like a fashion-plate, and sings without any voice whatsoever some unmeaning rubbish about "Take care boys, and be always on time." It is the custom of the variety shows to take for granted the fact that each performer has been applauded, and that an encore is desirable, and accordingly every one reappears after finishing his act and performs another. But the ruthless "Comique" comes four times upon the stage, and is each time as flat and as absurd as before. The performance has one sole merit, and that is a negative one. It is absolutely free from indecency, and if not pleasing is also not offensive. There is a female singer of the same type, who is advertised in the bill as giving her serio-comic specialties of song. When this lady possesses talent her songs are more catching than the epizootic, and stick to one's musical memory as pitch does to one's clothes. The songs which the boys sing in the streets, "Pull down the Blind," or "Not before Pa, dear," all originate from this source. The famous "Man on the Flying Trapeze" had this origin, and it is really astonishing to see how rapidly these popular airs become disseminated over the continent. But there are exceedingly few performers in the business who have the necessary *chic*, for it requires great flexibility of voice and much sweetness of manner and archness of demeanor to make a song a success. The generality of the performers in this line simply stand up and shout at their audiences at the top of their lungs, and are even less desirable than the "Sensation Comique," being positively annoying. There is no medium position possible in this line, as a woman is either a great success or an absolute failure. It is to be wished that the singing soubrettes of the legitimate who have been under a cloud for some time would turn their eyes in this direction, for the pay is excellent, and the number of good performers throughout the entire country is certainly not more than the fingers of one hand.

The acrobats, trapezists, and clog-dancers have maintained their place in the variety entertainments, but with variations. The trapeze performers are now for the most part females entirely, or else male and female in conjunction. This is to be, or is not to be, deplored according to the ideas of the reader, but the fact is incontestable that women are better suited for this style of performance than men. They are lighter, and as a rule they have unusual strength in the wrist. A woman's forearm is generally sufficiently muscular, her upper-arm being more distinctively different from man's than her lower-arm. Women quickly acquire the necessary nerve, and being much lighter and just as agile are in reality more competent and less liable to accidents than men. The clog-dancers of fame are all men, but a taste is growing up for female and child clog-dancers which threatens to annihilate the old style performers. There can be no question that this is a decided loss, and only the novelty of the thing pleases. The taste for seeing female legs does not seem to be very strong among the audiences of the best variety shows, and there is, therefore, no prurient pleasure attached to the appearance of a female clog dancer. Perhaps an explanation is necessary, that the art and merit of this style of performance consists in producing with the heels of the clogs a lively accompaniment to the tune. The air must be loudly sounded by the beating of the clogs, or the performance is naught. The clog dancer will perform a hornpipe, and every note of the music will have a faithful echo from the clog. Also he will imitate the approach of a locomotive and various other sounds, and will combine all this with intricate crossings of his legs and feet. He does not attempt to be graceful. He is immovable from the waist upward, and only his legs move. His face is contracted with a grave frown, and were he not really executing with his heels a lively obligato the performance would seem the most ridiculous imaginable. It is true that sometimes great rapidity of motion is required, but the real quality essential is precision of time. Now the female and boy performers are often very rapid, but they are seldom precise. Hence this legacy which the variety show has inherited from the female minstrel abomination is a loss and not a gain. The female trapezist did not originate from the same source, but was the discovery of old trapezists who found that their daughters learned faster and better than their sons. The beautiful little girl who was known as the Queen of the Air performed long years before any one had the abominable idea of starting female minstrel shows. As for the acrobats and prestidigitateurs, they are in season and out of season according to circumstances.

The ballet has left the variety business entirely because American audiences do not care for that sort of dancing. What they like is the sort of thing which poor Emerson, the minstrel, used to give, and which Bobby Newcome gives now, which is of genuine American invention, is graceful and funny at the same time, and cannot be learned mechanically. It is a sort of impromptu, an extempore performance, and has therefore a never-failing freshness. But in France there is a style of dancing well-known to the habitues of the public balls and of places where the goddess Terpsichore permits the wildest license. The female dancers invented the can-can, but the men, who had not the same relish for indecency as the French women, developed an impromptu dance, of which the main features are strength and the most extraordinary pliability of the limbs. In the dances of the Majiltons, of the elder male Vokes, and of the present Phoites, and also of the Clodoche Troupe the readers of THE TIMES have seen specimens of this extraordinary nondescript and goblinesqe style. There is not a particle of grace in it, but there is the most astounding novelty, and there is an amount of dexterity and of real hard work which is exceedingly palatable to American audiences of the variety order. Consequently this last reinforcement of the variety business is growing in favor, nor can it be doubted that the metropolis will always have some specimen of this new dancing. It must be admitted that it is not beautiful, but it is real, full of life, and attraction, and is so superior to the lifelessness of the ballet and the statuesque monotony of clog-dancing that the favor it has received requires no comment. There is an immense amount of horse play about it, too, which is also a recommendation to this style of audience, and it combines in an eminent degree the attractions offered by contortionists, circus clowns, and grotesque dancers.

So much for the real variety business. Now, it is clear that the persons who admire it and frequent the theatres where it is to be seen are not deserters from the legitimate drama. The fact is that this style of performance makes very forcible appeals to two classes of people—those who have no intellectual development and those who are full of business cares, and will not give their minds to the following of a play which demands a certain amount of intellectual effort. Among the latter class are the commercial travelers and business men from all parts of the country who flock to New-York, not to spend a week in enjoyment, but to work in the most exacting and painful harness. They go to a theatre to pass the evening hours, and to forget, if possible, their cares, and they prefer that style of amusement which least taxes their brain. A complex plot, a number of characters, perhaps an episode, offer intellectual problems which an exhausted man shrinks from attempting, and hence the popularity (most undeserved) of the "Black Crook." And those who care to follow up these suggestions will discover that the only genuine variety shows in New-York City are down town and in the immediate vicinity of large hotels frequented by purely transient custom. There is one variety theatre up town which has made quite a name for itself, and which is worthy of every commendation. But in sober truth it is only half a variety show, and its chief merit will be found in the sprightliness and merit of its burlesques. It can no more be classed as a variety show than the Strand Theatre in London, which old Swanborough made an immense success by burlesquing Fechter's pieces at the Lyceum when he was in all the fullness of his first fame. For the beastly holes that have usurped the names of theatre, and have attempted to disguise themselves under the veil of variety entertainments, it need only be said that *poses plastiques* and undressing scenes are the staple of the performances, and that the whole thing is the legitimate result of the British blonde. It is exceedingly English in tone, and appears to be a combination of the worst forms of English music halls and Coal-hole entertainments, with the disgusting American female minstrel business. There needs no new enactment of law to stop this filth from disseminating its poison, but rather a hearty carrying out of the spirit of old laws. If the municipal authorities would do their duty the three offenders against public decency that have dared to call themselves theatres, would be quickly closed. At present they are crowded nightly, half the audiences being invariably composed of young boys. Perhaps the Society for the Prevention of Vice might think it their duty to interfere.

The question of the closing of so many legitimate drama theatres is not in the least involved in the question of variety theatres, and can, indeed, be traced to a number of individual causes affecting each individual house to which the hard times lent an irresistible energy.

SEVERE ON THE DEFENDANT.

The Indianapolis *News* asserts that a record of Esquire Harding's court at Jasper, Rensselaer County, Ind., reads as follows: The case being called for trial, plaintiff not appearing, the defendant appearing in his own proper person and being duly sworn as a witness in his own behalf, says he is only indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $9, and, there being no further testimony, the court, having judicial knowledge of the fact that the defendant is the worst liar in the country, finds for the plaintiff for the full amount, viz., the sum of $13. It is therefore ordered by the court that the plaintiff do have and recover of and from the defendant the sum of $13, together with costs and charges, and that he have execution thereon, and that he collect his judgment if he can.

ANCIENT PERUVIAN RUINS.

HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF ANTIQUITIES.

THE GREAT REMAINS AT PACHACAMAC—A MOUNTAIN OF TERRACES VISITED—AN AMERICAN IN THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN.

I had heard a great deal concerning the ruins of Pachacamac, and during a cruise in the South Pacific eagerly watched for an opportunity to visit them. In the month of April, 1874, when the United States steamer Omaha touched at Callao, a party was made up to make the excursion. In order to get an early start in the morning we passed the previous night in Lima. By sunrise we were in the saddle—three of us—attended by an *arriéro*, with his pack-mule loaded with our camp-blankets and cooked provisions for three days.

Our route lay to the south, by the Pisco road. Pachacamac is twenty-one miles from Lima. For the first hour and a half we traveled over a dusty road, with an ugly adobé fence on either side. The country through which we passed was the fertile plain of Callao, then covered with vegetable gardens, banana orchards, sugar-cane fields, and cherimoya groves, all exquisitely green and fresh even in this rainless country. Next we came to a sandy ridge, running east and west, which separates the valley of the Rimac, in which Lima is situated, from the Valley of the Lurin, where the ruins lie. After riding along over sandy plains and up and down barren hills, under a scorching sun, four hours more, at a sudden turn in the road, we caught a glimpse of the green valley of Lurin, with its pretty little foaming river in the centre, and then we knew we were very near the famous ruins of Pachacamac, though they could not be seen anywhere. Proceeding on our way, in a short time we met some natives, full-blood Peruvian Indians, who, in reply to our request to be shown the road leading to the ruins of Pachacamac, directed us to a village of the same name, three miles up the river, instead of to the ruins which are down the valley toward the sea. We asked repeatedly and most distinctly for "*las ruinas*" and "*los antiguos*," and of course they knew perfectly well the locality of the ruins, but must have concluded that, as no sensible person could in their opinion possibly desire to visit such unimportant things as ruins, we really desired to go to the village of Pachacamac. This mistake, though provoking, was interesting, as it showed how little concerned the Peruvian Indian of the present day is in these great structures, built very likely by his immediate ancestors. Once arrived at the village, we had the good fortune to meet a half-blood resident, more intelligent than the Indians, who readily understood us, and, after enjoying a hearty laugh at the mistake and our discomfiture, started us back in the direction of the ruins. An hour before we reached the site distant massive walls running across the sandy plateau in front of us, broken and crumbling here and there, plainly indicated that we had in full view the ruins of Pachacamac. After a hasty ride among them, sufficient to enable us to understand their locality and direction, we turned our attention to finding quarters for man and beast for the approaching night, reserving the more careful exploration for the next day.

Early the following morning we repaired to the ruins and spent the day there—one sketching, another measuring and exploring, and the other assisting. The faithful old *arriéro* busied himself in the preparation of our breakfast on the summit of the so-called Temple of the Sun, the while plying me with all sorts of questions as to the probable contents of the interior of the temple, and the uses for which so vast a structure could have been designed.

I estimate that the ruins cover an area of 400 acres, and if the outer wall be included the whole extent must be as much as 700 acres. The site is a barren plateau, the lowest part perhaps 100 feet above the cultivated land in the valley of Lurin, which lies to the south. It is broken into four hillocks, with intervening valleys, is sandy, quite destitute of water and vegetation of any sort, and is not inhabited either by man, beast, or bird. Its aspect is most forbidding, though its prospect, which takes in the ocean, the neighboring valley, and the foothills of the Andes to the east, is certainly very pleasing.

The great mass of remains consists of adobé walls, composed of sun-dried brick of large size, and about the color of common field earth. The common walls are from six to ten feet high and about three feet thick, well preserved in some places, and in others a good deal broken down by the shocks of earthquakes, not infrequent here. The ordinary effects of weathering, even in a building material so fragile as adobé, is scarcely perceptible in the ruins, though their antiquity is beyond any doubt. This is, of course, owing to the absence of rain, frost, and any material change of temperature in the coast climate of Peru. The most common structure or building is a walled inclosure, nearly square, composed of the sort of adobé wall just described, with one or more doorways, but without any roof or floor. This compartment, or so-called house, is often divided by inner walls into several small ones, all communicating by doorways. A structure of this sort may vary in size from twenty-five to thirty-five feet square. The exterior of the wall is rough, but the interior is generally plastered in a rude manner with some earthy matter. A singular and, to me, very interesting feature in these compartments is the niche in the wall on the inner side. It is fourteen inches deep, eighteen wide, and twenty-four high, and is located about four feet above the ground. I do not recollect to have seen any house which had not a niche of this sort, and occasionally I noticed two or even three in the same building. The door lintels are of split bamboo, and are generally well preserved. There are no windows, and no door-hinges or fastenings were found. In one place we found a well-preserved street, twenty feet wide and a quarter of a mile long, quite straight and unpaved. In several localities we found large rectangular mounds about 40 feet high, 60 feet long, and 30 wide, build solid of adobé brick. Into one of these mounds some one, perhaps seaching for treasure, has cut a tunnel, beginning on the side and extending one-third of the way through the mound. It is clear that no central chamber was found, nor are there any marks showing that human remains had been uncovered. On the top of another mound there were the remains of many recently opened huacos. My attention was arrested by several walled inclosures having no gates or openings of any sort, differing in this respect from the other structures. One of them is a quarter of an acre in extent, with walls 15 feet high. A modern gate has been cut into it by drovers, who use it as a cow-pen for their cattle on the way to Lima.

The above description applies to the common mass of ruins at Pachacamac, but the chief interest in the place centres in the terraced conical hill which has been described as the Temple of the Sun. This hill stands within half a mile of the sea-shore, is perhaps seven hundred feet high, and its base must cover thirty acres. The terraces do not begin till half-way up the hill, and then they continue up to the summit, and are five in number, each about fifty feet wide and sixty feet high. The wall of the terrace is nearly perpendicular, and consists of adobe brick of uniform size and much better made than those used in the ordinary structures on the plain below. In many places there are patches of red paint on the terrace wall, showing that at one time the whole was painted red, and must then have been, considering its great size, very impressive when first beheld by the pious pilgrim journeying to Pachacamac. I think it likely the terraces were originally so constructed as to form a grand winding passage-way to the summit, but at the present day they are broken in many places, and in others removed altogether, so that one is not now able to trace a continuous passage-way to the top. Our ariero, in driving the pack-mule to the summit to lay our breakfast there, had to quit the terrace from time to time and scramble over heaps of broken-down wall. The summit is a level space nearly rectangular in outline and an acre and a quarter in area. The following are its measurements and bearings, which I took with a tape-line and pocket-compass: N. 55° W. 300 feet, N. 55° E. 220 feet, S. 55° E. 253 feet, and S. 35° W. 200 feet. There is no building nor the remains of any on the summit space, and I doubt whether any ever existed there, though at the time of Hernando Pizarro's visit to Pachacamac, in 1533, a large stone building is described as standing there—a description doubtless in keeping with many other fanciful ones recorded by the conquerors of Peru. It is not paved, nor even nicely leveled, and is composed of loose earth, evidently taken there by man. Some recent explorer dug a hole on the summit, probably in search of an interior chamber supposed by some to lie in the centre of the hill, and at the depth of twenty feet struck the virgin rock. This would seem to be sufficient to prove it is simply a terraced hill, and not a huge pyramid like those of Mexico, as some have suggested. However, the plan of the terraced sides, and the level area at the summit are strikingly alike in both the conical hill at Pachacamac and the adobe pyramid at Cholula. The terraces and the summit are in a much better state of preservation in the Peruvian ruin than in the Mexican.

Again, on one of the terraces, 150 feet below the summit, some explorer made a cut through the wall into the hill, and after passing an outer covering of adobe wall for a distance of about forty-five feet, came upon the native rock, the same as that found on the summit. This cut affords an excellent opportunity for examining the character of the huge terrace wall. It appears that at a later period an outer wall of better workmanship was added; the inner one is not perpendicular, and the bricks of which it is constructed are small, ill-shaped, and irregular in form and size. This would seem to prove that the race that built Pachacamac underwent some improvement so far as its architecture is concerned.

The sea-front of the last summit terrace happens to be well preserved, and shows some attempt at ornament. It is capped with four lines of rude adobe pinnacles, and its face is ornamented with regular pilasters, eight feet high, two feet seven inches wide, with intervening niches two feet deep. The best adobe brick which are used on the outer face are of uniform size, measuring twenty-six inches in length, thirteen inches in width, and seven inches in thickness. They are not made of clay, but of the alluvial soil in the Valley of Lurin. The finger-marks of the makers are often found distinctly imprinted in the brick, and in one instance I noticed a clean impression of the whole hand. The natives of the neighboring valley carry these bricks away to build houses, for they find them superior to the adobe made at the present day. In the wall there is a layer of mud between the bricks which no doubt serves the purpose of a cement, though it contains neither lime, hair, straw, nor the like, and readily crumbles into dust when rubbed between the fingers. Toward the base of a wall, where great strength is required, it often happens that rough, broken stones are used with adobe. They are never hewn nor fitted together in any fashion, but seem rather to have been thrown in to fill up and give support. It is the brown silicious, stratified rock which underlies the whole region.

It is rather odd that no clay was used in the construction of the various buildings at Pachacamac, and this is also true for all those huge ancient Peruvian structures which we see on the plain south-east from Callao. But still more singular is the fact that the old buildings, probably temples, on the Callao plain have been filled in with clay—that is to say, some unknown race has demolished these buildings by filling their interiors with clay, leaving the old walls, doorways, and the like all intact. It would have been less labor to have leveled the walls, for the clay must have been transported from a considerable distance. Perhaps some conquering race chose this way of destroying and degrading the sacred temples of a conquered or rebellious people. Clay being very scarce and difficult to get in the vicinity of Lima, an enterprising person has lately built a brick kiln near one of these old structures, and digs the clay from its interior to make burnt bricks for the house-builders of Lima.

I found small pieces of broken pottery, both red and black, in the centre of one of the large bricks from the temple at Pachacamac, which establishes the fact that the art of making pottery was well understood anterior to the building of that structure. Of course it occurred to us to look for characters and figures and the like on the walls, but after a diligent search none were discovered. In one place on a wall on the plain there were some streaks of red and yellow paint just emerging from a heap of *débris*, which held out the possibility of figures lower down, but on removing the *débris* nothing was found except small, irregular patches of red and yellow paint.

Pachacamac was the name of the great Peruvian deity worshiped as the creator and ruler of the world; and the oracles here were the most famous in the land. There are several reasons for believing that the old city of Pachacamac was the capital of an ancient Peruvian tribe or people called Chimoos; and it is quite certain it was the principal place of worship for the Chimoos before they were conquered by the Incas, about a century before the Spanish conquest. The Chimoos were probably the builders of the massive ruins at Pachacamac, as well as those on the Callao plain at Trujillo and at Ancon, for the architecture of all these coast ruins is nearly identical, and the building material the same—large adobe brick. On the other hand, the ruins on the highlands, as in the vicinity of Cuzco and Lake Titicaco, are of massive hewn stone. Besides the contents of the coast and highland Luacos are different in many respects. The race who inhabited Pachacamac were not originally sun worshipers, as were the Incas, though it is stated that after the coast race was subdued the worship of the sun was introduced, not, however, to the suppression of the worship of Pachacamac.

A number of Jesuit priests early settled in the beautiful and fertile valley of Lurin, near the sacred walls of Pachacamac, and doubtless in a very short time had converted all the natives to Christianity. Indeed, I was unable to discover among the natives, all evidently pure Indians, the slightest veneration for or attachment to the ancient site and buildings of Pachacamac, both held so sacred in the religion of their ancestors. It seemed to me just as if another and a strange race had come and peopled the land! The Indians here open the graves of their forefathers to search for treasure, or as hired laborers collect skulls from the huacos to be sent away by the hundreds to supply the anthropological societies of London and Paris, with as little compunction as we would open the grave of a mound-builder in the Valley of the Mississippi.

An Indian whom we met among the ruins told us a story perhaps worth repeating, since it goes to show how ill-informed and credulous these Indians are in such matters. He said many years ago an explorer obtained from the Jesuit fathers a number of slave laborers to make excavations on the terraces of Pachacamac, and after digging several days they uncovered a huge gateway, green in color and of beautiful design and finish, which, on being struck, gave out a hollow sound. The workmen left the spot to get dinner, and when they returned they found the gateway covered deep in sand, which had drifted there during their short absence. The Jesuit fathers, regarding this as an exhibition of the displeasure of Providence, forbade any further excavations. This Indian firmly believes that the terraced hill contains hidden central chambers, and such he said was the belief of all the inhabitants there.

In an Indian hut near the ruins my attention was called to a ten-gallon, egg-shaped vase, which had been taken from a huaco a few days before. It is of fine workmanship, greatly superior to the pottery made there at the present day. Also, last Summer, a pretty gold vase, weighing five ounces, was found under the arm of a mummy. Lately a great many huacos have been opened by the natives, and after carrying away the pottery, instruments, and other articles of interest, have left the human remains, with their grave wrappings, scattered among the ruins in every direction.

It is usual to speak of the ruin of Pachacamac as if it were the remains of a city, but it appears to me to be rather the ruin of an ancient cemetery of vast extent. Human graves are found in the floors of all those walled inclosures on the plain commonly called houses. Certainly, for sanitary reasons, if for no other, houses could not long have remained habitable where the floors are packed with the dead. Besides, these structures are quite destitute of roofs, or any remains of roofs, any marks of fire, or any of the other well-known evidences of human residency. The site is too far removed from the river for it ever to have been that of a populous city; and its barrenness must have always rendered it much better suited for a cemetery than a place for human abode. I therefore conclude the present ruin of Pachacamac is not that of a city. It is more than likely that the city stood in the valley below. The adobe-walled inclosures may have served to surround burying-lots, and the niches in the walls already described may have been used for depositing food or water for the dead. It is probable that the inhabitants of distant districts came here to die, or were carried here after death for interment in the sacred soil of Pachacamac. Such a supposition is necessary to account for so large a cemetery in so small a tillable valley as that of Lurin. The terraces of the temple even contain human graves, and it occurred to me that possibly this was the burial place of the rich or ruling classes, though I think there can be little doubt that it was also in some way connected with their worship. No human remains seem to have been found on the summit of the temple.

Pachacamac is on the whole, I presume, the most important and interesting of all the Peruvian ruins along the coast, and offers a rich field yet for the explorer. It is in the countless, unopened huacos of Peru that the archæologist reasonably expects to find sufficient material to enable him one day to trace the origin and early history of this interesting race. But little has been done as yet in this direction, for all the workers have been foreigners, whose stay in Peru was short, and whose knowledge of the country and people was limited. It is now, however, gratifying to learn that Peruvians are getting interested themselves in this matter, and have started at Lima a museum for the collection and study of national antiquities, under the auspices of the Government, at the suggestion of Don Manuel Pardo, the intelligent President of the Republic.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

There are fifty-four Presbyterian ministers in Brooklyn without charge.

Bishop Keener has returned from a visit to the Southern Methodist Missions in Mexico.

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church up to March 31, were $42,470.

The Bishop of Derry, Dr. Alexander, author of several fine hymns, has been appointed Bampton lecturer for 1876.

The Moravian Provincial Synod of North America will hold its triennial session at Nazareth, Penn., opening May 17.

The new chapel of the Third Reformed Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, will be dedicated to-day by Bishop Nicholson.

A revival in Amherst College has resulted in the conversion of 63 out of 320 students, of whom only 50 are unconverted.

Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, has consented to preside at the next Church Congress, (Protestant Episcopal,) to be held at Boston.

Rev. William Conway, Canon of Westminster, is dead. Mr. Conway also held the living of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and was Proctor in Convocation.

Moncure D. Conway has informed the Theodore Parker Society of Boston that he cannot become their Pastor. He refuses to leave his London congregation.

Rev. Dr. Parker, of the London Tabernacle, (Congregational,) will shortly publish a new work on the *Priesthood of Christ*, and issue a volume of his sermons.

A missionary at Cape Town, Africa, has established a school at Wellington on the plan of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts, and it now has 100 pupils.

Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, of Brooklyn, an officer in the Woman's Temperance Union, has sailed for England to make a tour of Great Britain to advance the cause of temperance.

It is stated that Mr. Moody will go to Florida after the close of his meetings in this City. He will spend a few weeks of the Summer at Northfield, Mass., and then return to his pastoral work in Chicago.

The Southern Methodist Church has two churches among the Cubans of Key West, in which the services are conducted in Spanish. A school has also been established for the education of the Spanish children.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore will be consecrated in May. It has been in course of construction seventy years, but the ecclesiastical authorities refused to consecrate it until it should be free from debt.

An extensive revival has prevailed in Cumberland Valley, Penn. Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Methodist churches have co-operated in it, forgetting sectarian differences, and all have been greatly benefited by it.

It is understood that Very Rev. Dr. Hennan, R. C. Vicar General of the Catholic diocese of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in the place of the present incumbent, Bishop Cartagnini.

The First Congregational Church of Chelsea, Mass., has devised a new mode of dealing with absent members whose residence is unknown. It puts them upon a retired list, which also includes dropped or suspended members.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has returned from a trip to Bermuda, with greatly improved health. Thursday evening he administered the rite of confirmation to a class of 103 persons at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia.

The tombstone in memory of the daughter of Rev. Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan minister, the erection of which was opposed by the vicar of Owston Ferry, has just been put up in accordance with the decree of the Privy Council that the objectionable title "Rev." was proper.

The Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., like the Drew Seminary, has lost a large endowment—$100,000—through the financial embarrassment of the donor. It is hoped, however, to make up the amount in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York.

Some time ago Dr. Bishop and wife offered to give the American Baptist Home Mission Society $20,000, provided an additional $20,000 be raised among the Baptist Churches of New-York State. The churches have failed to perform their part, but it is the purpose of the donors to pay their subscription, notwithstanding.

Harvard College is usually called a Unitarian College, but it appears from the subjoined table that there are more orthodox than Unitarian students in it: Unitarian, 39; Episcopal, 35; Congregationalist, 23; Baptist, 11; Presbyterian, 6; Liberal, 4; Methodist, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Universalist, 2; Rationalist, 1; undecided, 23.

It is stated by the authorities who have charge of the financial affairs of the meetings at the Hippodrome that Moody and Sankey are not supported from the general contributions, but receive enough to meet their moderate expenses from private subscriptions. A detailed statement of expenditures is to be made at the end of the services.

Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson, of Louisville, is very ill of brain fever, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. Dr. Wilson was one of the original "declaration and testimony" men in the Presbyterian Church, favoring slavery. A year or two ago he left the Southern Presbyterian Church and joined the Northern. He is Pastor of a large church in Louisville.

Rev. Dr. Field, of the *Evangelist*, writes from India an account of the Parsee and Hindoo modes of burial. The bodies of the Parsees are not burned lest the touch of death should pollute the flames, for they have an idolatrous reverence for fire; neither can they be buried in the earth, nor in the sea, for earth and water and air are all alike sacred. They therefore expose the bodies of their dead to be devoured by birds of the air. As soon as the birds strip the flesh from the body, the bones are thrown together in a deep pit. "Compared with this, the Hindoo mode of disposing of the dead by burning, seems almost like Christian burial. Yet it is done in a mode which is very offensive. In returning from Malabar Hill one evening, along the beautiful drive around the bay, we noticed a number of furnace-like openings, where fires were burning, from which proceeded a sickening smell, and were told that this was the burning of the bodies of the Hindoos!"

Prof. Thwing says the total number of missionaries in New-York City "may be set down at 266, who probably make 800,000 visits a year. Besides these there are hundreds of tract visitors and other voluntary agents of various churches and societies. There are 140 Protestant missions in the City where Sabbath-schools and preaching and other religious and moral services for adults or children, or both, are regularly carried on. Of this number forty-five are permanently established in suitable, commodious, church-like buildings, as with the ministry, the ordinances, and the government that usually appertain to churches, though they be not regularly incorporated as such. Others of these missions will arise and build during the year, and some will doubtless one day become, in a measure, self-supporting, self-governing, independent churches."

Edward Kimball, Mr. Moody's Sunday-school teacher, has written an article to deny certain statements respecting the early part of Mr. Moody's life and church membership. He also describes Mr. Moody's examination for admission into the church. Moody "was then eighteen years of age; had been in my class but a few weeks; could not tell what it was to be a Christian; had no idea of what Christ had done for him; and with the utmost encouragement, aided by the presence of his teacher, whom he loved, he could answer but haltingly, chiefly in monosyllables, and then only when the question was of the simplest, and its answer was obvious. I remember the chief question and its answer—the longest answer he gave: 'Mr. Moody, what has Christ done for us all—for you—which entitles him to our love?' 'I don't know,' he said, 'I think Christ has done a good deal for us, but I don't think of anything in particular as I know of.' Nothing was elicited at this interview which any pastor or church committee could have considered satisfactory evidence of his conversion."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of the late William D. Glenn, of Philadelphia, provides for bequests as follows, after proper bequests to the wife: To the Pennsylvania Hospital, (for improving the accommodations for the insane,) $2,000; to the Pennsylvania Hospital, (for general purposes,) $2,000; to the Philadelphia Dispensary, $1,000; to the St. Joseph's Hospital, $1,000; to the Old Man's Home, $1,000; to the Merchants' Fund, $1,000; total, $8,000.

THE CANADIAN SHOWER OF FLIES.

The Quebec *Mercury* says: "The flies which fell in a shower at Riviere du Loup lately are classed by Mr. Belanger, Curator of Museum of Natural History to the Laval University, under the order of *neuropteres*, or dragon-fly, which deposits its larvæ beneath the water, and is supposed to belong to the perlides family, probably the *capnia pygmæa*. Fitch says they are frequently met with in New-York in the month of February, but Canadian naturalists are not yet familiar with it, and its popular history is thus given by an old *habitant*: They are seen in certain parts of Lower Canada in greater or less abundance, every year, about the middle or end of March. The farmers know it as the *bête à sucre*, or 'sugar fly,' and judge of the probable sugar yield by the number of flies about when they are tapping the maples. On the south shores of the Island of Orleans they are annually observed about the ice and make north for the land, contrary to the grasshoppers, which always make south and drown themselves in the river. After leaving the shore ice, the sugar fly takes shelter in thousands on the trees near the roads, and thence they travel over the snow. They are in some seasons troublesome to the sugar-makers, necessitating the straining of all the sap before it can be boiled."

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

THE PASSAGE OF DUCK RIVER BY GEN. NELSON'S DIVISION JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—NELSON AT HIS BEST.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Gen. William Nelson commanded the Fourth Division of Buell's army. He had been a naval officer, and his tyranny and harshness caused his men to dislike him at first. But, as the march southward took the troops into the enemy's country, the soldierly perceptions and instincts of the old General, as well as his stern sense of duty and pride in his command, won for him respect and a strange sort of feeling that was almost affection. Nelson was a strict disciplinarian, and always moved, or went into camp, or left camp, as if in the presence of the enemy. He superintended, early every morning, the formation of line of battle; was on his horse at the first bugle-blast, and rode down the line like a hurricane, expecting every man, officer as well as private, to be in his place, and ready for duty. Men, under this training, became unconsciously alert, and emphatic in action. It was a standing joke that Nelson's division could "tumble out" quicker than any other. Nelson was particular and exacting as to little things, which seemed trifling, until the men realized, in their first battle, that all had constituted a part of their training for battle. The realization that their commander had seen with clearer vision than they, and that he had compelled them to do what was best, caused the men to turn with rare trust to the Old Stormer, and to become rather proud of his oddities, and his obtrusive individuality. He was a thorough soldier, and was terribly in earnest; and they knew it.

On the march southward from Nashville, Buell's advance was delayed by the destruction of the bridge across Duck River. Nelson fretted under the delay, protested against it, and finally volunteered to put his division across without a bridge, if he were allowed the advance. Permission was given for him to cross, and he issued one of the queerest military orders on record. This was read to the troops in the morning, and was in substance like this: The men will march to the river, fix bayonets, and stack arms. They will then take off their pants, blouses, and accoutrements, putting all in a bundle, which will be placed on the bayonet. They will then take arms, and, with bundles on the bayonets as ordered, will wade the river in their shirts and drawers. Officers will see that there is no confusion, and that, on reaching the further bank, the men dress quickly and march rapidly forward to restore the circulation.

Imagine the looks of 8,000 or 10,000 men as this order was read to them on a cool, bright Spring morning. They marched down to the river; they undressed to their shirts; and, in view of the entire population of Columbia, men, women, and children, they, with cheers and shouts, and jokes, and laughs, plunged into the cold water. The scene was ludicrous in the extreme; but in not very many hours the entire division was marching southward. It kept the advance during the interval between that date and the battle of Shiloh.

During the march Nelson was fuming and storming about slowness, and, early on the morning of the first attack on Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, had hurried his troops into line and had marched southward on his own responsibility. Men remember to this day the face of Nelson on that march. His mutterings were of impending danger; and, when his ear caught the sound of artillery, he urged the men to greater efforts. When Grant's messenger met him, his men were hurrying forward; and when Carson outlined the situation, Nelson thundered out: "We knew it, Sir, and we are moving. Carry your message to those behind us."

After this the men saw Nelson at his best. He dropped his offensively arrogant manner; he spoke tenderly, almost gushingly of the Army in front, and of the honor of the old flag; and when his first brigade had crossed the Tennessee, and he came on foot, (this horse could not be taken in the boat, crowded with men,) his tones and words were such as to instill a new courage into their hearts, and to call out a new devotion to their bluff old leader. He called the men gentlemen, did not swear once, and his ever-ready "Gotohellsir" was forgotten. History tells how the division went into battle, and how well they did their duty; but the strong individuality of Nelson, his prescience, energy, and readiness were better illustrated by the crossing of Duck River than by his splendid battle record. He understood the needs of the hour, and met them with a rude, imperious emphasis that compelled admiration. Had his men not waded Duck River in their shirts, Buell's Army would not have been within call to turn the tide at Shiloh.

THE PRIZE FOR THE SEVENTH.

The San Francisco *Call* of March 27 has the following description of the badge to be sent to the Seventh Regiment by the veteran members now residing on the Pacific coast: "At a reunion of ex-members of the New-York Seventh Regiment held in this city a few months ago, the suggestion of the President of the California Rifle Association, who was present, was adopted, that a prize for good marksmanship be presented by the veterans on this coast for competition at Creedmoor among the active members of the regiment. This idea has culminated in the manufacture of a very handsome badge, designed by Col. William R. Smedberg and executed by D. W. Laird. It is about four inches in diameter, and is of solid gold. To a California grizzly is attached a scroll, upon which are enameled in black the words, 'Veterans of the Pacific.' To this scroll are appended four chains, which support the badge. In the centre is the monogram N. G., surrounded by a circle of Oriental pearls. On either side are the figures 27 and 7; the former numerals standing for the organization from which the Seventh Regiment was formed. Above, on the rim of the badge, is the regimental motto, '*Pro Patria et Gloria*,' and, upon a shield below, the figures '1875,' flanked by roses chased in gold. The monogram in the centre is enameled in transparent blue, and all the other lettering is enameled in black. On the reverse of the badge is engraved this inscription: 'From the Veterans of the Pacific for best Rifle Practice, Seventh N. G. S. N. Y., April 19th, 1876.' The cost of the badge is $200 in gold. Its workmanship has been steadily superintended from its inception by 'Corporal' Jacquelin."

A TEXAS INCIDENT.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner*, of the 4th inst., has a paragraph headed, "Neatly Done," which reads: "A young man living some ten or fifteen miles above the city was awakened one night recently by the suspicious barking and growling of his dogs in the yard. Rising lightly from bed, he peeped out through a window pane, and there sure enough, he discovered the cause of the disturbance. Dimly outlined in the moonlight stood the form of a man. With one hand he was evidently untying the gentleman's fine horse, which stood haltered for the night, while with the other he held a six-shooter, pointing directly at the front door. Taking in the situation at a glance, our young friend gently reached for his shot-gun, and, passing out at the back door and round the corner, opened the attack from an unexpected and wholly unguarded quarter. Under this skillful generalship the enemy came down while just in the act of mounting, and without even so much as responding to the first fire. The deceased was buried without the honors of either peace or war."

SOUTHERN SUPERSTITION.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* writes: "On the banks of St. Johns River there lived two old Spanish planters, between whom existed a deadly feud. Even the approach of death could not heal it. As one approached the dark river he made his will, and inscribed in it this clause: 'I wish to be buried near the line of fence, in closest proximity to ——'s, that I may be able to haunt him and show him even in death he is unforgiven.' The old man died, and friends assembled at his funeral. While the services were being held, his unforgiven neighbor was hopping about on the other side of the fence, a cow-bell tied to each knee, shooting a gun and blowing a horn as a charm to lull the evil spirit. After the friends of the dead departed had retired, the old man built a large fire on the grave, and then went to his own home, perfectly satisfied that his former enemy's evil spirit is 'laid,' and will not annoy him. My informant says, 'I witnessed this scene myself.' They are all Catholics."

LAMENTABLE CARELESSNESS.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of Friday last says: "Yesterday morning two women in the west part of town gave birth to children in the same room and at the same time. The circumstances transpired sooner than had been expected, and as a consequence preparations for the new arrivals had not been made. Intelligence of the event was conveyed to a neighboring house, and a woman living there hastened to them in order to render necessary aid. She cared for the little strangers, bathed and clothed them, and in due season started to present them to their waiting mammas. Then she made the startling discovery that she had succeeded in inextricably mixing the infants so that she was unable to decide which was the mother of either. The case was anxiously considered by all parties, but no decision could be reached, and finally the two mothers cast lots for choice, agreeing that if the children should, when grown, develop family traits sufficiently to identify them they should be exchanged if the present selection should prove to be incorrect."

SOME OLD LETTERS.

REMINISCENCES OF THE REVOLUTION.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON, WAYNE, AND RICHARD HENRY LEE—A LATER DOCUMENT FROM AARON BURR.

The Centennial period is bringing out a large number of letters from the patriots of the Revolution, as well as from men prominent in various ways in the later history of the Republic. The Philadelphia *Press* prints copies of letters written by Gens. Washington and Wayne to Brig. Gen. Lacey, about ninety-eight years ago, while the last-named was with his command, in Bucks County, Penn. We quote the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE,
February 21, 1778.

SIR: I received your favors of the 19th and 20th instant. With respect to the three men you mention to have taken when going to Philadelphia, I wish you to examine them and the witnesses on the subject, and to punish em in such manner as they may deserve. If there is any of them who appears to be great offenders, and to be proper objects for capital punishment, you will send them to Head Quarters with the witnesses, that they may be tried by a General Court Martial here. I am informed there still remains a considerable quantity of Hay at *Point no Point*, notwithstanding the large supplies the enemy have obtained from thence. This it is now more than probable they will attempt to get away before it be long—since all accounts agree that the forage they collected heretofore is nearly expended. As it is of infinite importance to distress them in this article, and prevent them obtaining further supplies, I must request that you will devise some method immediately for destroying all the Hay at the place I have mentioned. The business should be conducted with great address and secrecy, and *suddenly*, by an active party, under active and enterprising officers. If this is not the case, or the design should be previously talked of, or communicated, it is almost certain that the enemy will be informed of it, and will not only find means to prevent the execution of the plan, but will take means to cut off the party. The situation of the place is somewhat peculiar and difficult. This is an additional motive for secrecy and the greatest activity. If the party could go on one way and come off another, it would be advisable, and it appears to me if they could return [blank left in the original] their retreat would be the more secure. Guides on whom you have the strictest confidence should be provided if the officers appointed to command the party are not acquainted with the routes themselves, but in procuring them, if they are necessary, you must use much care and management.

I am, sir,
Yr. most obed. serv't,
G. WASHINGTON.

P. S.—If there is any hay towards Dunks' ferry or anywhere else which you suppose will be in the reach of the enemy, that should be destroyed also if you cannot remove it.

The following is also given by the *Press*, and shows how the Quakers were looked after:

HEAD-QUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE,
20th March, 1778.

SIR: Sunday next being the time on which the Quakers hold one of their general meetings, a member of that society will probably be attempting to go into Philadelphia. This is an intercourse that we should by all means endeavor to interrupt, as the plans settled at these meetings are of the pernicious tendency. I would therefore have you dispose of your parties in such a manner as will most probably fall in with these people, and if they should, and any of them should be mounted upon horses fit for the draft or the service of light dragoons, I desire they may be taken from them and sent over to the Quartermaster General; any such are not to be considered as the property of the parties who may seize them, as in other cases. Communicate the above orders to any of the officers of the Continental army who may command scouting parties upon your side of the Schuylkill.

I am, sir, your most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Gen. LACEY.

The following, from "Mad Anthony" Wayne, was in his own writing, on a torn piece of paper, and was carelessly and, apparently, hurriedly written:

BENSALEM, March 15, 1778.

SIR: His Excellency having ordered me to collect and drive in all the Cattle, Horses & Waggons in the counties of Bucks and Philada. likely to fall into the hands of the Enemy, especially the property of *tories*. I wish you to order your Troops to make a grand forage between New Town and Phila. and in that direction through both counties, driving the property so taken into your rear, and from thence to camp, passing certificates to the owners for the same, to the end they will expect and may at one day receive a compensation. You need not be very nice with regard to the cattle being fat, but order all to be taken that can be, and together with the Horses fit for Cavalry or Draft, and all Sheep and Hogs fit for use, together with Waggons & Geers, which you will cause to be loaded with forage. You will please to order all the articles that you may collect within two or three days to be delivered to Col. Butler, who will escort them to camp.

Interim, I am, Sir, your most Hum. serv't,
ANT'Y WAYNE.

Gen. LACEY.

The Boston *Journal* copies from the original the following letter written by Richard Henry Lee, and addressed to "Honorable John Page, Esqr., at Williamsburg, Virginia." The letter is clearly written and very well preserved. It has both a personal and historic interest, and is imbued with the indomitable spirit of the times:

BALTIMORE, 2d January, 1778.

DEAR SIR: By the express lately sent from hence I inclosed you both the printed accounts that we have had of the General's success against the enemy in New-Jersey. Col. Boyton, who bro't us the General's letter, says that a party of Hessians more was brought in just as he came away, which makes the number of prisoners between 1000 and 1100. Reinforcements are daily going up and in such numbers that the General intends to push the enemy, and we hope successfully, out of the Jerseys. The Hessian officers in general behaved infamously in this battle, and the British light horse with the Tories that were in Town scampered off at the beginning of the engagement. A few days before this attack, a flag was sent over to Trenton to this Col. Rohl, now a prisoner; he received and treated the officer kindly, asked him if 'twas not reported that the Hessians plundered much and that they were the only plunderers. The officer answering in the affirmative, Col. Rohl replied that the English had address enough to have it so believed, but that it was notorious that the British officers and soldiers plundered more than the Hessians. Two British officers present denied it not. Soon after this, 2,000 Hessians that were at Bordentown, below Trenton on Delaware, marched off, having previously sent away 100 waggons loaded with plunder directly toward N. York. If the Hessians are the smallest Plunderers, what are the British? In truth, we hear that the people are enraged to a great degree at the brutal treatment they have met with. Our worthy friend, Gen. Lee, had retired to a house but a little way from his army (and by the advice of a man who lived in the parts, and who affected great resentment at the enemies conduct) to write a few letters to Gen. Gates and others on business of consequence, when the Villain who had brought him there went, privately, express to the enemy and brought up the light horse—seventy of them—who made the General prisoner, carrying him off without his hat. They had traveled very fast, their horses being in a foam when they arrived at the house. This is certainly a heavy loss to the American cause, but still it rests on ground too strong to be shaken.

You say it is reported that my letters have given up all for lost. You may rely upon it, sir, that this is false. I have related things truly as they were, and whilst Pennsylvania was in lethargy, supposed, as our General was without an army, that Philadelphia might fall; but always subjoined that though this might hurt the loss of ten such cities would not ruin the American cause; and called upon my correspondents to remember that at the beginning of this quarrel we told our enemies that we knew they could take our cities and our sea coast, but that still enough would be left to secure American freedom. These have been my sentiments, and therefore you see how grossly I have been misrepresented. But the treatment I have received this way from some mean-spirited, dirty, envious wretches, has been frequent and gross. My contempt for these folks is abundantly greater than I can express. I am perfectly satisfied that these little malicious lies will make no impression on you or any sensible, virtuous man, and the rest may think of me as they please. I love their ill opinion, but should be miserable under their esteem.

The King of Spain has certainly given us free use of his Ports for our Ships of all kinds, including Prizes. And every wicked art, even Lies of the British Ambassador at the Court of France, cannot prevent them from assisting us.

Farewell, Dear Sir; encourage the enlisting business, because, with our new army, American freedom and independence will be secure.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

In this connection may be given, as of interest, the following letter from Aaron Burr to one Dr Ledger, the original of which is in the possession of a gentleman in Kingston. We copy it from the Kingston *Freeman*:

NEW-YORK, 5th September, 1801.

MY DEAR SIR: There runs a federal rumor that the Health Officer is not at his post; that the duties of his office are neglected, that merchants are unnecessarily embarrassed in their commercial concerns, that the health of the City is greatly exposed, etc. These things are already a street talk, and if it should please God to send any contagious disorder among us, no matter through what channel conveyed, it will forthwith be demonstrated to be your fault and the proofs published. Thus you will be damned by words and execrations at least, and if not for all eternity, at least for the season, and the new administration will come in for a due portion of curses. It has occurred to me that you may have relapsed. I was not pleased with the state of your nerves and blood when we parted, and neither could have been improved by an obstinate and unnecessary exposure three hours to an intense sun. Having an idle horse and servant, I sent to learn the truth, and tell you the little I know which may interest you. Among other things you know already that I am affectionately yours,

A. BURR.

DRY GOODS.

H. C. F. KOCH,

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTIETH ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

100 cases of DRESS GOODS, just received, containing all the Novelties of the Season.

75 pieces DAMASSE GOODS in Brown, Gray, Cream, and Ecru shades, 31c., worth 50c.
40 pieces ARABESQUE POPLIN, 60c. Broadway price is $1.
250 pieces of WORSTED POPLIN in all the popular shades, 35c., well worth 50c.
A splendid assortment of BASKET PLAIDS, 50c., other houses charge 75c.
5 cases of TWILLED DEBEGES, 20c., these goods are desirable at 30c.
50 pieces of all WOOL DEBEGES, 37c., these are the regular 50c. goods.
A great variety of small BLACK and WHITE PLAIDS at 18c., 20c., 25c., and 30c., all bargains.

BARGAINS IN BLACK GOODS.

50 pieces of 40 inch wide BLACK CASHMERE, 41c., would be cheap at 70c.
100 pieces of BLACK CASHMERE, 45c., 50c., 60c., each worth 20c. more per yard.
60 pieces of BLACK CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, 75c., good value for $1.
DRAP D'ETE extra wide and heavy for sacques at $1 15, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 75, all fully 30c. to 50c. under value.

FROM AUCTION.

Black Silks,

Colored Silks.

50 pieces of COLORED SILK in new shades, $1, $1 10, and $1 25, worth fully $1 50 per yard.
STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS at 75c., 80c., 90c., cost the importer $1 25.
Heavy BLACK DRESS SILKS, $1 and $1 10, last seasons price $1 50 per yard.
Handsome GROS GRAIN, $1 15, worth $1 45.
Rich GROS DU RHIN, $1 25, good value for $1 65.
GREAT BARGAINS in superb satin finish CASHMERE SILKS, sublime quality of the most celebrated makes, $1 75, $2, $2 25, respective values $2 25, $2 75, $3.

SUITS.

A large assortment of LADIES' SUITS of both foreign and our own make.
STYLISH STUFF SUITS at $7, $9, $12, $15, $18.
RICH BLACK SILK SUITS at $47 and $50.
Handsome STRIPED SILK SUITS made to order for $39.
COLORED SILK SUITS, richly trimmed, from $50 up.
Suits made to order in latest Paris fashion by first-class Dress-makers, at short notice and moderate prices.
50 NEW STYLES of DRAP D'ETE SACQUES, from medium to finest, many designs entirely new and not found elsewhere.

HOSIERY.

Our stock of Ladies', Gents', and Misses' HOSE is now very complete, embracing all the novelties appearing in Paris this season.
Unbleached, Plain, Colored, and Striped.
Clocked and Embroidered Lisle Thread.
Our stock of CHILDREN'S HOSE is UNSURPASSED in variety of Styles and Cheapness.

Just received a Bankrupt Stock of REAL LACE, GUIPURE, AND NOTTINGHAM

LACE CURTAINS,

some slightly soiled, at half the cost of importation.
A good opportunity for those in search of BARGAINS.

H. C. F. Koch,

6th av. and 20th st., New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE ST., AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND CLOAKS.

In the ladies' department will be found all the latest Spring styles of suits in BLACK and COLORED SILKS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, KNICKERBOCKERS, and SUEZ CLOTHS.
SWISS, LINEN, and TARLETAN OVERSKIRTS.
WRAPPERS in CASHMERE, DELAINE, and CALICO; all sizes, at very low prices.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

The attention of ladies is called to this department, where they will find a splendid stock of SPRING SUITS, for Misses and Children, in Poplin, Mohair, Alpaca, and Silk Lustre; all sizes.
A large assortment of MARSEILLES DRESSES, from 70c. to $1 25.
SWISS and TARLETAN SUITS, all sizes, $2 50, $3, and $3 50.
SWISS and TARLETAN OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES, $2 50 to $4.
ORGANDIE SUITS, from $6, and upwards.
A full line of CALICO SUITS and WRAPPERS for Children, from 60c., and upwards.
MOURNING SUITS for ladies and children constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice.

CLOAKS.

Ladies' Cashmere and Drap d'été Sacques, Talmas, Sleeveless Jackets and Dolmans, (for style and quality unequalled,) at $5, $6, $7, $8, and $10.
LADIES' SILK SACQUES, the latest styles, at very low prices.
CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES, braided and plain, all sizes, from $2 50 to $4.

Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

NOW ON

FREE EXHIBITION,

DAY AND EVENING,

AT THE

KURTZ ART GALLERY,

NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.

ELEGANT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART GEMS.—PAINTINGS, ANCIENT AND MODern, water colors, engravings, for sale or exchange; pictures lined, cleaned, and restored. ENGLISH CONNOISSEUR, No. 242 West 55th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST Assortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 13th st., near

DRY GOODS.

House Furnishing.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY.

LORD & TAYLOR

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, and No. 83 FORSYTH ST., are offering an elegant stock of

CARPETINGS,

Comprising

MOQUETTES,	WILTONS,
VELVETS,	BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,	INGRAINS,
THREE-PLYS.	OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

These goods are all in the LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, introduced this season, and are offered at a MATERIAL REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture

always on hand, to meet the demands of the Spring trade, AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.

Parlor Suites, from $50.
Solid Walnut Bedroom Suites, from $45.
Enameled Bedroom Suites, from $20.

Other Goods at Proportionately Low Prices.

Upholstery Department.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
COTTAGE DRAPERIES.
LAMBREQUINS, made and put up in the latest style.
HOLLAND and GILT SHADES, made and put up.
WINDOW CORNICES and MIRRORS, of superior style and finish.
FURNITURE COVERINGS and LOOSE COVERS, cut and made to order.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
MARSEILLES and CROCHET QUILTS, in all the popular brands.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

ALSO,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, and BEDDING of the very best quality at prices TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth Streets.

AMERICAN SILKS.

The objection heretofore existing that

AMERICAN SILKS,

although conceded to be serviceable beyond all question, had no lustre, and were liable to catch the dust, has been entirely obviated by manufacturing them on the French plan, thereby acquiring that

BRILLIANT APPEARANCE

which they always retain in wearing.
We will offer on MONDAY, April 10, 300 additional pieces of the

"Cachemire Ristori"

SATIN FINISH,

BLACK AND COLORED,

ranging in price from $1 50 to $3. Also, an invoice of very stylish

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,

23 inches wide, (gros grain,) at $1 50, worth $2 50.

AMERICAN SILK DEPARTMENT

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING A LARGE STOCK OF

REAL & IMITATION LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., comprising large lines of
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD LACES,
REAL FRENCH AND BELGIUM GUIPURE LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE LACES,
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
REAL POINT DUCHESSE LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES.
BLACK FRENCH SILK LACES in choice new goods, latest designs, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

Will open on MONDAY several new patterns in Black Ecru, Guipure, and Spanish Nets, with laces to match.
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS at VERY LOW PRICES.
200 tape border HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, at $1 20 dozen; worth $1 50.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 18c., worth 22c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20c., worth 25c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25c., worth 30c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 30c., worth 37c.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWLEDGED ability as Solo and Church Organist, and as conductor of quartet and chorus choirs, who has held the position of organist and choir master in a prominent Episcopal Church for a number of years, desires an engagement from May 1; can furnish singers if desired. Address ORGANIST, care of Messrs. Jno. F. Stratton & Co., No. 55 Maiden Lane, where the advertiser may be seen on Wednesday and Friday from 2 to 3 P. M.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EVINGTON E. SNOW, JACOB B. HOPPER, and ROBERT T. SANDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasia S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, for the purpose mentioned in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

Magnificent Display

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Fancy Goods and Hosiery,

AT THE NEWLY-ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT OF

Doyle & Adolphi,

267 and 269 Grand st.,

CORNER OF FORSYTH ST.

GRAND OPENING

On Monday and Tuesday, April 10 and 11, of

Cloaks, Suits, and Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats.

(THE LAST-NAMED A NEW DEPARTMENT.)

CHOICE NOVELTIES.

Will be EXHIBITED of OUR OWN and EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE, at ATTRACTIVE LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

155 pieces STRIPED SILKS at 60c. a yard, in DESIRABLE AND SPRING COLORS.
120 pieces PLAIN-COLORED FAILLE SILKS at $1 25; worth $1 50.
2,500 pair REAL KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair; worth 75c.
100 pieces TWENTY-EIGHT INCH WIDE PLAID DRESS GOODS at 9c. a yard; worth 15c.
10 cases SPRING CALICOES at 5c. a yard.
AND MANY OTHER

BARGAINS

in ALL our DEPARTMENTS, TOO NUMEROUS to MENTION. We respectfully INVITE A CALL to THIS GREAT OPENING.

Doyle & Adolphi,

267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,

CORNER FORSYTH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,
ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

BLACK GOODS.

40-inch CASHMERE, all wool, 75c.
36-inch CASHMERE, all wool, 50c., 60c., and 63c.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, all wool, 40c. upward.
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING AND BLACK DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Tamise, Paricine, Wool Delaines, Barathea, Drap d'Ete, Armures, Drap d'Alma, yard wide, 62c.; former price, 87c.
The Crape stock is the most complete in the City, and comprises the best makes in all the different widths.
MOURNING BONNETS in all the new shapes, $2 50 and upward.

ALSO,

Will open a splendid line of GRENADINES, from 12½c. to $2 50—fifty different styles.

SILKS.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 10:
One case of COLORED SILKS, in all the new shades, comprising Russe, Myrtle, Corbeau, Marron, Mode, Feutre, Marine, Carmelite, and Slate, at $1 per yard, worth $1 25.

ALSO,

85 pieces in LIGHT SHADES, at 75c., worth $1.
ALL THE HIGHER GRADES AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BLACK SILKS.

A very large assortment of BLACK SILKS, comprising all the popular brands, Bellons, Teillards, Ponsons, Guinets, and the renowned LORD & TAYLOR FAMILY SATIN FINISH CACHMERE, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL.

Just received from auction, a large lot of Fancy Silks, in checks and stripes, at 40c., 50c., and 65c. per yard, A GREAT BARGAIN.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth Sts.

FURNITURE.

A1. CARPETS. CARPETS.
THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS, SHADES, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
In this or any other City,
WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION,
At prices less than the cost of manufacture.
Consisting in part of
Moquette, Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels, &c.
English Tapestry Brussels from $1 per yard.
Ingrain Carpets from 25c. per yard.
Oil-cloths, all widths, from 28c. per yard.
Also, $100,000 worth of rich and medium PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND KITCHEN
FURNITURE.
Beds, Bedding, Mirrors, &c. at prices which CANNOT BE EQUALED.
Fine Parlor Suits, (7 pieces,) from $30, worth 50.
Fine Black Walnut Chamber Suits, from $35, worth $60.
Fine Black Walnut Dressing-case Suits, $60, worth $125.
Fine Cottage Suits, from $17, worth $30.
Lounges, Sofas, Buffets, Hall-stands, Tables, Mirrors, and a thousand other articles at prices that CANNOT BE FOUND ANYWHERE ELSE.
Call and examine for yourselves.

D. KELLY,

Nos. 512 and 514 8th av., corner 36th st.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

The most complete and varied assortment of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, MATTING, &c., In the City, at prices which
DEFY COMPETITION.
FINE CHAMBER FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Magnificent B. W. Dressing-case Suits, $300; worth $500.
Fine B. W. Dressing-case Suits, $75; worth $125.
Fine B. W. Bureau Suits, $50; worth $90.
Fine Cottage Suits, (carved top,) $25; worth $40.
Fine Parlor Suits, (seven pieces,) $35; worth $60.
Extra fine Parlor Suits, (H. C. or Rep.) $60; worth $100.

CARPETS.

VELVET CARPETS from $1 75; worth $2 50.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 65; worth $2 25.
AMERICAN BODY BRUSSELS, 75c.; worth $1 50.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1.
INGRAIN CARPETS, 38c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c.
OIL-CLOTHS from 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c.
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, SHADES, CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Call and examine. No trouble to show goods at
REDUCED PRICES,
Corner 25th st. and 6th av., New-York.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—ELEGANT FURNITURE, carpets, pier glass, cornices, hair mattresses, spring beds, &c., of private house 138 East 27th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM.

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,204 BROADWAY

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

OUR OPENING OF

NOVELTIES

STILL CONTINUES.

ELEGANT STYLES OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LACES,
PARASOLS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE UNDERGARMENTS.

OUR GOODS ARE STRICTLY FIRST CLASS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN ALL BROADWAY AND UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Bargains in Boys' Clothing.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

Open the SPRING SEASON with all the leading styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR at prices never before named.
BOYS' SUITS, 3 TO 8 YEARS, $3 TO $10.
BOYS' SUITS, 9 TO 14 YEARS, $10 TO $15.
BOYS' KILT SUITS, $3 75 TO $10.
CHILD'S NEW STYLE BLOUSE SUIT, $3 25 TO $5 50.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S

FIRST-CLASS

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

With Safe Deposit Vaults

And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)

Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,

Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSES FOR FURNITURE, &C.

RATE OF INSURANCE, 50c.
Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
Office No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., 779 Greenwich st., and 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor, office No. 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience, elevator, watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHAELS & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO children) a first-class second floor, with board, with a private family, (no children,) situated between Lexington and 6th avs. and 14th and 62d sts.; price not over $150 per month; no boarding-house keepers need apply; best reference given and required. Box No. 20 City Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH TWO DAUGHters, (young ladies,) desires rooms and board in a private family, or where there are few other boarders, above 23d st., Madison and 6th avs. Address COMFORT, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, (location, 14th to 23d st., and 4th to 6th av.,) with board. Address, with full particulars. Post Office Box No. 5,688; references given and required.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN ONE LARGE room and bedroom, with breakfast only, with a strictly private family; no other boarders; location between 6th and 4th avs., 26th and 42d sts. Address H., Post Office Box No. 2,753. References exchanged.

WANTED—FOR A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY, highly recommended, board in a private family in exchange for French and music lessons. Address A. Z., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR, TWO UNfurnished rooms, with board, within one-half mile of Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms reasonable; state particulars. Post Office Box No. 521.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE first respectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, ALPHA, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF parlor and extension, well calculated for a physician, in a private dwelling, (furnished,) at No. 121 Lexington av. Can be seen on application at the above number.

AT NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—A HALL ROOM on the fourth floor, without board; also, in a few days, a handsome suite on the third floor for gentlemen of refinement only.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, FROM MAY 1, A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor; large closets, bath, &c.; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR physician's office; also other rooms, singly or en suite; references.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS will have rooms on second and third floors in April.

TO LET.—A ROOM, FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping in a house near Elevated Railroad Depot. No. 321 West 35th st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and suites, Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 41st st.; dining-rooms supplied with the best the markets can furnish; prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.—THE ELEGANT newly-erected building, Nos. 32, 34, and 36 West 11th st., with all modern improvements; elevator, &c., for hotel purposes. For terms inquire at No. 121 Maiden lane.

ELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

HOTEL, RUTHERFURD PARK.—THIRTYfive minutes from New-York; thirty rooms; new and complete; for rent or sale. R. K. STEWART, No. 81 Cedar st.

NOS 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Family and single rooms, with board; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CENTENNIAL HOME, FREEHOLD, N. Y., C. E. MOORE, Proprietor, will be opened May 1. This house has the advantages of a farm-house, with daily mail and telegraph facilities near by. The agent can be seen for two days at the restaurant corner of Essex and Grand sts.

ST. MARK HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Opens about May 1. For rooms, apply or address Hotel, or J. J. DEMPSEY, No. 20 East 22d st., Crawford & Dempsey.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Open May 1; favorable terms for May and June. B. T. COZZENS, No. 149 Broadway, formerly of Cozzens' Hotel, West Point.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or more if required, in a private family, in the immediate neighborhood of St Cloud and Rossmore Hotels, and within five minutes' walk of Elevated Railroad and Grand Central depot; the house is in splendid order, just painted, with bath-room, water-closets, &c. Address D. A. D., Box No. 173 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, RESIDING in their own house, near 37th st., Madison and Park avs., would rent to a gentleman a large, elegant room on second floor, front, with bath and dressing-rooms; table and appointments of the best; references exchanged. Address C. H. Hurd, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FROM MAY 1—ON REASONABLE TERMS—A handsomely-furnished parlor, bed-room attached, with or without private table; suitable for a physician or gentleman and wife; location 31st st., a few doors from Grand Hotel; references must be A No. 1. Address HOUSE, P. O. Box No. 990.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let a large, pleasant, nicely-furnished room on second floor, or suite of rooms, with excellent board, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen; terms very reasonable; references. No. 244 West 25th st.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26th st., New-York.—Nice rooms and excellent board in first-class location, including Turkish and electric baths, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for board and room only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Elegant parlor suite, connecting rooms; private bath; with or without private table, in this well-known, well-lighted, and commodious establishment; references.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY Park, I will have delightful rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 35 East 21st st., between 10 and 3.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms on second floor for families; single rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable; best references; house kept by a Southern lady.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW NICE rooms in a private family, with good board; location near Washington Park. Address R. F. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME front rooms, with board, to let to a permanent party willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations; reference given and required.

A NEWLY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM with large closet, for a single gentleman, in a strictly private family, with or without board. Address S. G. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let, on or before the 15th of April, a very handsome second floor, in a first-class family, house serving private tables only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. BEAVER WILL rent parlor and three bedrooms, together or separately, with or without private table, or with or without board.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; no May moving; arrangements made for Summer.

A BACK PARLOR WITH PLENTY OF closet room, to let to two persons; private family and home comforts; good table. No. 58 West Washington place.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 157 WEST.—Second and third floors, to let singly or en suite, with board; terms moderate; home comforts; references.

FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—SECOND floor front rooms; other rooms pleasant for gentlemen at moderate terms in a first-class house, with good board; references. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, on second and third floors, with board; house first-class; location unexceptionable.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS, WITH FIRSTclass board, for summer or by the year, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A REFINED PARTY OF ADULTS WILLING to share actual expenses, pro rata, of rooms and board in first-class brown-stone house, 47th st., near 6th av., address EXPRESS, No. 778 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—SUMMER BOARD AT reduced prices; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired. F. LACHENMEYER.

NO. 53 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Large room on third floor, newly furnished; first-class table; references.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, desirable rooms are now offered, with board, for families or gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND Madison avs.—Very elegant rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private tables; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, en suite or separately; board or private table.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, HANDsome back parlor, with private bath; also, large room on fourth floor front.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Furnished rooms, floors, or single rooms, with board. Do not move.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 33 WEST.—Desirable rooms to let, with board; second floor, front; southern exposure; Summer prices; no moving.

FIFTH AV., NO. 21.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, singly or en suite; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, together or separately, at No. 29 West 17th st.; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—VERY DESIRABLE suites of rooms, newly furnished, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third story,) with board, to a gentleman; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with superior board; first-class accommodations; reference.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—PLEASANT SECOND story rooms to rent, with first-class board, to two gentlemen and their wives. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., spacious suites of apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also, single rooms; reference.

61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING SECond-story rooms, with board, to parties desiring refined home.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES will be vacated in a few days; house and table first-class; also, single rooms; reference.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also, hall rooms; references.

MRS. EATON'S,

Nos. 12 and 14 5th av.; parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, front; private table, if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO A family, with private table; gentlemen, physician, or dentist.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, connecting, to let, with board; now vacated. Best of reference.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—A large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, COMPLETE, to let, with or without private table, at No. 27 West 39th st.

NO. 31 MADISON AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with good board; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two persons, to let, with board.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms in first-class house, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. No. 127 West 21st st.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room on second floor; excellent table; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY and four grown children, in Pennsylvania or Vermont preferred; must be within twelve hours ride of New-York City; terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, C. Y., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR from Wall st., desirable rooms, with board, for the Spring or Summer; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 73 5th av. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, Maplewood Station; seventy minutes from City; five minutes' walk from depot; large farm-house; accommodations from April 15. Address H. A. S., Box No. 132 South Orange, N. J.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT LEE, N. J.—On very high ground, overlooking river; shaded, picturesque, and secluded. Address P. A. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD, ON THE NORTH SHORE OF Long Island, for a lady, three children, and nurse; location on the water preferred; references exchanged. Address W. A. M., No. 67 Chrystie st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, April 10, 1876,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Farewell benefit of
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS,
Prior to her departure for Europe on Saturday, April 15, in steam-ship Germanic.
Joint appearance of
TITIENS and PAPPENHEIM.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS in
ITALIAN, ENGLISH, and GERMAN OPERA.
Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD, the greatest living English Pianiste, has kindly consented to perform on this occasion.
SEMIRAMIDE, (in Italian.) Rossini.
Overture.....Grand Orchestra
Aria, "Bel Raggio".....Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
Aria, "d'Amore".....Miss Antonia Henne
Grand Duo.....Mlle. Theresa Titiens and Miss Henne
OBERON, (in English.) Weber.
Overture.....Grand Orchestra
Aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster."
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra.....W. G. Cusins
(First time in America.)
MME. ARABELLA GODDARD.
SECOND ACT OF LA TRAVIATA. Verdi.
VIOLETTA.....Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM
Alfredo Germont.....Mr. Tom Karl
Giorgio Germont.....Signor Tagliapietra
SECOND ACT OF FIDELIO. (in German.) Beethoven.
Grand

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAID ON A LOW THEATRE.

A MATINEE AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE INTERRUPTED.

Since the advent of the Thirty-fourth Street Opera-house as a place of amusement, numerous complaints have been made, through the press and otherwise, against its performances and advertisements. The Police of the Twenty-first Precinct have been for some time past perfecting plans for its abolition, and yesterday their plans culminated in the issuing of a warrant by Justice Duffy, on complaint of Capt. Murphy and Officers Smith and Cassidy, for the arrest of the proprietors and all therein employed. Capt. Murphy proceeded to the theatre, and found that the matinée performances were being enacted, with an audience of about five hundred present. He immediately arrested the performers and the reputed proprietors. When the arrests were made there was great consternation among the actresses lest they should be obliged to wear the stage apparel in the street, but the Captain allowed them to change their clothes, and carried them on the Third avenue cars to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court. On arriving in court they gave their names as Lizzie Smith, Lizzie Howard, Lizzie Walker, Kate Fordham, Carrie Wilson, Maggie Leclerc, Jennie Gardner, Florence Lester, John J. Reilly, Harry Donough, Mark Evans, Arthur Hughes, James Holbrook; the proprietors being James Campbell and Charles Gray. The case for the people was conducted by Mr. McLean, the counsel for the Police Commissioners, Mr. Nesbit appearing for the defense. Capt. Murphy was placed on the stand and testified as to the foregoing facts. Inspector Dilks was called, and stated that he visited the theatre a week ago, and he described the scenes he had there beheld, imitating the performers' actions. He threw up his hands, elevated his feet, and executed a graceful *pirouette*, which elicited vociferous applause from the assembled court. Lizzie Smith, Kate Fordham, and Lizzie Walker were each held in $500 to keep the peace, and in default of bail to stand committed for six months. Reilly and Donough were held in $700 bail. The other performers were discharged. James Campbell, the reputed manager, was then arraigned, but he denied all connection, financial or otherwise, with the theatre, although he admitted that he had been some time previously connected with it. Campbell is the present manager of the Theatre Comique, and was the former manager of the Metropolitan Theatre when that was raided on for immoral performances. There being a doubt in the court's mind, Justice Duffy gave him the benefit of it and discharged him. Charles Gray, the proprietor, was held in $1,000 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A WIFE—A SUIT BY A HUSBAND TO RECOVER $100,000.

Richard Phillips, the Superintendent of the Seamen's Savings Bank building, in Wall street, has been sued by his wife, Helen, who, through her counsel, Mr. Edmund E. Price, seeks to obtain a limited divorce from her husband and an allowance of alimony. She alleges that since her niece, an attractive young lady, came to reside with her in April last, her husband has treated her (the plaintiff) in the most inhuman manner, with the intention of driving her from her home; that on June 8, last, he threw a large grate at her, struck her on the shoulder, knocked her down, and kicked and choked her, injuring her so as to make it necessary for her to obtain medical assistance; and that in August last he induced her to go to England, and on her return, on the 21st ult., he beat her, tore her ear-rings out of her ears, forcibly expelled her from her home, and refused to permit her to return, or to provide for her. Pending the issue of the suit, a motion is to be made to-morrow in Common Pleas, Chambers, for an allowance of $15 per week alimony, and a proper counsel fee.

On the 28th ult. August Cassar, of the firm of Cassar Brothers, importers of dials, at No. 42 John street, obtained a divorce from his wife, Maria, on the ground that she had been too intimate with Philip Krieger, a wealthy provision dealer in First avenue. The decree of divorce, which was granted by Judge Van Brunt in the Court of Common Pleas, is absolute, and Cæsar was awarded the custody of his three children. He has now, through his counsel, Messrs. Kintzing and Mott, begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Krieger to recover $100,000 damages, which he alleges he has sustained on account of Krieger's conduct, and yesterday the summons and complaint in the case were served upon the counsel for Krieger.

The case of William B. Nichols, a New-York real estate dealer, whose wife has sued him for a limited divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment, was before Judge McCue, in Brooklyn, again yesterday, on a motion to amend the order of the court granting $500 counsel fee, $250 a month alimony, and $1,000 a month gross. His counsel claimed that he was unable to pay the money. The decision of the court was that the examination by the Referee must be concluded in twenty days, and granted the defendant five days in which to comply with the order of the court.

POLICE LEGISLATION.

RUMORS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

It was remarked yesterday that a larger number of members of the Legislature visited Police Head-quarters than on any other day for many months. Among those seen were Senators Tobey, Carpenter, Vedder, and Morrissey, and several prominent members of the Assembly. The fact that the Commissioners promptly issued certificates to the seventeen patrolmen appointed yesterday and assigned them to duty, is not supposed to have had any connection with the visits of these legislators, nor is it certain that they wished to consult the Commissioners in regard to the Police bills now pending at Albany. Yet it is known that on the previous day Mayor Wickham and Mr. John I. Davenport had a long conference with Commissioners Smith, Erhardt, and Wheeler, and there was a rumor floating about that a "deal" had been arranged, which might explain the presence of so many Senators and Assemblymen. The story was that the Police bills were to be pushed through at all hazards, and that as a consequence of their passage Mr. Davenport was to be made Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Walling remanded to the new office of Superintendent of Detectives, at a salary only $1,000 less per annum than that he now receives. The story was, however, only the idle gossip of the corridors, and it is only just to say that the Commissioners deny that they have any revolutionary projects in view as a consequence of the passage of these bills, in case they should pass. In reference to the provision giving the Commissioners power to remove without trial, Mr. Erhardt said that it was not intended to make any arbitrary use of it. There are a few men on the force whom it was desirable, he said, to remove for the good of the service, but there would be no such sweeping changes as some people seemed to fear. But this feature of the bill appeared to be doomed to strenuous opposition, and chiefly for the reason that it is in direct conflict with the idea upon which the Police force was based by the Metropolitan act of 1857, which then met and has ever since received the approval of all good citizens. That idea is that an officer shall be removed only for cause established by sworn evidence taken in open trial and considered by all the board. It is claimed that to establish the opposite rule and leave every officer liable to be removed at any moment without any dereliction on his part would speedily demoralize the force, and soon make it what it was when it was wrested from the control of Fernando Wood nineteen years ago. To the other features of the bills there are not so strong objections, for it is generally conceded that the force should be graded as proposed, as to new appointments, and that the rank and pay of officers fit to be detectives should be raised. The matters involved in the proposed legislation are of great interest to the entire Police force, and will continue to be so until they are decided one way or the other.

AN OLD MYSTERY BEING CLEARED UP.

An old Sussex County (N. J.) mystery is in a fair way of being solved, by the arrest on Friday evening, in Port Jervis, of Mrs. Mary Mann, who is now in the Sussex County Jail awaiting trial for murder. Mrs. Mann had been the wife of a farmer in Hardwicke Township, Sussex County, named Jabez Savercoal, and Enos Mann, the present husband of the woman, was one of the farm hands. An intimacy sprang up between the laborer and the wife, which led to much town gossip. Mrs. Savercoal usually carried her husband's dinner to him while he worked in the field. One day she left in great haste, leaving the dinner dishes behind her, contrary to her custom. Almost immediately after he had eaten his dinner Savercoal was seized with a violent fit of vomiting and died in great pain. The neighbors suspected that he had been poisoned by the woman, but no steps were ever taken to secure her arrest. Soon after the death of Savercoal the woman married the farm laborer, but her domestic affairs did not run smoothly, and frequent bitter quarrels ensued. As a result of one of their quarrels Mrs. Mann two or three days ago had her husband arrested for assault. He in retaliation charged her with having caused the death of her first husband by poisoning him. She was taken into custody and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TRAMPS ATTACK A RAILWAY TRAIN.

While one of the Central Railroad trains was running through Black Dam Cut, between Phillipsburgh and Hampton, Warren County, N. J., yesterday, a party of from twenty to twenty-five tramps began to stone the train. The engineer, fearing that the assailants had placed some obstructions on the track, stopped the train and got off to satisfy himself. The gang threw stones at him, but the train hands went to his rescue, and a severe struggle ensued. During the melée some of the tramps attempted to mount the locomotive, with the evident intention of taking possession of the train, but were kept at bay. The train hands were finally reinforced, and the assailants were driven away. Nine of the tramps were arrested yesterday in Phillipsburg, and will doubtless be vigorously prosecuted by the railroad company.

DOM PEDRO'S COMING.

PLANS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS FOR MAKING HIS VISIT AGREEABLE—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

A number of prominent citizens met at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to give a fitting reception to the Emperor of Brazil on his arrival in this City. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. E. D. Morgan, William Cullen Bryant, Royal Phelps, W. W. Phipps, Cyrus W. Field, A. A. Low, George Jones, William E. Dodge, Benjamin H. Field, Augustus Schell, E. W. Stoughton, B. G. Arnold, Christopher Thomsen, Justice Daly, J. W. Agnew, and Dr. Agnew.

Mr. Royal Phelps called the meeting to order, and said that they would be able to do very little in any event. It had been hitherto understood that the Emperor of Brazil, though opposed to receiving any public or national reception on his arrival in this country, would not object to partaking of the hospitalities tendered him by private citizens, or, at least, by any body of them. On Friday, however, the Brazilian Minister had received a dispatch from his Majesty, dated Para, impressing on him the fact that his Majesty desired to visit the United States strictly as a private citizen, and stating that he hoped he would be allowed to land from the steamer and go to his hotel just as any other private citizen would do. After this, said Mr. Phelps, they could, of course, do nothing in the way of a reception, for to this the Emperor is evidently opposed, but he had learned from those acquainted with his Majesty that the objects to which he would be most likely to devote his attention here were the schools, public institutions, libraries, and museums, and a committee could, of course, do much in aiding his Majesty to make such inspection and gather such information as he might desire. Mr. Phelps concluded by moving that Mr. William C. Bryant be requested to take the chair. Mr. Bryant having been conducted to the chair, Hon. E. D. Morgan moved that the Chair appoint a committee of twenty-five, which was subsequently increased to fifty, to take such action as might be necessary.

Dr. Charles R. Agnew was appointed Secretary, and the following committee was then appointed by the Chair:

Gen. John A. Dix, J. J. Astor, Justice Daly, A. T. Stewart, Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Neilson, Christopher Thomsen, Alexander Hamilton, Robert B. Minturn, Theodore Roosevelt, William Wood, A. A. Low, J. P. Wood, Dr. Agnew, William M. Evarts, Edward Cook, Cyrus W. Field, Lewis Rutherford, Charles O'Conor, Chester A. Arthur, Elliot C. Cowdin, Benjamin H. Field, William H. Wickham, John Carey, Jr., John Jay, Jacob Adler, F. R. W. Jones, Charles M. Fry, Charles Luling, Gustave Amsinck, J. R. Busk, W. W. Phipps, B. G. Arnold, M. M. Beckwith, Edward Cooper, J. S. Jaffray, Robert G. Remsen, George Mosle, Robert L. Kennedy, A. Gracie King, F. K. Depeyster, Francis Reeves, John S. Wright, Samuel D. Babcock, Clarkson N. Potter, J. P. Morgan, William H. Appleton, Philip Schuyler, Charles D. Dickie.

Mr. Phelps then said that money would be required, and that it would be well for each gentleman to come forward and subscribe such amount as he might feel disposed to give. Some could afford more than others—it was not necessary for all to give alike. When the accounts were settled the balance might be returned pro rata. On motion Mr. Phelps was appointed Treasurer of the fund, and a subscription list was placed in the hands of Dr. Agnew. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A MOTHER DEPRIVED OF HER BOY.

Mrs. Augusta Hawkins, of No. 147 West Fifty-second street, New-York, was before Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, with a writ of habeas corpus whereby she seeks to obtain possession of her little boy, now six years old, whom she placed in the Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum in 1873. She agreed to pay $4 per month for the board of the child, and now owes the asylum $64. Counsel for the asylum claimed that the mother signed an agreement to consider the child surrendered to the asylum if she failed to pay board for six months. This the counsel for Mrs. Hawkins denies. Mrs. Hawkins alleges that she is now in better circumstances than she was when she placed the child in the asylum, and will soon be able to pay what she owes the institution for boarding the child. The only question to be decided by the court, as alleged by counsel for Mrs. Hawkins, is whether the asylum can hold the child for debt. Counsel for the asylum claimed that the agreement had been lost, and asked for a few days' time to find and produce a copy of it. This was granted, and the court reserved its decision.

THE LATE SURROGATE'S REMAINS.

The Surrogate's Court-room and the adjoining office have been dressed in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Surrogate, Stephen D. Van Schaick, and very little business has been transacted since his death. Chief Justice Daly has been present each day, and attends to such duties as may be required of him, but it is not probable that any court proceedings will be taken until a new Surrogate is appointed. The remains of the late Surrogate are expected to arrive this afternoon by the steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah. The attachés of the office will meet early in the afternoon, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and will meet the steam-ship upon her arrival at her dock, and escort the remains to the late residence of the deceased. The funeral, it is now understood, will not take place until Tuesday morning next.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tammany General Committee yesterday, the representatives of the party from the various Assembly districts were fully instructed as to the proper method of calling and holding primaries to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. According to the rule delegates are to be chosen in all the districts without any formal call by the General Committee. Several primaries have been held already in conformity with the regulations explained yesterday. Anti-Tammany Democrats say that as the primaries are conducted by organizations forming a part of the Tammany Hall machine, only friends of Kelly & Co. can be elected, and they, therefore, propose to send delegates of their own to contest for seats in the convention.

A WORTHY BROOKLYN CHARITY.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd are a religious order devoted to the reform of fallen women and the preservation of tempted children. They have completed buildings, at Atlantic and East New-York avenues, Brooklyn, which will accommodate 500 of these unfortunates; but the want of means has compelled them to give a mortgage of $45,000 on their property, and a floating debt of the same amount leaves a burden of $90,000 on their shoulders. There are at present 250 persons in the Brooklyn house, but if the Sisters are enabled to pay the debt on the building they feel confident of paying their future expenses from the proceeds of their labor. They make shirts, men's drawers, and other clothing for large establishments, and do laundry-work in the most superior manner. Orders for work or donations will be thankfully received at the institution in Brooklyn, or they may be left at the Provincial House, at the foot of Ninetieth street, East River.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

Col. Gayler, General Superintendent of the Delivery Department of the Post Office, makes the following report of work done during March:

Registered letters delivered	27,196
Mail letters delivered	2,923,252
Mail postal cards delivered	319,750
Local letters delivered	1,802,690
Local postal cards delivered	409,612
Newspapers, &c., delivered	689,419
Letters returned to office	36,788
Letters collected	4,803,352
Postal cards collected	480,271
Newspapers, &c., collected	424,655
Total postage on local matter delivered	$82,663 95
Amount paid carriers	31,030 34

The Post Office deposits of the last week were the largest that have been made since the occupancy of the new building, amounting to a total of $77,900. They were as follows: April 3, $15,400; 4th, $13,800; 5th, $11,900; 6th, $12,900; 7th, $11,400, and 8th, $12,500.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 48,394 letters, 724 registered letters, and 83 bags of papers. The Republic took out 26,856 letters, 271 registered letters, and 55 bags of papers; the Neckar, 21,071 letters, 453 registered letters, and 26 bags of papers; the San Salvador, 404 letters, and 2 bags of papers; the Assyria, 57 letters, and the Kenilworth, 6 letters.

Light, water, and fuel have been volunteered to the Post Office Department, so that no trouble has been experienced since the issue of Secretary Bristow's order, but the corridors already show a lamentable accummulation of dirt, brought about by the absence of the cleaners. Assistant Custodian McAfee was willing, as well as many of the former employes, to see this changed, but there seemed no way of bringing about the desired result. It is probable, however, that a thorough cleaning will be had to-day, if necessary, at the Postmaster's individual expense.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT CHICKERING HALL.

A lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening next, at Chickering Hall, by Hon. George William Curtis, on "Women in the Old Time and the New." The lecture is given for the art department of the approaching fair of the Young Women's Christian Association. This is Mr. Curtis' only lecture the present season.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE EAST IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The fourth session of the New-York Conference East, of the Methodist Church was held yesterday at the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Harris presiding. A resolution was passed recommending the appointment of a committee to select one day of the session of the Conference to be devoted to the publishing interests of the Church. Rev. Dr. Rust next addressed the Conference, admonishing its members to take a greater interest in the Freedmen's Aid Society. Rev. Dr. Buckley offered a resolution declaring the opposition of the Conference to the proposed change of its boundaries by adding thereto that portion of the State of Connecticut at present included in the boundaries of the Providence Conference. After the adoption of the resolution, the Conference adopted another, instructing the Presiding Elders of the various districts to apportion among them the amount of $4,500, the sum contributed this year to the Freedmen's Aid Society. The election of the fifth delegate to the General Conference of May next, resulted in the choice of Rev. Dr. M. L. Scudder. After the election a report from President Foss in relation to the financial condition of the Wesleyan University, was referred to the Committee on Education. President Foss was introduced, and delivered an address appealing for assistance for the institution. After the address, the sixth Disciplinarian question, "Who are Deacons of the second class," was discussed, and Rev. David McMullen was elected to, and Rev. J. S. D'Orsay continued in, the class, while Rev. John T. Langlois, Thomas W. Bethel, George A. Parkington, Levi Wesley Holmes and Charles E. Miller were elected to Elder's orders. The discussion of the nineteenth question of Discipline, "Are any local preachers ordained," followed, and Rev. Henry Aston, of Parkville, Rev. Allen Nixon, Rev. A. H. Lathbury, and Rev. J. D. Pierce were admitted to Deacon's orders. The proposed admission of Rev. George F. Coburn excited a warm discussion, arising from the fact that the candidate had never read *Wesley's Plain Account of Christian Perfection.* It was contended that there was a growing tendency in the Church to countenance a certain laxity in the following of the course of studies fixed by the conference, and to permit it to be continued would be to encourage a questionable system in the training of candidates for Deacon's orders. A vote was finally taken, and Mr. Coburn rejected unanimously. A motion to consider the cases of young applicants for local ordination in secret session excited very warm opposition, its wisdom being much questioned. The motion was finally amended so as to provide that the applications be considered by the Conference as a committee of the whole, the committee's session being held with closed doors. After the passage of the amendment the Conference adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The fourth anniversary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Conference Union was celebrated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Rev. J. W. Barnhart presiding. Bishop W. L. Harris will deliver a sermon this morning.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

The New-York Annual Conference met yesterday morning, according to adjournment, in the Thirty-fourth Street Free Tabernacle, Bishop Foster presiding. Nearly the whole of the session was occupied by a discussion on the Presiding Elder question, which at times was rather warm and excited. Previous to the discussion, Rev. A. D. Vail introduced a resolution in favor of extending the pastoral term beyond three years. After some brief discussion it was referred to the Standing Committee of Ten. The reports of the committee on the Presiding Elder question were then taken up and both reports, majority and minority, the latter by Rev. Mr. Ferris, were read and the matter thrown open for discussion. A large number of gentlemen spoke for and against the present sytem of appointment. Messrs. Swift, Lloyd, and Wheatley, were in favor of the office of Presiding Elder becoming elective. The motion was finally put on the minority report and was lost by a vote of 95 to 88. The motion was then put on the question of adopting the majority report, and was carried by a vote of 96 to 87, a result which was greeted with applause. The Rev. Drs. Lowery of Cincinnati, Dunn of Newark, and Hurst, President of the Drew Theological Seminary, were here introduced to the Conference by Bishop Foster. Dr. Hurst took the platform, and made a brief address in regard to the Drew Seminary. He said they had 126 students, all of whom had been fully indorsed by their Quarterly Conference. He said that the whole endowment had been swept away by a wave of bankruptcy, but they were sanguine of being able to carry on the institution in spite of this difficulty. Their expenses were from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars a year. This amount he thought they would be able to raise for the following four years, at which time, through the aid of the Methodist clergy and laity, the original endowment would be restored to them. The speaker said they knew that they were to lose their endowment four months before the crash came. Dr. Brown, Pastor of the Five Points Mission, was the next speaker, and impressed very strongly upon the minds of the Conference the claims of his pastorate. He extended a general invitation to all to be present at the Sunday-school services at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Dr. Rust, of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, urged the members of the Conference to take up collections in their respective churches for the aid of the society. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

The German Methodist Conference, in session yesterday at the Second Street Church, elected Messrs. P. Neu and F. Conradi as lay delegates to the General Conference which is to meet in Baltimore in May. The Missionary, Educational, and other committees reported.

PALM SUNDAY.

THE BEGINNING OF HOLY WEEK, AND ENDING OF THE LENTEN SEASON—BLESSING OF THE PALMS, AND OTHER SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

To-day being Palm Sunday, is the beginning of Holy Week, the last week of the Lenten season. The name of Palm Sunday is applied on account of the ceremony of the blessing and distribution of palms in the Catholic churches, which is done to commemorate the triumphant entry of Christ into Jerusalem five days before his crucifixion by the Jews on Mount Calvary. In many of the churches in this City, including that of St. Stephen's, in East Twenty-eighth street, the palms will be blessed at an early hour in the morning, before the first mass, and distributed to the people during all the masses following. But where the full ceremonial of the church is carried out, as it will be at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, and in several other churches, the blessing of the palms will take place immediately before the solemn high mass at 10 A. M., after which there is a procession around the church by the clergy and others, during which all hold their palms in their hands. These palms, in this locality, are generally represented by the branches of hemlock trees, but at the Paulist Fathers', in Fifty-ninth street, and St. Peter's Church, in Barclay street, branches of the real palm tree have been imported from the West Indies expressly for this occasion. The Gospel read at mass on this day consists of the entire passion of our Lord, according to St. Matthew, and when circumstances permit the passion is sung by three clergymen during the high mass, one of whom takes the part of the evangelist or narrator, another that of the synagogue, and the third that of Jesus Christ. The pictures and crucifixes in the churches, which were closely covered with purple last Sunday, still continue so, and will not be uncovered until next Saturday—excepting the crucifixes, which are exposed to view on Good Friday. Although this entire week is set apart for the consideration of the passion of Christ, the principal commemoration of it occurs on the last three days of the week—Maundy, or Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.

A STRANGE CRUISER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the charitable is directed to an unfortunate woman who is at present a prisoner on Manhattan Island. She continually desires to go somewhere by some ferry, and is perpetually detained by a lack of money. During the past two years I have met her off and on, I should say a hundred times. She invariably wants to make her way, as she puts it, to some ferry. Some days she has a longing for Fulton Ferry, then she goes maundering about for Staten Island, then, again, she has relatives in Jersey City, to whom she must go forthwith. She appears to be the great North American ferry passenger. Singularly enough, she never knows the way to the particular ferry which she that day affects, although she is always going to one of the various ferries, and, more singularly, she never has any money to pay her ferriage. Her appeal is not so much for information as for "a few pennies to pay me fare." I paid that aged woman's ferriage for about six months; but she heaves in sight now as regularly as if she had never been off the island in her life. Perhaps she never has. Perhaps she is doomed, for some hideous crime, to wander forever from street to street, seeking egress and finding none. If it were not for her accent, which is not French, I should say she was a sort of female Flying Dutchman, perpetually tossed on the ocean and never making port. Her cruising ground at this season of the year is from Union square to Madison square, and localities thereto adjacent. She may be distinguished from the ordinary mendicant by her incessant weeping, which she vainly essays to stay by mopping with a venerable bandana. It would be safe for the casual passenger to say to her, when asked for "a few pennies to pay me fare," that she is an aged fraud. She invariably replies, "May the divil fly away wid ye," or words to that effect, and sheers off.

WAYFARER.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR TO BE RELIEVED.

Justice Pratt, of Brooklyn, granted yesterday the injunction asked for by Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney, the Hempstead Reservoir contractors, against Mayor Schroeder, the City of Brooklyn, the Board of City Works, and the City Engineer, restraining them, until the further order of the court, from flooding the reservoir to the depth of more than twelve feet, or from interfering in any manner with the plaintiffs' possession and control of the work, or preventing them from opening the gates. The argument on the injunction is set down for to-morrow. A meeting of the Board of City Works was held immediately after the issuing of the injunction, and a resolution was adopted directing the engineer to open the gates of the reservoir, and continue them open until the water is reduced to a depth of twelve feet. Chief Engineer Adams thereupon sent out to have the gates opened. He says it will take about a week to reduce the water to a depth of twelve feet. The depth of water yesterday morning was fourteen feet five and one-half inches. Mayor Schroeder claims that he has had no jurisdiction over the reservoir since the water attained a depth of twelve feet, and that since that time the gates have been closed by order of the Board of City Works, and not by his, although with his approval. He also claims that the city can at any time complete the facing of the dam without touching the $500,000 appropriated by the act of 1875, and that in this opinion he is sustained by the Corporation Counsel.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

The business of the book-maker at the Jockey Club Rooms has been very brisk during the past week. Following are the odds and changes since the last report:

WITHERS STAKES—ONE MILE.

Taken and offered.		Offered.	
Brother to Basset	4 to 1	Sister to Milner	9 to 1
Freebooter	5 to 1	Lillie Belle	12 to 1
Baronet	6 to 1	Algerine	12 to 1
Sultana	6 to 1	Osseo	15 to 1
Sunburst	8 to 1	Bay Flower colt	15 to 1
Dailgasian	9 to 1	Sister to Joe Johnston colt	20 to 1
Chamade Filly	10 to 1	Syren colt	20 to 1
Crab Orchard	12 to 1	Cornucopia	20 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP—TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

King Alfonso	5 to 1	Damon	9 to 1
St. Martin	6 to 1	James A.	9 to 1
Joe Cerus	7 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Viator	7 to 1	Lelaps	12 to 1
Kildare	8 to 1	Retriever	15 to 1
Grinstead	8 to 1	Jenipher	18 to 1

BELMONT STAKES—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Brother to Bassett	5 to 1	Verona filly	12 to 1
Baronet	7 to 1	Donough	15 to 1
Sultana	7 to 1	Lillie Belle	15 to 1
Ambush	9 to 1	Osseo	15 to 1
Alaric	9 to 1	Waco	15 to 1
Dailgasian	10 to 1	Nina Douglas	15 to 1
Bay Flower colt	14 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
Fredericktown	15 to 1	Sister to Joe	.. ..
Danville	20 to 1	Johnson colt	20 to 1
Red Coat	20 to 1	Panic	20 to 1
Sister to Milner	10 to 1		

CENTENNIAL STAKES—TWO AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

Olitipa	5 to 1	Kildare	10 to 1
A. Pennington	6 to 1	Nettie Norton	10 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	7 to 1	Atilla	12 to 1
King Alfonso	8 to 1	Sangara	12 to 1
Viator	9 to 1	Stampede	12 to 1
Mattie A.	10 to 1	Shylock	14 to 1
Ballankeel	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Grinstead	10 to 1		

WORK ON THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The ordinance guaranteeing the payment of $2,666,666 66 by the City of New-York to the East River Bridge Company having been signed by Mayor Wickham, work on that structure was resumed yesterday morning by Chief Engineer C. C. Martin and a gang of ten men. To-morrow the force will be increased to 200, and they will begin to set stone on the tower on the New-York side, that on the Brooklyn side having already been completed. It is thought that temporary cables will be thrown over by the first of August. This will require about 120 tons of wire, the contract for furnishing which has been awarded to the Chrome Steel Company, of Brooklyn. Mayor Schroeder, in conversation with some members of the Executive Committee of the Bridge Company, yesterday, expressed the opinion that Brooklyn would now be justified in advancing money for the same purpose, and that the work would be rapidly advanced.

SHORT-RANGE MARKSMANSHIP.

A rifle match was contested at Creedmoor, Jr., yesterday, between a team representing the Sophomore Class of Columbia College and a team selected from various insurance companies, in which the collegians were the successful competitors. The scores were as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

J. F. Brush	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—40
C. S. Allen	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
F. A. Dugro	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4—38
F. R. Hitchcock	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3—38
J. Fischer	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4—37
R. W. Kenyon, Captain	4	0	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4—34
Total										226

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

G. H. Hope	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
J. W. Edwards	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—40
G. W. Jones	3	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	3—40
Lloyd Roberts, Capt'n	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4—35
W. H. Racey	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	2—34
F. M. Parker	4	3	0	4	2	3	4	4	4	5—33
Total										223

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Maurice Strakosch, of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. Henry H. Holt, of Michigan, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, are at the Brevoort House.

Mlle. Anna De Belocca, the prima donna, and Antonio Mantilla, Spanish Minister at Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator D. B. St. John, of Newburg; Hon. William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Alexander White, of Alabama, is at the Astor House.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

For some time past an immense wharf has been in process of construction at Cavan Point, N. J. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature enabling the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who are supposed to be engaged in the work, to take lands on the shore front by condemnation. The Bayonne Council protested against the passage of the bill, on Friday. It is supposed that the railroad company intend to make Cavan Point their eastern terminus. The bill contemplates improvements in the shape of store-houses, &c., which will cost over $15,000,000.

LEVY'S CORNET ATTACHED.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Thursday says: "Early last season Mr. J. Levy, the great cornet player, started out with a concert party. Among his engagements was one at Whitney's Opera-house, in this city, for Jan. 3 and 4. Before that time arrived he had abandoned his tour and allowed his dates to go by default. As one result of his failure Whitney's stood idle both nights of the Levy engagement. Manager Davey fixed his damages at $300, but Levy did not pay the amount. A writ of attachment was sued out and given to Constable John Wilkie to serve. That officer, under instructions from Mr. Davey's attorney, waited until the great soloist had finished his work on the stage last evening, and meeting Mr. Levy at the door of his dressing-room politely informed him of the character of the writ and took possession of his cornet, a costly and beautiful instrument, set with precious stones, and bearing an inscription showing it to have been presented to Levy by some European Prince. He stormed stentoriously, but the officer was inexorable. Together they went to Mr. Levy's hotel, where they met Mr. Davey's attorney. The owner of the horn at length offered to pay $100 if the enemy would release his instrument, but the whole sum was insisted upon, as it was claimed that a reduction of $200 from the actual damages was made at the outset. Then Mr. Levy vowed that he would have nothing more to say to them, and constable and attorney walked off, bearing the precious instrument with them. The former still has it in his possession, inclosed in a velvet bag, on which is embroidered a laurel wreath surrounding the initials 'J. L.'"

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Friday says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 94,416 tons, against 10,066 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 84,350 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 627,300 tons, against 507,335 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 119,965 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 299,195 tons; bituminous, 55,889 tons; total, 355,084 tons; against 213,156 tons anthracite and 68,636 tons bituminous—total, 281,792 tons—for the corresponding week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 86,039 tons: decrease of bituminous, 12,747 tons. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 2,752,041 tons; bituminous, 659,588 tons; total, 3,447,629 tons; against 2,686,215 tons anthracite and 628,677 tons bituminous—total, 3,314,892 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 65,826 tons; increase of bituminous, 66,911 tons. Total increase, 132,737 tons."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,807 persons last week.

The amount of taxes collected last week was $49,820 16.

A collection of oil paintings by well-known artists is on view at the Kurtz gallery free. They will be sold by auction on Wednesday next.

Barbara Mundorf, a vagrant, claiming to be 100 years old, was found sick yesterday in First avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for late European newspapers, received by the steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool, March 30, and Queenstown, March 31, and at this port yesterday.

The apartments of Samuel Gallant, on the second floor of No. 103 East Seventy-ninth street, were entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening and robbed of a bronze clock valued at $250.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week, 578 deaths, 488 births, and 108 marriages, showing a decrease of fourteen deaths, and an increase of ten births and fifty-nine marriages as compared with the preceding week.

It is said that Judge Barrett has issued a mandamus against the Judges of the Marine Court, directing them to show cause why they should not assign Mr. James P. Sinnott to duty as a Justice of the Court.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Morgan committed a colored girl, named Nellie Holmes, on the charge of stealing from George Smith a gold watch, chain, and locket, valued at $80.

On the complaint of Washington Mullen, of No. 65 Delancey street, Henry Meyer, of No. 165 Division street, was held for trial by Justice Otterbourg yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, for policy-dealing.

Messrs. George W. Morton, Owen Murphy, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., were sworn into office as Excise Commissioners before the Mayor yesterday. They will enter upon their duties on May 1. Mr. Patterson has resigned the position of Pension Agent.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Richard O. Morris, residing at No. 130 Eldridge street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He inflicted a severe, but not fatal, wound. It is supposed that he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The house No. 124 Fifth avenue, occupied by the Traveler's Club, was entered by thieves on Friday evening and robbed of coats valued at $62 and $4 in money. The thieves gained an entrance by climbing up the columns of the porch to the second floor and breaking open a window.

A very pleasant concert was given by the Yale Glee Club last evening, at Chickering Hall, in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, and impersonations of well-known characters by Mr. H. P. Hatch, of the Class of 1874.

A mass-meeting of citizens of the First Ward was held last night, at Liberty and Greenwich streets, to give an expression of their indignation at the proposed relinquishment of a part of the Battery Park to the Elevated Railway Company. A crowd of about one thousand assembled, and speeches were made by Chester Wolverton, John Patten, Andrew Little, and Mr. Clougherty.

The Police Mutual Aid Association, through its President, Sergt. William H. Lefferts, of the Sanitary Squad, reports that during the last quarter, ending yesterday, the association has lost fifteen members. The receipts during the quarter were $18,145, and the disbursements, paid to widows of deceased members of the force, amounted to the same figure. In the report there is a detailed statement of the deaths which have occurred during the quarter, together with a similar statement as to money paid out.

Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, sprung a trap on the Police Captains throughout the entire City, last evening. Coming to the Central Office about 9:30 P. M., he ordered Inspector Thorne to telegraph to each station-house, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of the Captains. In a short time full reports came in. Fourteen Captains were in their respective station-houses, fourteen on patrol, and two were at tea. Gen. Smith and Inspector Thorne expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the result.

BROOKLYN.

The Mutuals defeated a field nine, yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds, by the score of 20 to 2.

A match at rackets was played at Casey's court, yesterday afternoon, between "Phil" Casey and Alderman O'Reilly, first five in nine games, for $25 a side. Casey was the victor, after the full nine games had been played.

Justice Moore, of the County Court of Kings County, decided yesterday that personal service of a summons was the only legal service, and renewed judgment in a case where it had been obtained in default of the appearance of the defendant, who claimed that the summons had been left at his house in his absence.

Counsel for Francis D. Moulton, in his suit against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for $50,000 damages for malicious prosecution, are to appeal from the decision of Judge Dykeman, sustaining a demurrer to the complaint of the plaintiff. The appeal will probably be argued at the General Term to be held in Poughkeepsie in May.

LONG ISLAND.

The Assembly Committee on Civil Divisions, having before them the bill for the division of Queens and Suffolk Counties and the erection of the new County of Nassau, have appointed another hearing of argument, to take place on Tuesday next, when Assemblyman Payne, of Long Island City, will be heard in opposition.

The body of one of the crew of the schooner Holway, wrecked on Flat Beach, Fire Island, was washed ashore about nine miles west of the wreck yesterday. It was so badly disfigured by the action of the waves and sand that it could not be identified. The schooner, with most of her cargo, sugar and molasses, has proved a total loss.

The wife of Michael Carr, of Hunter's Point, has for several days been confined to her bed with illness. On Wednesday night, her son Frank, fourteen years old, was cleaning the room, and when emptying a pail of water out of a rear window lost his balance and fell headlong to the ground, striking one of his temples on the corner of a cistern cover and breaking his skull. He was immediately taken into the house, where in a few minutes he died. The shock to the mother was so great that she now lies at the point of death.

STATEN ISLAND.

The congregation of St Peter's Church will hold a Centennial Tea Party in the Academy Hall, at New-Brighton.

S. R. Brick, the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Richmond County, has issued a call for that body to meet on Monday next to reconsider their action in appointing delegates to Syracuse, and to confer with the meeting of Democratic citizens to be held at Nautilus Hotel, Tompkinsville.

Dwight Townsend, a prominent resident of the Island, and sugar-refiner in New-York, had an altercation with the Tax Collector of the village of Edgewater, yesterday morning, and it is asserted by the latter that Mr. Townsend threatened to shoot him. The matter will probably be brought before the Police Justice on Monday.

Workmen are taking down the pavilion in Hillier's Park, on the Shore road, at West Brighton, and it will be transferred to Rockaway Beach. When this was erected two years ago the residents and property-holders in the vicinity made many protests and unsuccessful efforts to have the work stopped, as the place was to be devoted to the selling of liquor.

The Shad fishermen on Staten Island have had their poles set and nets out for a week, but the continued cold weather has kept the fish back. Few have been taken during the week and they have brought high prices in New York. With the first warm breezes from the south these fish may be looked for in abundance, as the catch all along the southerly coast has been exceptionally large.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Post Office will be established at Bartow, on the line of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, and Mr. George Warrell, ticket agent, has been appointed Postmaster.

The State apportionment of money for 1876 to the schools at East Chester, is as follows: District No. 1, $381 86; District No. 2, $357 11; District No. 3, $1,038 18; District No. 4, $2,689 55; District No. 5, $1,218 74. Total, $5,785 44.

Major Gen. Husted, commanding the Fifth Military Division of the State, has made the following appointments on his staff: Col. Frank Brandreth, Engineer; James F. Lawrence, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Henry Huss, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major Albert S. Washburn, Aid de camp.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad trackmen, who struck Friday for higher wages, resumed yesterday.

The Republican City Convention of New-Brunswick, held on Friday night, nominated James P. Langdon for Street Commissioner. The Democrats nominated Warren Hardenburgh.

John Bolmert, a liquor dealer on Adams street, Hoboken, appeared before Justice Strong yesterday, and charged Samuel G. Derrickson, a lawyer, with having given him a counterfeit $10 bill in pay for liquor. A warrant was issued.

THE WRECK OF THE SUNNYSIDE.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of Saturday says: "The necessary machinery for the raising of the wrecked steam-boat Sunnyside is now at West Park. The work is in charge of Capt. William Timmins, who has with him an experienced submarine diver named William Oarndale. At 11 o'clock Thursday morning the diver donned his suit and was lowered to the wreck. He found the vessel lying on the bottom in sixty-three feet of water. He managed to fasten a cable or hawser about her walking beam, and came up. At seven o'clock the same evening he went down again and fastened a heavy hawser about her forward posts on the forward deck. He found about an inch and a half of mud on her main deck. He did not then make an extended survey, but will probably go down again to-day or Monday to ascertain the condition and situation of the freight. Capt. Timmins states that probably they will get the chains under the Sunnyside by the middle of next week, when they will immediately commence to lift her."

THE LATE EX-GOV. OLDEN.

Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, has issued the following:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
TRENTON, April 7, 1876.

General Orders No. 2.—It is with regret that the Governor announces the death of Hon. Charles S. Olden, this morning, at his residence at Princeton. He was Governor of this State in the first years of the late war; he was twice elected State Senator, and was subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of Errors, and filled many offices of public and private trust with great honor and fidelity. He endeared himself in the hearts of the people of this State by his public services and estimable virtues, and will be long remembered. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the national flags be displayed at half-mast on all State buildings, that the offices of the Capitol be closed and a salute be fired during the hours designated for the funeral services.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant General.

HOW A PRESIDENT TIED A KNOT.

A portrait of Capt. Daniel Sterling, formerly Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., is on exhibition in that city, and the *Standard* tells the following story connected with it: "Sterling, who was an old sea Captain, had an interview with President Tyler, and during the course of conversation the President remarked on the tie of the Captain's neck-handkerchief, and said: 'That is not a sailor's tie, Captain; let me tie it for you.' And he proceeded to arrange the Captain's handkerchief in what he considered a becoming sailor fashion. The Captain submitted with proper resignation to the arrangement of his tie, and, without making any change in it, went immediately and had his picture taken, and from that picture the present portrait is made. The Captain took a pardonable pride in displaying the picture of himself with his handkerchief tied by the President of the United States."

TRAIN-WRECKER CAUGHT.

The Oswego *Palladium* of April 6 says: "The fellow who attempted to wreck the 6:10 express on the Rome and Oswego Railroad, about two miles this side of Richland Station, Monday night, turns out to be George W. Phillips, of Gilbert's Mills, town of Volney, a youth about seventeen years old. His parents are well off and respectable people, but George couldn't be contented with a quiet and respectable home. He ran away last Fall, and has been at work in a saw mill somewhere in the eastern part of the county. He was taken before a Justice in Pulaski yesterday, where he confessed to having placed the obstructions on the track, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Officer Gittins asked him why he did it, to which Phillips answered that he did it 'to see 'er jump.' When further pressed to know if he had any malicious or other motive, he told the officer, substantially, that it was none of his business. The obstructions consisted of two half rails (iron) which were laid across the track about twenty rods apart and on an embankment fifteen feet high."

LORD'S French Dyeing and Cleaning always the best. Send your goods by express or otherwise to principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.—*Advertisement.*

G. HERBERT RISLEY. M. ELLIOTT BURRIS.

RISLEY & BURRIS,

NOS. 600 AND 602 BROADWAY,

OFFER A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES,

UNSURPASSED in STYLE, embracing all the NEWEST AMERICAN DESIGNS and LATEST ENGLISH and FRENCH PATTERNS.

OUR IMPROVED LANDAULET,

a model of CONVENIENCE and ELEGANCE, is pronounced the most GRACEFUL and UNIQUE VEHICLE ever INTRODUCED IN THIS MARKET.

OUR LARGE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES enable us to produce

SUPERIOR WORK AT LOW PRICES

and we extend to our patrons the ADVANTAGES we POSSESS over dealers and commission houses.

Our WAREROOMS are the FINEST and LARGEST IN THE CITY, and buyers are FACILITATED IN A CLOSE AND CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK BY THE AID OF A FULL, CLEAR, AND PERFECT LIGHT.

CARPETS.

One Million Dollars.

ENGLISH

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK

FORCED UPON THE MARKET.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

AT RETAIL.

GOODS BEING RECIEVED FROM VESSELS NOW IN PORT.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL ST.

FINE CARRIAGES,

Our own reliable make, at prices much less than last year. NEW STYLES. Landaus, landaulettes, Broughams, coupés, Bretts, Victorias, Rockaways, T carts, Light carriages for one horse. Extension top phaetons, depot wagons, cut-under Rockaways, top and open buggies, coupé Rockaways, pony phaetons. A great variety of phaetons for gentlemen's and ladies' driving.

A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,

NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL OF

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.

To 104 and 106 West 14th st.,

Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av.,

MANUFACTURERS OF GOOD

FURNITURE

AT LOW PRICES.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.

IMPORTANT TO THE RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE.

Messinger, Fisher & Co.

Will offer on TUESDAY, April 11.

1,200

pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Novelties in Wool Fabrics for Ladies' Spring Wear

At 60c. ON THE DOLLAR.

800

pieces 3-4 Fancy Wool Plaids and Stripes, in new effects,

At 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

THESE GOODS WERE ALL MADE THIS SEASON, AND ARE AN

UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.

MESSINGER, FISHER & CO.,

Broadway and Franklin st.

B. L. Solomon & Sons.

SELLING OFF,

TO CLOSE THEIR

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Fine Furniture.

Upholstery Goods.

Paper Hangings.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."

Judges' Report, Amer. Ins. Fair.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Trade Mark

[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.

No other Sewing Machine in the World has an "AUTOMATIC TENSION," or any other of the characteristic features of this machine.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Secure Your Valuables

AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!

CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

71 & 73 W. 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.)

FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c., for any length of time in Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults, which are made absolutely secure by the use of TIME LOCKS and every other improvement.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Safes Rented at from $10 to $100 a Year, the renter only holding the key and having access to it.

Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.

JOHN P. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas.

WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

Enameled Cottage Suits, $25 up.

Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $50 up.

Silver Maple Chamber Suits.

Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.

Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.

Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., at Extremely Low Prices.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Corner SPRING and CROSBY STS., N. Y.

House-furnishing Goods.

CHINA,

GLASS AND CROCKERY,

REFRIGERATORS,

SILVER, CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS,

COPPER, TIN, AND IRON GOODS.

KITCHEN OUTFITS, FROM............$30 00

DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES............16 50

GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT

E. D. Bassford

Cooper Institute, N. Y.

New Illustrated Catalogue (just out) sent free.

FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Parlor and Chamber Suits

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.

OVER 300 COMPLETE SETS IN STOCK.

LATEST DESIGNS. BEST MATERIALS.

SELLING AT A SACRIFICE.

DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS INVITED.

A. LOWENBEIN,

NO. 282 HUDSON ST., (NEAR SPRING,) NEW-YORK.

EASTER GIFTS

TIFFANY & CO.

Have received from Paris an assortment of Easter favors, including bonbonnières, eggs, and other tasteful trifles, which are now on exhibition.

Cayuga Water.

This new and wonderful mineral water, nature's infallible specific for diseases of the liver, kidneys, urinary organs, dyspepsia, &c., is sold at DITMAN'S, Broadway and Barclay st. (Astor House.) General Depot, No. 60 Court st., Brooklyn.